Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

Table of Contents

Volume II - 1909

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

Fort Worth, Texas, U. S. A.

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TO

VOLUME II

OF

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1909

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INDEX TO VOLUME II--1909

Page

Appreciative Letter, An 6
Australian Commonwealth Coinage 21
A. N. A. Presidency, The 120
Articles for the Young Collector 62
A. N. A. Members on the Committee to the International Numismatic Congress 64
Acknowledged With Thanks 76, 91, 119
American Numismatic Association Convention of 1909, The (Photo).. 131
Almighty Dollar, The 26
A. N. A. Board of Governors, The (photograph) 135
Artist and His Work, The 147
A. N. A. Convention, The Montreal, August 9-14 101
Auction Sales 103
Alaska Coins Popular 57
Auction Fiend, The 160
Boston Numismatic Society 14, 27, 174, 192
British Numismatics, Different Chapters Treating on the History of.. 42
British Special, Our 47
*British Numismatics, a Brief History of 49, 68
*Brief History of the Isle of Man and Its Coinage 81
*Beautiful Historical Medal Relating to America 104
*Commemorative Medal of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition 171
Chicago Numismatic Society 14, 25, 43, 60, 76, 91, 112, 117, 162, 173, 195
*Copper Company of Upper Canada, Interesting Facts Concerning the Tokens of The 155
Commemorate Stamps 158
Cents Used at Last in Western States 160
*Coinage of Money Monetary Metals, The 33
Coming A. N. A. Convention, The 45
Coinage at the New Canadian Mint 48
Correction, A 169
Coin Collector Loses Life in Trying to Save His Coins 75
*Communications 80, 90, 104, 117, 155, 172, 189
China to Make Paper Money 80
Crossroads Numismatic Club, The 118
Clipped Silver Coins of Canada 122
*Convention Briefs 145
*Concerning the Money Market 147
*Coins Why Are They Interesting 87
*Cosmopolitan Candidate 107
Dealers—United States Mint 178
*Denford Numismatic Society 7, 23, 41, 65, 105, 113, 185
Duffield, Mr., Makes an Explanation 156
Election Night at the New York Numismatic Club (photograph) 194
*Encased Postage Stamps 17
Easy to See These Coins 22
*Facts Concerning Oregon Beaver Gold Coins 168
*Fugio Cent of 1787 169
Fourth Annual Convention of the Ohio State Numismatic Society, The.. 191
First Record of Paper Money, The 24
Fifteen-Cent Coin Not Endorsed 26
France's Loss and Gain 30
Friends of the Medallion 159
Falling Leaves 167
First U. S. Mint-Marked Bronze Coin, The 57
*Five-Cent Lincoln Pattern of 1866, The 77
First Canadian Agricultural Medal, The 92
Fewer Portraits of Paper Money 95
First Gold Minted at Ottawa, The 46
Henderson, Dr. J. M. (cut) 138
Higgins', Mr., Views on the A. N. A. Convention 123
Head of Lincoln to Go on Half Dollar 47
"Holding Out" 80

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INDEX TO VOLUME II--1909

Page

Appreciative Letter, An 6
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A. N. A. Members on the Committee to the International Numismatic Congress 64
Acknowledged With Thanks 76, 91, 119
American Numismatic Association Convention of 1909, The (Photo) .. 131
Almighty Dollar, The 26
A. N. A. Board of Governors, The (photograph) 135
Artist and His Work, The 147
A. N. A. Convention, The Montreal, August 9-14 101
Auction Sales 103
Alaska Coins Popular 57
Auction Fiend, The 160
Boston Numismatic Society 14, 27, 174, 192
British Numismatics, Different Chapters Treating on the History of .. 42
British Special, Our 47
*British Numismatics, a Brief History of 49, 68
*Brief History of the Isle of Man and Its Coinage 81
*Beautiful Historical Medal Relating to America 104
*Commemorative Medal of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition 171
Chicago Numismatic Society 14, 25, 43, 60, 76, 91, 112, 117, 162, 173, 195
*Copper Company of Upper Canada, Interesting Facts Concerning the Tokens of The 155
Commemorate Stamps 158
Cents Used at Last in Western States 160
*Coinage of Money Monetary Metals, The 33
Coming A. N. A. Convention, The 45
Coinage at the New Canadian Mint 48
Correction, A 169
Coin Collector Loses Life in Trying to Save His Coins 75
*Communications 80, 90, 104, 117, 155, 172, 189
China to Make Paper Money 80
Crossroads Numismatic Club, The 118
Clipped Silver Coins of Canada 122
*Convention Briefs 145
*Concerning the Money Market 147
*Coins Why Are They Interesting 87
*Cosmopolitan Candidate 107
Dealers—United States Mint 178
*Denford Numismatic Society 7, 23, 41, 65, 105, 113, 185
Duffield, Mr., Makes an Explanation 156
Election Night at the New York Numismatic Club (photograph) 194
*Encased Postage Stamps 17
Easy to See These Coins 22
*Facts Concerning Oregon Beaver Gold Coins 168
*Fugio Cent of 1787 169
Fourth Annual Convention of the Ohio State Numismatic Society, The .. 191
First Record of Paper Money, The 24
Fifteen-Cent Coin Not Endorsed 26
France's Loss and Gain 30
Friends of the Medallion 159
Falling Leaves 167
First U. S. Mint-Marked Bronze Coin, The 57
*Five-Cent Lincoln Pattern of 1866, The 77
First Canadian Agricultural Medal, The 92
Fewer Portraits of Paper Money 95
First Gold Minted at Ottawa, The 46
Henderson, Dr. J. M. (cut) 138
Higgins', Mr., Views on the A. N. A. Convention 123
Head of Lincoln to Go on Half Dollar 47
"Holding Out" 80

Henderson's, Dr., Views on the Proxy 190
*Irish Gun Money of James II., The..... 1
International Money 28
Interesting Information Regarding the Little-Known Nine-Cent Encased Postage Stamp 45
Important Sale of Coin to Be Held Soon..... 57
Interesting Information 80
Important Sale of Coins 86
*Interesting Facts Regarding the 1804 Dollar 58
*Latin American Coinage 182
Louisburg Medal Struck from a Corrected Die 149
Local Organizations 119
Letters Between Two Live Coin Collectors 108, 125
Mint Marked Lincoln Cents 160
Mehl's November Sale 196
Most Complete Collection of U. S. Silver Coins, The 8
Meeting of the Ohio State Numismatic Society 163
*Medal Commemorating Departure of Atlantic Fleet 37
Mehl's Eleventh Sale 42
Mint at Ottawa, The 63
*Montreal Convention of the American Numismatic Association, The 1909 129
Mint's Millions, The 94
*New York Numismatic Club..13, 21, 44, 61, 78, 109, 110, 111, 126, 161, 175. 193
New Issues 16, 64, 89, 158
New Lincoln Cent is in Circulation at Last, The..... 148
Numismatic Club Presents Its Coins 154
*New Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition Souvenir Gold Coins, The..... 46
New Publication, A 57
Notice to Subscribers 75
New Book on Candian Coins 80
New York Ticket, The 124
Nicklewicz, Mr., Withdraws from Campaign Committee 128
New Valuable Book for Collectors of American Coins, A..... 112
New Collectors 67
Our Second Anniversary 181
*Official Medal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration 157
On Change (a poem) 124
Our Next Number of the Numismatic Monthly 103
*Private Token Coinage of England, The 9
Premium on New Coins 22
*Petition Crown of Thomas Simon, The 166
Poetical Revenge 48
Political Scrap of the A. N. A., The 100
Queer Kinds of Money 95
Record Breaking Issue of New Lincoln Cents..... 171
*Relation of This Year's Hudson-Fulton Celebration to Numismatics.... 151
Remarkable Prices at Sale of Old Anglo-Saxon Coins..... 124
Strange Coin, A 184
Saxton's, Mr. B. H., Views on the Proxy of the A. N. A..... 189
*Spanish Perforated Dollars, The 86
Sears', Mr. Elmer S., Views on the Proxy 155
Suggestion for a Year Book for the A. N. A..... 121
Something More Than Politics 122
Smallest European Coin, The 122
Scarcity of Pennies in England 93
*Twentieth Century Chinese Cash 187
Talmage, Dr. James A. (cut) 98
*True Collector, The 38
*Tetradrachm of Gella in Sicily..... 106
*True Story of the Probable Re-Striking of Mormon Coins, The..... 97
Valuable Publication, A 30
Valuable Numismatic Book to Be Issued 158
Where Go the Copper Coins 188
What Our National Gold Wealth Means 29
Word About Renewals, A..... 166
Year at the British Mint, The 170
Editorials, Notes and Advertisement.

*Illustrated.

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JANUARY, 1909

The Irish Gun Money of James II.

ILLUSTRATED

By FRANK G. DUFFIELD

The Private Token Coinage of England

ILLUSTRATED

An Historical Sketch, By S. H. HAMER

IN THIS NUMBER

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

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Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully received. Contributions from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for

The Irish Gun Money of James II.

Written for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY.

By FRANK G. DUFFIELD.

The forced circulation of the gun money coins issued by James II. for use in Ireland during his struggle to regain the throne from which he had been driven by the Revolution of 1688-1691, is believed to have played an important part in bringing about the defeat of the Irish army and the loss to James of his kingdom. The statement has been made that the brass money project was purposely advised by some who designed the total ruin of Ireland, for it might easily be foreseen that it would quickly destroy all commerce, in which the wealth of any country surrounded by the sea chiefly consists.

Shortly after the landing of the Prince of Orange at Torbay the hostility shown to James by his subjects was so great that he forsook his country and departed for France on December 25, 1688, where he hoped to receive aid from Louis XIV. In addition to supplying a considerable number of men, this monarch furnished James with funds to aid him in recovering his dominions.

When James arrived in Ireland, in March, 1689, he found the country bare of gold and silver. He was in no haste to spend the money which King Louis had granted him, lest he might be obliged to call for more, the reimbursement of which might exhaust his treasures when he regained the throne. He was therefore advised by some of his Scotch friends to make use of a copper or brass coinage to serve his immediate needs, as this would enable him to use a good part of his gold to retain his friends in Scotland and gain others in England, and that when the war was over he might recall the brass money and recompense the loser. D'Avaux, a Frenchman, assured James that if he used the money brought from France, it would, by circulation, come back again into his treasury. Nevertheless, the Scotch advice prevailed, and a considerable part of the gold was sent into that country, the balance reserved by James, and the coinage of the brass money in earnest was begun. The mint was located in Chapel street, Dublin, where two presses were kept busy day and night.

On its appearance some of the Protestants in Dublin were reluctant to receive it, but they were soon forced to accept it. Elsewhere it passed fairly well in the beginning, but when it came to be coined in such quantity that the merchants, who could not use it in foreign countries, raised the price of their foreign wares to an unreasonable rate, and the country people, following their example, began to raise the price of their commodities also, its purchasing power began to decline. The French soldiers rejected the brass money and were paid in silver. The little esteem shown for it by those about the court caused the common people to gradually despise the coin, and after the defeat of James at the Battle of the Boyne, commodities that

might be purchased for a shilling in silver would cost a pound in the brass money.

The Irish army made a vigorous resistance until October 3, 1691, when they surrendered their last hold, the city of Limerick, with the understanding that those who wished to quit the country would be permitted to do so with their families and effects. About 19,000 availed themselves of the offer, and Europe beheld with astonishment this vast multitude quitting their fertile country, disdaining the offers of a conquering hero, to follow the fortunes of a fugitive king, to whom they conceived their allegiance due.

My opportunity for studying the numerous varieties of these coins has been confined almost entirely to my own collection, which is not complete, yet a description of the series, with mention of some of its characteristics, may be of interest to collectors.

Specimens perfect in every way are not easily obtained. Many of them have defects in the planchets, on others all parts are not evenly struck, while most of them show considerable wear. But when everything is considered, and especially the fact that they were struck from a very hard metal, they are splendid and bold specimens of a necessity coinage. They are said to have been struck from the metal of brass cannon, and from this fact they derive their name of "gun money." As the reduced size of the half crowns and shillings, beginning with April, 1690, is believed to be due to a scarcity of metal, it is probable that some at least were not struck from brass cannon, but that a variety of metals was used.

In arranging this series it should be remembered that prior to 1752 the English legal and ecclesiastical year began with the 25th of March, although the popular reckoning made it begin with the first of January, and it was customary in writing or printing the date to mention both years during the time intervening between January 1 and March 25, as "January 25, 1689-90." The months of January and February, 1689, should therefore be considered the closing months of that year, and not those of the beginning, and the coins of these months should follow those of December, 1689.

Crown—Obv. "IAC. II. DEI. GRA. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX." The king in armor, on horseback, riding to the left, head bare but laureated, sword drawn. Rev. "CHRISTO. VICTORE. TRIUMPHO." A large crown in the center, the arms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, each in a crowned shield, arranged crosswise, the English arms between "ANO DOM" and the French arms dividing the date, "16 90."

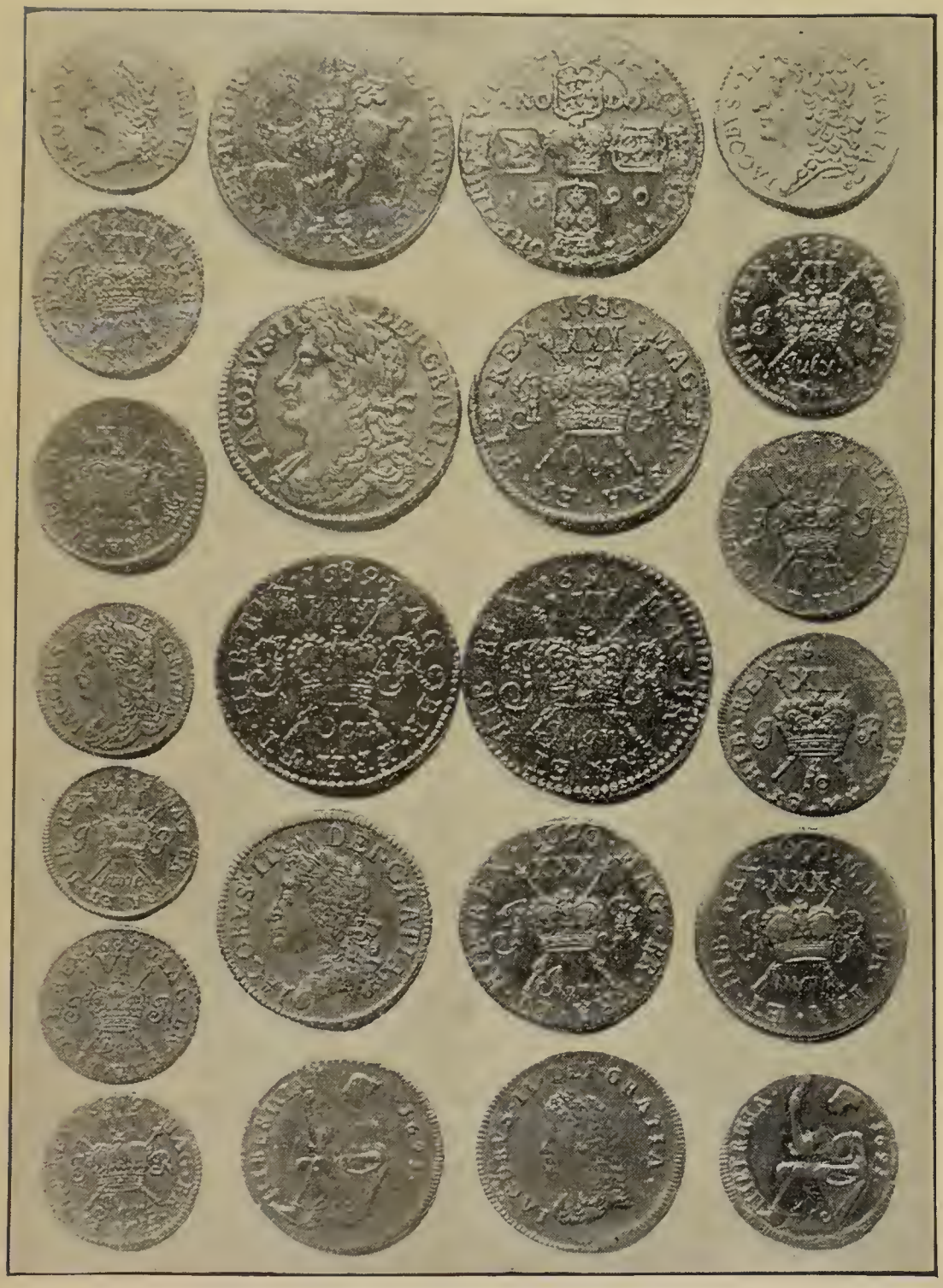
The crowns are all dated 1690. Most of them were struck over half crowns, in some instances the inscriptions and types curiously intermingling where the half crown was but litle worn. There are two varieties of the crown which are very rare. One has no ground under the horse's feet, and the body of the king is shorter. The other variety is without the contraction marks over "ANO DOM."

Half Crown, Shilling and Sixpence. Obv. "IACOBUS. II. DEI. GRATIA." Laureated bust to the left. Rev. "MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX." Two scepters in saltire, through a crown, between "I" and "R". Above the crown, numerals denoting value, as "XXX", "XII", "VI", the year being above the numerals; below the crown, the month in which the piece was issued.

Following is a list of the months appearing on the coins:

Large Half Crowns—1689, March, July, August, September, October, November, December, January, February; 1690, March, April, May.

Small Half Crowns—1690, April,



IRISH GUN MONEY OF JAMES II.

Showing Obverse and Reverse of the Crown, Large and Small Half Crowns, Large and Small Shillings and Sixpence, with Varieties of Months, and Both Sizes of the "Hibernias."

(Photo by Mr. Duffield, from specimens in his own collection.)

May, June, July, August, September, October.

Large Shillings—1689, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, January, February; 1690, March, April.

Small Shillings—1690, April, May, June, July, August, September.

Sixpences—1689, March, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, January, February; 1690, March, April, May, June.

Proofs of all denominations of the gun money series exist in silver and gold, but most of them are very rare and out of reach of the ordinary collector.

The idea of placing the month of issue on the coins was a novel one and lends additional interest to the series. As they were issued only in two different years (1689 and 1690), this enables one to extend a collection considerably.

In the abbreviation and punctuation of the months the diecutters took great liberty and gave collectors many varieties. With the exception of May, June and July, the months are always abbreviated, and both script and Roman characters are used. Some are without any punctuation marks, others have periods, others commas, and still others colons. Those of August, September, October and November have the most varieties.

August is usually abbreviated "Augt." with the "t" small and placed higher than the other letters; sometimes after them, sometimes over the "g" or above and between the "u" and "g"; it is also found "Aug." September is abbreviated "Sepr." or "Sept." and the "r" or "t" is placed similar to the "t" in August; it also appears "Sep." October appears in various forms –"Oct:" "OCT." "Oct." "Octr." with the final letter placed as in the preceding months. In November we find "Nov." "NOV." and "novr." with the "r" treated as before. In May, "May" "may" and a very odd arrangement "MAy." A sixpence of June has the "u" shaped like a "v," and it appears as if spelled "Ivne." A still more varied form was to use figures to denote the months, as "8BER" on a half crown of October, 1689; "7ber" with the "r" over the "be", "9r" and "10r", each with the "r" over figures, for October, November and December, on some of the shillings of the same year, and "7ber" for September on one of the sixpences. One of the rarest pieces in the whole series is a shilling with "9r" and a castle below the bust.

Large Shilling of "9r," with Castle Under the Bust.

Another extremely rare piece is a half crown of "Augt." 1689. On this the position of the inscription is reversed, and the year appears at the bottom below the month.

Some of the shillings of August and September, 1689, have a period after the numeral denoting value.

One of the most notable features of the coins is the great variation in weight, and is common to all denominations. Thorburn's work gives the weights as follows: Crowns, 159 to 245 grains; large half crowns, 115 to 259 grains; small half crowns, 104 to 196 grains; large shillings, 72 to 122 grains; small shillings, 66 to 105 grains; sixpences, 44 to 65 grains. The reduction in the size of the half crowns and shillings took place in April, 1690, and there are specimens of both sizes of the half crown in that month and also of May. Of the shillings, both sizes occur in April, but only the small ones were issued in May and the following months. The April and May large half crowns are usually lighter than the previous months. The shillings about this time present some eccentricities in

weight which are worth mentioning. The scarcity of metal is given as the cause for the reduction in size, yet one of my large shillings of April is the heaviest of the entire series of shillings. A small shilling of this month is but slightly larger in size, and, although but litle worn, weighs less than most of the sixpences. A small shilling of May weighs as much as most of my large shillings, and a small shilling of June is heavier than any of the large shillings except April.

The letters "I" and "R" ("James, Rex") on each side of the crown on the half crown, shilling and sixpence are in script characters. On the large and small half crown and small shilling these letters are ornamented, but on the large shilling and sixpence they are plain.

There are two distinct varieties of the April small shilling. Besides the one with the usual type with periods separating the words of the inscription on the obverse, there is a rare variety with stars between the words. The reverse of this piece also differs somewhat. The figures "1690" are more shapely and the letters "I" "R" are more condensed and less ornamented. The "r" in the month is shaped like a "v", making it appear "apv". One of the small half crowns of "may" also presents most of the above characteristics.

After June, 1690, the coinage of all denominations seems to have been limited, and fine specimens of the months following are rare. The workmanship on these months is also inferior to the earlier months

The siege of Limerick has given to the gun money series some halfpennies, commonly known as "Hibernias" or "Limericks." There are two sizes of these. Most of the larger ones were struck over gun money shillings. Both sizes are of the same type. The obverse is similar to the gun money shilling, except that the bust of the king is smaller. The reverse has the figure of Hibernia seated, the right hand upraised holding a cross, the left arm leaning upon a harp, and the inscription "Hibernia, 1691."

In addition to the gun money, King James issued during the Revolution a few coins in white metal or pewter. By some collectors these are included in the series. Most of them are very rare, and some were probably patterns for the gun money. But as this paper is intended to refer only to the varieties struck in gun metal, only brief mention will be made of them, but they may be made the subject of a future paper. They consisted of the following:

A groat dated 1689, the obverse from the die of the gun money sixpence.

A crown dated 1689, similar to the gun money crown, with copper plugs inserted in the planchet.

A crown dated 1690, similar to the gun money crown, with the edge inscribed "Melioris Tessera Fati Anno Regni Sexto."

Two varieties of a penny with copper plugs, one variety dated 1689 and 1690, and the other 1690.

Two varieties of a half penny, one dated 1689 and 1690, the other variety dated 1690.

From whatever point of view we consider the gun money, it is the equal in interest of any series of modern coins. Its well-defined limits makes it especially atractive, and a collection embracing most of the months can be formed at a moderate cost. But the average collector must be satisfied with an incomplete series, for some of the months or marked varieties are well-nigh unobtainable.

Histories recording the events of the Revolution are conflicting, depending upon the viewpoint of the writer. That King James had about him some advisers who were not loyal is not questioned. The conduct of the Irish army was not in all respects according to standards which make for success, and the statement of at

least one writer that it was resolved by James and some of his advisers at the beginning of the war that "it was necesary to lose Ireland to make even probable his regaining England" seems to have at least some truth.

An Appreciative Letter

"My Dear Mehl: It is with great pleasure that I send you a money order for fifty cents for another year's subscription to the Monthly. Reviewing the whole year, your publication has far exceeded my expectations, and it looks to me now as if we are to count this magazine among our permanent numismatic literary productions. I mention this because so many have fallen by the wayside. There must be a reason for this, and I think that it is not hard to solve. In looking over the pages of many of the dead ones I find that many lack the human interest; others have axes to grind; others will not take advice from anybody, and consider themselves superior or independent of the collectors. You seem to have kept it pretty well in mind that the collectors are the ones that take the magazine and pay for it, and consequently have oc-operated with them rather than antagonized them. The more you call on the collector the more interest he will take, and it strikes me that you have succeeded pretty well in having the reader and the staff in one.

"Believe me very truly,"

(Signed) HOWLAND WOOD.

Our friend, M. Marcuson, repeated his appreciative favor of sending in renewals for four subscribers of his city. We can only show our appreciation to all our subscribers by simply giving the best possible journal,—not for the money,—but the best our efforts can produce, regardless of our low subscription price. As previously mentioned, we will gladly send without charge extra copies of the Monthly to all subscribers wishing to distribute them among their friends, or will send sample copies of the Monthly direct from this office to names furnished us. You know we will greatly appreciate the favors, and we know that your friends will be equally thankful.

We learn from a clipping sent us by Mr. C. A. White that an 1884 Trade Dollar recently sold for $284. The coin, however, can hardly be classed as a regular issue, since its issue was not, we believe, authorized, and the existence of this coin was not known until the collection of the late R. K. Idler of Philadelphia was sold. This collection, it is said, contained five specimens of this coin. No others are known.

It is indeed gratifying to know that one's efforts are appreciated. It is not the applaud nor praise that gratifies so much, but the fact that the efforts have been successful. At the outset, when the first number of the MONTHLY appeared, our efforts were set to make it a truly representative Numismatist's Journal. How well we have succeeded can be easily noted from the numerous unsolicited kind remarks from our readers. We are yet, however, some distance from our goal. We are after a five thousand paid circulation. This seems a rather too great a desire for a Numismatic publication. But we honestly believe that we will reach our goal in the very near future. We want every subscriber to consider himself as one of our staff. Suggestions and advice are not only solicited, but will be greatly appreciated. And, of course, interesting notes or contributions are always welcomed.

"I send enclosed two shillings for your magazine for 1909. I can not conclude this letter without saying a word about your most interesting Numismatic Monthly. It grows on one, and gets better every month. From this side of the Atlantic I congratulate you most heartily. Its future success is, I should think, without doubt, assured. I have been collecting coins for more than thirty-six years,—hard at it."

J. A. FOSTER,
Barnstaple, North Devon, England.

"Permit me to present my most sincere congratulations for your interesting Journal. I had seldom seen any so interesting in every regard. There is only one thing which I can not approve; it is the price, which is ridiculously low."

REVEREND A. AUBERT, Quebec, Canada.

Denford Numismatic Society

Jennings and Hill, on entering the club room, found Howard deeply engaged in looking over a book which evidently contained much to interest him.

"What have you there, Howard?" said Hill; "something fresh on coins?"

"Yes," said Howard. "I got it yesterday; it's a very interesting book; it covers a lot of ground, and from what I can see it covers it well."

"What is it about?" said Jennings; "Canadian bouquet sous, or another British Museum publication?"

"Neither," answered Howard. "The title is 'Coins and How to Know Them,' by Gertrude B. Rawlins, published by Methuen & Co. of London, at six shillings, and well worth it. The first two chapters treat of the science of coins, the next three are devoted to the coins of Ancient Greece and Rome, the sixth is on the coins of medieval Europe, and the balance are mostly taken up with the coins of England and her Colonies."

"Isn't there anything about our coins?" said Blake, who had just entered.

"Yes; one chapter is devoted to our coinage. But she is not very strong on our series; for instance, she says:

"'Some nickel two cents were coined between 1864 and 1873, having a shield and wreath, with scroll above inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST, and on the reverse, the value within wreath, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.'"

"My, my!" said Jennings, "what's that? Nickel, indeed; she meant copper, of course, but perhaps she's speaking of patterns."

"No," said Howard, "she's speaking of the regular coinage. It is strange, considering the able and illuminating way she treats other series, that she should make such a simple error over such a common coin as the two-cent piece."

"But that's a trifle, and does not spoil the book. The chapters on Ancients are most valuable, especially to those who are not fortunate enough to have access to large libraries. I believe every collector should have a small select numismatic library of his own, and I consider this one of the best books a young collector could possibly have. The value of the book is increased by its illustrations and appendices. By their aid I have already placed several of my incerti."

"Is there anything about Canadian coins?" said Jennings.

"Very little, unless Canadians are included among the Colonials."

"Never mind the Canadians," said Blake; "they can look after their own

series; they are a fine people but lacking somewhat in imagination. I have never been in Canada yet, but I mean to go there to the next convention, and expect to have a good time and perhaps pick up a few more varieties of Breton 997."

"Well, I don't," said Hill. "Ice palaces are not much, to my mind, and I hate the zero weather—winter begins very early there, I am told."

"I can not say I have ever paid much attention to Canadian coins," continued Blake; "I bought a Breton catalogue years ago, but the number of brass beer checks and other modern cards rather disgusted me, and I gave up all idea of collecting them. But, after all, they are our nearest neighbors, and recently I have become quite interested in their series. I leave the brass checks alone; they are mostly speculative issues, fathered by men who should know better, but I find the Halifax tokens of 1814—the boquet sous of Montreal, and the sloop—Brock and Leslie tokens of Upper Canada, and some of the uncertain or doubtful tokens very interesting. For instance, if any of you want something fresh to hunt up, take up Breton 997—Ships, Colonies and Commerce pieces. I have been after these for years, and am still lacking several varieties that Wood shows on his plate. There's a variety of drooping flag that I cannot get hold of—the one with same reverse as Breton 998. There are some very scarce varieties, and I may probably be able to pick some up if I go to Montreal next fall; and their blacksmith tokens catch me, but they rather overdo them; they have some strange ideas about that blacksmith. It's a good thing the old man is dead. He has a lot to answer for if he issued and actually struck all the pieces that are credited to him."

"What kind of pieces are they?" asked Hill.

"Any old bungtown that has an Irish harp or a female seated holding an impossible olive branch they hail with glee, and provide a resting place for it among their treasures."

"Well," said Howard, "their coins may be all right, but I do not want any of their four dollar bills if they are only worth two hundred cents each, as I read in a numismatic monthly yesterday. That's one on the printer, for sure. Nothing is impossible to a printer; he will attribute a Limerick halfpenny to Jame I, instead of to James II. It's all one to him."

THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTION OF U. S. SILVER COINS.

What is claimed to be the most complete collection ever formed of United States silver coins is owned by Mr. H. O. Granberg, the well known Western Numismatist. Besides being the proud owner of other great rarities, this collection is claimed to be the most complete of its kind in existence. This magnificent collection comprises no less than 1521 pieces, representing all the dates, varieties and mint marks of the Philadelphia and all branch mints. It contains excellent specimens of such rarities as the 1802 half dime, the 1894 San Francisco dime, the quarters of 1823 and 1827, the 1838 New Orleans half dollar (with authentic letters as to its genuineness), several varieties of the 1796 and 1797 half dollars and 1833 half dollar with plain edge. Of the dollars there is the finest known specimen of the 1804, there are four varieties of the 1836, two varieties of each of the 1838 and 1839, 1866 without motto, and all other dates and varieties that go to make this collection the most complete of its kind in existence.

"I must say that your Numismatic Monthly is constantly on my desk and I always recommend it to my clients." P. N. BRETON.

The Private Token Coinage of England

An Historical Sketch

By S. H. HAMER.

The token coinage of a country is that which has a currency value greater than its metal value; but the subject under consideration is really the Provincial Tokens, and those issued by bankers. These owed their existence to the want of regal currency.

At one time farthings and halfpence were of silver, and so small-sized that they were lost almost as soon as they were put into circulation. Queen Elizabeth granted to the city of Bristol the privilege of issuing farthing tokens.

In .the early part of the reign of James I. the want of small coins caused traders and others to issue farthings in lead; these were very soon damaged and defaced and would ultimately result in a loss to the holder. To remedy this, and probably also to benefit John, Lord Harrington, he was allowed, on payment to the King of certain sums at fixed periods, to manufacture and put into circulation farthings of copper. They were very thin and were indifferently received, but the issue, under one or another patentee, continued till well into the reign of Charles I.

The earliest date on the Seventeenth century tradesmen's tokens is 1648; from then to 1672 traders, innkeepers, overseers of the poor, and in some instances the mayor, acting on behalf of the corporate body of some city or town, issued pence, half-pence, or farthings. These are interesting, as in addition to the name of the town, they generally state the trade of the issue, and very frequently have the initials of the issuer and his wife on obverse and reverse. All manner of designs were used, though in some instances a set type or design appears to have been adopted by the die sinker, varying, of course, the name and trade. After 1672 some of the corporate bodies found that they had incurred a penalty by issuing tokens, and in Williamson's edition of Boyne's work on the subject, reference is made, by extracts from town's books, to sums of money paid to certain persons for the settlement of the matter. In "Snelling's View of the Copper Coins and Coinage of England," the matter is dealt with at length, and in a very interesting manner. The illustrations also add materially to the value of the book. He states that in 1669 the city of Norwich had a pardon granted them for all transgressions in general, and in particular for their coining halfpence and farthings, by which they had forfeited their charter. The next year the corporate body at Yarmouth were desirous to obtain a similar privilege, and employed the same solicitor, the cost being £80, the solicitor being paid £10 for his trouble.

No reliance must be placed on the spelling of the name of the issuer or

place, such being purely "in accordance with the fancy of the speller." The word "penny" frequently appears with only one "N," while the word "half" usually has the letter "E" added.

For some towns these tokens appear to have been preserved in fairly large quantities. They are easily procurable; others are very scarce. After the accession of William and Mary in 1689, halfpence and farthings were issued. These, besides their use as currency, brought the

Token Issued by Richard Summers

portraits of the new king and queen prominently before the people, which at the time and under the circumstances, was a very desirable object.

During the following reigns, to George III, halfpence and farthings were issued, but from the accession of George III in 1760, to the year 1769, inclusive, there was no issue of copper currency. In the five following years halfpence and farthings were issued. Then for a period of twelve years, viz: till 1797, there was no regal issue of copper coins for Great Britain. This disregard for the requirement of small change caused large numbers of counterfeit halfpence to be made and circulated. The worn condition of the regal money, and the inferior quality of its design were such that any piece having a head on one side with any legend whatever would pass current. The reverse in some instances is a female seated, or a harp, with legend music charms.

In 1787 the Parys Mines Company of Anglesey began to issue their Penny and Halfpence tokens. Of the former there were 250 tons struck, and about 50 tons of the latter, besides many counterfeits. (See Pye's Notes.) The beauty of the design, and the good weight of copper was such that, compared with the regal coins and the counterfeits, they were indeed "a thing of beauty," and no doubt caused many to collect them who previously never thought of doing so. These tokens had around the edge, in incuse letters, ON DEMAND IN LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR ANGLESEY. There are a number with other "cage-readings." These may have been accidentally struck on plans intended for other tokens, or they may have been purposely so struck to form varieties.

With the advent of the Parys Mines tokens, traders and manufacturers began to have tokens struck. Almost invariably they were halfpence. The farthings are largely prototypes of the halfpence; in fact, some have the words, "HALF HALFPENCE," as forming part of the legend

Of the penny tokens, many were made for sale to collectors. Skidmore of London, and Peter Kempson of Birmingham, issued what are known as "Building Series"; the same also in halfpenny size.

The Private tokens are a particularly interesting series, and appear in both penny and halfpenny size. These originated with the "Hackney Promissory Token" of 1795, issued by a Jewish gentleman named David Alves Rebello, a coin collector, and one interested in arts and sciences. He died in 1796. J. Milton was the die-maker. Twenty-four in copper and 10 in silver were struck. The object was not currency, nor were they made for sale; they were intended for gifts to interested friends, and as exchange for similar specimens which other collectors quickly issued. Among these latter the specimens from dies cut by J. G. Hancock, Jr., are particularly worth attention. One has on the obverse a portrait of the issuer, Thomas Welsh; another has the portrait of William Pitt, Earl of

Chatham. The reverse of both bears reference to the genius of the youthful artist. Another has on the obverse a female bust. The inscription on the obverse informs us that it is "The work of John Gregory Hancock, aged 9 years, 1800." The subject of the Private Tokens, with a description of the several specimens, and what pertains thereto, is sufficent for a long paper, and can only be hinted at under present circumstances.

Advantage was taken of the opportunity to issue a number of what are known as the "Political Tokens."

Thomas Spence, formerly of Newcastle on Tyne, and afterwards of Little Turnstile, London, was responsible for many, and as the dies were muled there are many varieties. Some of his dies ultimately passed to Skidmore, who by muling them with his, produced specimens which at the present time are very rare, some exceedingly so.

Of the numerous tradesmen who issued tokens for circulation as currency, John Wilkinson, the noted iron master, and brother-in-law to Dr. Priestly, the noted scientist, are worthy of more than a passing glance. Charles Pye, a contemporary engraver, records the fact that besides a few varieties there were of one series three tons, of another two, and of another one ton. Besides these there were of another "several tons." The dies for striking many of these were by John Gregory Hancock, Sr., and some were struck at his place of work. Of John Wilkinson, two biographies have been written; one by John Randall, F. G. S.; the other by Alfred Neobard Palmer. He is said to have made the first iron boat, an illustration of which appears on some of his halfpenny tokens, and also on the silver tokens, of which 100 are stated to have been struck, and which circulated for 3 shillings sixpence each. In his memoirs is an interesting account of his being buried in his garden in a wooden coffin, then taken up and the wooden coffin enclosed in an iron one, and finally after laying twenty years not twenty yards from his drawing-room window, under an iron monument weighing twenty tons, he was again taken up (the property being for sale in 1828) and re-interred under the pew belonging to Castle Head House, in Lindal Chapel. The cast-iron monument was, when I last saw it, in a farm yard.

Charles Poe, who established the copper works at Macclesfield in 1758, has his portrait preserved and the statement perpetuated on the Macclesfield halfpenny tokens. The design for the obverse, also that for the reverse, which latter representing the genius of mechanics' industry, is taken from his tomb in a church which he had built in seven months in Macclesfield.

With the exception of the Anglesey tokens, those of penny size were chiefly made for sale to collectors, though many had around the edge a "promise to pay on demand." Skidmore's "Building Series," Kempson's "London Building" tokens, halfpenny size of Birmingham, Bath, Bristol, Coventry, and Skidmore's London

Churches, are among those which were never intended to be paid as currency.

Some years ago a most interesting series of articles on the tokens illustrated in C. Pye's 1801 edition, appeared in the "Bazaar and Mast" (London). It is much to be regretted

that the matter was not published in book form, as very few persons saved the "cuttings." Thomas Sharp's Catalogue of the Tokens in Sir George Chetwynd's Collection is a very scarce book, 52 copies only having been privately printed for distribution among friends. There are wide margins to the pages, and some copies have on the margins illustrations from C. Pye's works, and from the "Virtuoso's Companion," gummed in to illustrate the descriptive matter.

The tokens of the Nineteenth century have been fully dealt with in a work by Mr. W. J. Davis, published in 1904. Countermarked Spanish dollars are described. These specimens have during recent years become accredited with a value out of all proportion to their numismatic worth, as the value consists only in the counter-marking, and as unrecorded specimens are esteemed as being specially rare, there is every inducement for the unscrupulous to have a punch or punches made, and to counter-mark a few dollars.

The extra rare copper, Birmingham Workhouse Sixpence, has been imitated in recent years, and before a specimen is bought it should be measured. If it does not exceed 1 13-16 inches in diameter, it must be regarded as an imitation, made to sell to collectors. The Perry Barr Penny Token is another which requires to be carefully examined; in fact, the modern imitation is the finer of the two. The two small abbreviation marks under the "M" of "Wm." are small **ovals** on the genuine token, and small **squares** on the imitation one.

Of the Bank of England Tokens for five shillings, three shillings, one shilling and sixpence, the pattern for nine pence, and the Bank of Ireland tokens for six shillings, xxx pence, 10 pence and five pence, much is to be learned; in fact, any one who does not intend to become a general collector, but who wishes to take up a series, from the study of which he may derive much intellectual pleas-

ure, cannot do better than to buy "The Token Money of the Bank of England, 1797 to 1876, by Mabberley Uhillips, F. S. A." (2-6). Having carefully read this, he may then begin to make his purchases.

Another series is the tokens issued by overseers of the poor and workhouse authorities. I have made a collection of these, commencing with those of the Seventeenth century and continuing to the Nineteenth century, the last to remain in circulation being those of Sheffield, which were allowed to be circulated till

March 25th, 1823; those of Birmingham being current up to March 25th, 1820. In "Snelling's View of the Copper Coinage" are many illustrations of tokens issued by overseers of the poor.

In addition to collecting specimens of the various issues, the books dealing with the several branches of the subject are well worth attention. The interest which a collector has in his collection depends greatly on the extent of his study of the subject. The mere accumulating of specimens without any knowledge of their history, may constitute a person a "Coin Collector," but it certainly never will give him the right to be classed as a Numismatist.

S. H. HAMER.

Claremont Road, Halifax, Yorkshire.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

A large and enthusiastic gathering of coin collectors which took place at seven o'clock on the evening of December 11th, at Keen's Old English Chop House, 36th Street and 6th Avenue, New York, formally established the New York Numismatic Club, the avowed purpose of which is to dine together at this resort on the second Friday of each month at the same hour and have a good time talking over choice specimens brought for the purpose. The new organization in no way conflicts with the interests of either the A. N. A. or the A. N. S., but will serve as a common ground upon which members of both organizations. Collectors who are non-members of either and visiting numismatists can meet for mutual improvement and social intercourse tending to the development of interest in coin collecting generally.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Frank C. Higgins; Secretary, Herbert Nickelwicz; Treasurer, E. H. Adams; Committee, Albert R. Frey and Dr. Martin Burke.

A cordial invitation was unanimously voted to foreign and out-of-town collectors to make a note of the days and place of meeting, and join the circle when in New York at the right moment.

Keen's Chop House, which is modeled on such resorts as "Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese" in London, which Dr. Samuel Johnson, the lexicographer, made famous, is just the ideal place fo ran antiquarian assemblage. One almost expects to have to pay for what one consumes with Georgian shillings and tip the waiters with "cartwheel" tuppences. A very large assemblage is anticipated for the next reunion, which will take place on January 8th.

Good books on coins are so scarce, especially at fair prices, that it affords us no little pleasure to note the issue of a book which will be greatly appreciated by every student of Numismatics. We have in mind "COINS, AND HOW TO KNOW THEM," by Gertrude Rawlings. This work is a popular introduction to the study of coins, not only for collectors, but for all who appreciate the historical and artistic interest of the subject. Summaries are given of the coinages of Ancient Greece and Rome, England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, and other countries. These are connected by chapters on coins, their history, the meaning of their inscriptions and the legends concerning them, down to and including the St. Gaudens Eagle. Incidentally many points of geography, religion, and metallurgy are touched upon. The numerous beautiful illustrations are very helpful. In our opinion, every collector of coins should have a copy of this work. We are so sure that it will please everyone interested in our science, that we have arranged to send the books on approval to those who desire to see a copy. Crown 8vo., 374 pages, with 206 illustrations, $1.50 net; postpaid, $1.64. Orders sent to this office will have our prompt attention.

THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the above named society was held Friday evening at Doctor Storer's office. The President, Dr. Green, presided, and the following members were also present: Messrs. Storer, Wheeler, Stiles, Marvin, Trowbridge and Wood. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Crosby tendering his resignation. On account of the high esteem that Mr. Crosby was held it was voted to make him an honorary member of the society.

Dr. Storer exhibited sixteen medical medals, including the rare medal of Dr. John W. Francis, by Brenner, of which only three impressions were struck. Mr. Marvin exhibited the Drake medal, and Mr. Trowbridge some Columbian souvenirs. Mr. Wheeler showed the large centeniary medal of the establishment of the Catholic Church in Boston; the dies were cut by B. L. Pratt. Mr. Wheeler also showed some foreign crowns in very fine condition. Mr. Wood showed a medal commemorating the restoration of the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and two Japanese pieces very similar to the bullet-money of Siam. Mr. Stiles exhibited several North Carolina bills, and Dr. Green showed eight Pine Tree shillings, and the subdivisions all in remarkably fine condition. During the evening Mr. Wood exhibited the collection of Mr. Stearns, who was unable to be present. This collection, numbering over 250 specimens, of Pine, Oak and Willow Tree pieces, is undoubtedly the finest in existence, nearly every known variety being included. An especially fine N. E. sixpence was also in this lot.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The fifty-ninth monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, December 4th, President Virgin M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Blumensehein, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Williams, Ripstra, Lewis, Tierney, Kelly, Green, Verkler, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Tuckerman, and Doctors Merrill and Bert. Mr. Swift was present as a visitor. Mr. Wm. Hesslein was elected to membership.

The election of officers for 1909 resulted as follows: President, V. M. Brand; Vice President, F. Elmo Simpson; Secretary, Ben G. Green; Treasurer, W. F. Dunham; Censor, T. E. Leon; Librarian, Chester Dunham; Curator, M. P. Carey; Executive Board: J. B. Holmes, W. F. Dunham, and Dr. F. B. Merrill.

On motion the society voted to hold semi-monthly informal meetings on the third Friday evening of each month, except where previous meetings had been arranged for that night.

Under exhibits Mr. Leon showed proof quarter and a half eagle of the new design, a set of Mormon gold and a set of copper patterns of the California gold coins. Dr. Merrill showed some half eagles and Pioneer gold.

Magazines received since last meeting were Mehl's Monthly for November and December, Chicago Collectors' Monthly for October, and the Numismatische Correspondenz, Spink's Numismatic Circular and the Numismatist for November. Auction catalogues were received from Green and Low, catalogues with fixed prices from Steigerwalt (3), Geo. N. Olcott and Sally Rosenberg, and a priced catalogue from Green.

Adjourned to meet January 8th, 1908.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

We are indebted to Mr. Frank C. Higgins for the report (printed in this issue of the Monthly) of the first meeting of the New York Numismatic Club.

We are highly pleased to note of the healthy condition of Numismatic affairs in this country. And the organization of a new club, especially on the lines the New York club is organized, can not help not only advance the interest of our science, but bring about a general good-fellowship among the collectors of the country.

The newly organized club, with men like Higgins, Nicklewicz, Adams, Frey and Dr. Burke at its head, is assured of a most successful and enjoyable career.

The Numismatic Monthly extends its heartiest congratulations and sincere good wishes to the New York Numismatic Club for a long and prosperous life.

"Just tell your Denford friends there are only three castles to the Dublin arms. They are as above illustration. The gateway between the towers is faint or missing on Newbie ½ds, so gives effect of six towers.

"H."

One of our readers sends us a description of a California gold half dollar which he claims to be a new variety. Obverse, coroneted head of Liberty to left, surrounded by twelve stars; reverse, date, 1856, within wreath. Legend, HALF DOL. CALIFORNIA GOLD.

"Please find enclosed the needful half dolar for renewal of my subscription to your most excellent magazine. It is very entertaining and I enjoy the contents of each number. You can always count on my subscription.

"C. A. MATHIS."

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

We have a very small supply of some of the back numbers of the Numismatic Monthly, and we will send them, as long as they last, at the following prices.

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NEW ISSUES.

Chile.—Ov. Profile head Liberty to left with cap adowned with wreath; ins "Republica de Chile." Rev. Value 2½ centavos and mint mark of Santiago in oak and laurel wreath; ins. "Economia es Riqueza" and date. Copper-bronze. Edge plain.

2½ centavos. Date 1907. Size 25.

Panama.—Another value has been added to the series of this country. Obv. Mailed bust of Balboa; ins. "Republica de Panama," date below. Rev. Inscription in three lines with a dash above and below "Medio de centesimo de Balboa." Nickel. Edge plain.

2½ centesimo. Date 1907| Size 16.

Italy.—Another value of the new series has come to hand, and,, like the others of the series, is designed after the ancients. Obv. Nude bust showing shoulder and hand holding an ear of wheat. "Italia" to left. Rev. Crowned arms with nude female figure bearing a torch floating above; at left C. 20 with small date and R. below. In small letters at right L. Giorgi Inc. Nickel. Edge milled.

20 centesimi. Date 1908. Size 21½.

—Met. Phila.

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"Your Numismatic Monthly has pleased me very much and I always look forward for the next number.

"DR. G. F. E. WILHARM."

We have a limited number of copies of certain issues of the Numismatic Monthly, a list of which will be found in another part of this issue. There are only five to ten copies of each number left. Better send in an order for some of the copies; you will find them interesting and instructive.

Among the real choice offerings in Mehl's next sale, which is to take place in the early part of the year, will be offered a collection of coins with the portrait of Washington, including a half dollar in copper and other great raritics. Plain and milled edge of the Martha Washington Half Disme, an uncirculated 1793 chain cent and other real good things. Catalogues will be sent free to all who write for them. Those on the regular mailing list will, of course, receive the catalogue in due time.

Beginning with this number of the MONTHLY, we discontinue the Trade Column. We have found that it takes up entirely too much of our time. And as we are just now more anxious to improve the reading matter of the Monthly, we prefer to devote all of our possible time to improving the MONTHLY proper, before attempting to increase the advertising. We do not intend at any time to sacrifice any particle of interesting matter for advertising.

"I take great pleasure in renewing my subscription to your excellent journal, and you have my best wishes for your continued success.

"Your fine work for the A. N. A. the past year deserves the hearty thanks of the entire membership.

"F. W. CONING."

We hardly know who is more to blame—the printer or the proof reader. At any rate, the MONTHLY deserves the good-natured criticism it received at the "Denford Numismatic Society." We know that it is impossible to avoid all errors, but we should have been more careful in permitting such a blunder to occur about the Canadian $4 bill, last line, page 202. It should read, of course, "four hundred cents." And on page 209, fifth line, should be James II. instead of James I. However, with the new volume, we hope to eliminate all errors in all future numbers.

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B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

Don't Forget My Sale This Month

A Word About Auctions

My advertisements soliciting coins for my sales should not be taken as a solicitation for you to dispose of your collection. On the other hand, I advise every collector—young or old—not to place his collection for sale on the too strong impulse of the moment. If you get a trifle tired of your collection, do not shoot it down to the auction room at once. Put your coins away, consider the matter a little, and even if you are really tired of it, hide the thing some place, and it is almost certain that you will some day, either soon or later, revive your interest in our science, and you will then thank your stars that you did not disperse your collection.

But, of course, there are times when one really decides to abandon a thing or hobby. When that time comes, see that you select the right man to whom to entrust your treasure. The one that will be able to **net you** the best possible returns for your coins.

The above is not intended as a "sermon." It is intended, however, to do some good; and I believe it will. But it is also intended as an advertisement. Of course, you have guessed what I am after before this.

When you decide to sell your collection, I want you to kindly give me a chance to show you that I can net you the best possible returns. Comparison of prices gladly solicited. I catalogue carefully, distribute widely, and, all in all, can serve you to your entire satisfaction.

AND Please don't forget that I have a good stock of coins, and shall be pleased to hear from you at any time you may wish to purchase anything in my line. I am, also, always in the market for the purchase, outright, of anything you may have to offer.

ALWAYS GLAD TO SERVE YOU.

B. Max Mehl

NUMISMATIST

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

My entire time, together with a force of able assistants, is devoted entirely to the coin business.

Don't Forget My Sale This Month

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

Vol. II. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FEBRUARY, 1909 No. 2

Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully received. Contributions from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for

Encased Postage Stamps

One of the Most Interesting Series of "Necessity Money" Ever Issued

Written for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

By EDGAR H. ADAMS

The discovery recently of a new variety of the curious encased postage stamp money, which for a limited time circulated freely in New York City in particular, and in several other sections of the United States during 1862, brings the number of varieties of these pieces of currency known to be in existence up to about 180. The latest addition to this in-

teresting series is of the demonination of ten cents, and was issued by John W. Norris of Chicago. Hitherto but the one-cent stamp had been credited to this source, and at the Green sale, held some time ago in Chicago, a local collector thought so well of this insignificant substitute for a ten-cent piece that he paid over $30 for its possession.

New York City was the birthplace of this peculiar sort of money, which was formed by placing regular United States postage stamps in flat, circular brass cases, with the faces protected by a thin sheet of mica. The encased stamps consisted of the denominations of 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30, and 90 cents, and this method of protecting the stamps so that they could withstand the wear of circulation was the invention of John Gault, who did business at Park Place, in New York City. He manufactured many varieties to be used by business houses in lieu of small change, and the badly mutilated and worn postage stamps that answered the purpose of practical money for a while at the beginning of the war. Many of the encased stamps bore the name of the issuing firm on the back, and not only served the purpose of a fractional currency but advertised the firm of issue in a thoroughly and yet inexpensive fashion.

The patent dated from July and August, 1862, and the stamps used in the metallic cases were the regular postage stamps of the period—the one-cent blue, and the three-cent orange, showing the portrait of Franklin; the five-cent brown, bearing Jefferson's portrait, and the ten-cent green, twelve-cent black, twenty-four-cent violet, and ninety-cent blue, all with the portrait of Washington.

Collectors of both stamps and coins regard this series of necessity currency as being one of the most interesting of the numerous issues of United States, which has been especially conspicuous for its various freakish circulating mediums, and some of the premiums now paid for these homely substitutes for real money actually exceed those commanded by any of the far more pre-

tentious and handsome coins struck at the United States mints during and since the war.

Some firms issued the encased stamp pieces of nearly every one of the denominations mentioned above, while others are credited with but a single one. Often the latter specimens are the rarest and command the highest premiums, as not infrequently they were but little more than samples and were issued in quite limited number. In nearly every instance it is found that the denominations of twelve, twenty-four, thirty, and ninety cents are the rarest, and in the case of the highest denominations it is thought their rarity is due to the fact that some of the firms ordered but a single specimen each of the denominations above ten cents, and before deciding upon their issue the law was passed forbidding the use of anything of the semblance of money by private persons.

The medicine house of Ayer issued the greatest variety of the encased stamp, there being no less than fourteen varieties, of the denominations of one, three, five, ten and twelve, twenty-four and thirty cents, which bore on the back the inscription "Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

One of the rarest of this series is that of the denomination of thirty cents, of which only one specimen is known, this bringing $25.25 at the Green sale in Chicago in 1907.

Next to this, and also supposed to be unique, is the twenty-four-cent stamp, with the same inscription, which brought $25.

There are at least nine varieties of the stamps bearing the inscription, "Ayer's Cathartic Pills" on the back, the rarest of this lot being that of the denomination of five cents, with short arrows in the design, which is worth $5.00.

Still another series issued by the same house is represented by denominations of one, three, five, ten and twelve cents, inscribed "Take Ayer's Pills," a fine specimen of the last-named having brought $8.

John Gault of New York City issued at least nineteen varieties bearing his name, which included denominations of one, three, five, ten, twelve, twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents. The rarest of these, and probably the highest priced of all the encased stamps, is that of ninety cents, which has a record price of $121. The thirty-cent stamp of the same issue also is rare, and has sold for $20, while the twenty-four-cent stamp has brought $15.

The New York firm of Kirkpatric & Gault issued as many as nine varieties, which consisted of the denominations of one, three, five, ten, twelve, twenty-four, thirty, and ninety cents. The rarest of these is the last named stamp, a very fine specimen of which was bid in at $75 at the Green sale in 1906. At the same sale a thirty-cent stamp brought $20, and a twenty-cent specimen $18.

There were eight varieties of encased stamps showing the words, "Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts," of the denominations of one, three, five, ten, twelve, twenty-four, and thirty cents. The last variety is extremely scarce and has brought $36 at a sale. A perfect specimen of the twenty-four-cent stamp of this house has sold for over $30.

This firm also issued five varieties with the wording on the back, "Burnett's Cocaine Kalliston," which were of the denomination of three, five, ten and twelve cents, a very rare and perfect specimen of the latter having sold for $20.

Six varieties were issued by the North American Life Insurance Company, each bearing the name of the company on the reverse. The denominations were three, five and ten cents. These stamps are quite common, as compared with some of the other issues, yet one variety of the three-cent stamp is valued at $6.

Lord & Taylor of New York City issued seven varieties of the denomi-

nation of one, three, five, ten, twelve, twenty-four and thirty cents. Nearly every one of these stamps is now scarce. The twelve-cent stamp is held at the highest figure, it having a record premium of $25. Both the twenty-four and thirty-cent varieties have sold for $20.50, the three-cent at $9.25, and the lowest valued of the whole series, the ten-cent stamp, at $5.75.

Hunt & Nash of New York, whose stamps are inscribed on the reverse "Hunt & Nash, Irving House, N. Y. City," are credited with at least nine varieties, the denominations being one, three, five, ten, twelve, and twenty-four cents. The rarest is the twenty-four-cent stamp. There is only one specimen known of this denomination, which sold for $30.50. The twelve-cent stamp has brought over $11.

The eight varieties of stamps bearing the inscription of "Drake's Plantation Bitters," of the denominations of one, three, five, ten, twelve, twenty-four, thirty and ninety cents, are rather low-priced and common for all the denominations up to and including the twelve-cent stamp, which has sold for $5, but the three highest denominations — twenty-four, thirty, and ninety cents—are each believed to be unique, and command extremely high premiums. The twenty-four and thirty-cent stamps have each sold for $60, and the ninety-cent stamp has brought $73.

Gage Brothers and Drake, Tremont House, Chicago, issued five varieties of stamps—one, three, five, and ten cents—all of which are common, the scarcest being the three-cent variety, which has sold for $5.

Six stamps bear the name of "Mendum's Family Wine Emporium, Broadway, Cor. Cedar St., New York." These are of the denominations of one, three, five, ten, and twelve cents. Fine specimens of the two latter have brought $10 each.

The inscription "Jos. L. Bates, Fancy Goods, Boston," is shown on six varieties of stamps of the denomination of one, five, ten, and twelve cents. The five-cent stamp, the twelve, and one variety of the ten-cent, have each brought $10 and more.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" is the title borne by encased stamps of the denominations of one, three, five, ten, and twelve cents. The last named is regarded as the rarest of the series, and has sold for $10.

Stamps of the denomination of one, three, five, ten, and twelve cents show the name of "F. Buhl & Co. of Detroit." The five cent stamp has sold for $10.75, and the ten-cent for over $8.

Four varieties are placed to the credit of Schapker & Bussing, Evansville, Ind., of the denominations of one, three, five, and ten cents. The first named is supposed to be the only

one in existence, and $25.50 was paid for it when offered for sale.

The Cincinnati firm of John Shillito & Co. has its name on four known varieties of encased stamps, one and three cents, two varieties of five cents, and one of ten cents. The latter may be regarded as the scarcest of this series, although the varieties have all brought $5 or more each.

"White, the Hatter of New York" is responsible for the issuance of four varieties of stamps. These are of the denominations of one, three, five, and ten cents. The two latter have each brought $25.

Three varieties were issued by Pearce, Tolle & Holton of Cincinnati —three, five and twelve cents. The latter stamp is very rare, and has brought a record premium of $30.

"N. & G. Taylor & Co." of Philadelphia issued one, three, five and ten-

eent stamps, the last named of which having sold for $20.

The stamps of "Dougan the Hatter" of New York City, showing the design of a hat, were of at least three denominations—one, three and five cents. Perfect specimens of the latter two demoninations have brought $16 each.

There are three varieties of encased stamps, of the denominations of one, three and five eents, which were manufactured by G. G. Evans, "California Wines," of Philadelphia. These pieces were said to infringe on the patent of Gault, but the work was

inferior to that of the New York manufacturer. A fine specimen of the one-eent stamp by the Philadelphia maker, bearing his name on the reverse, sold for $9, while a fine three-cent specimen of the same kind has brought $5.

Bailey & Co., jewelers, of Philadelphia, had stamps of one, three, five and ten cents. The five-cent variety is the scarcest, having recently sold for $11.50.

The three, five, ten and twenty-four-cent stamps of Ellis, McAlpin & Co. of Cincinnati, have each sold for $20; the one, three and five-cent stamps of L. C. Hopkins & Co. of Cincinnati, have brought, respectively, $11 and $20, while the three and ten-cent issues of Weir & Larminie of Montreal, Canada, have fetched $30 and $20, respectively. This firm also issued stamps of the denomination of one and five cents.

There were several firms which issued only one or two varieties each, such as the five and ten-cent stamps of "Sands Ale," which have brought over $8; the one-cent stamp of "S. Steinfeld," of New York City, which has sold for $6; the one-cent stamp of "Arthur M. Chaflin," Hopkinton, R. I., and "Aerated Bread Co.," of New York City, which respeetively have brought $16 and $6.75, and the five and ten-cent stamps of H. A. Cook, of Evansville, Ind., which have sold for $11, and the one-cent stamp of B. F. Miles of Peoria, Ill.

An interesting specimen of the encased stamp money is one of the odd denomination of nine eents. There being no postage stamp of this value, the denomination was produced by placing three three-cent stamps in an oblong copper case, with the usual covering of mica. The back bore no name, but the piece evidently was intended for circulation in New York City, for the reverse bore an embossed representation of an eagle and snake, the same as that shown by the New York cents struck in German silver by Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger of New York City, which were issued in 1837. Around the central device was scroll work. Nothing is known of the piece's history, but it is thought to have been a product of Gault, on account of the New York device. This curious bit sold for $9.

Another equally interesting piece associated with the encased postage stamp money is an essay for a five-cent piece. In a frame of silver had been placed a stamp cut from a five-cent note of the first issue of the postage currency. This was protected by mica both back and front. This specimen, which is believed to be unique, recently sold for $15.50.

Probably other varieties of this little known currency will soon be brought to notice, now that so much interest is being taken in the pieces by collectors, for there is no known record in existence to show how many varieties originally were issued or how many specimens were put into circulation.

Subscribe for Mehl's Numismatic Monthly. 50 cents per annum.

Australian Commonwealth Coinage

Written for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

By JOHN ARMSTRONG FOSTER, F. R. N. S.

Shortly before quitting office the late Commonwealth Government decided to accept the proposal of the Imperial authorities to issue subsidiary coinage for Australia. Hitherto the British Government has controlled the whole Australian silver currency, and incidentally has made a considerable profit out of it. The Federal Treasury officials estimate that the silver coin in circulation represents about £2,000,000. Under the scheme the Imperial mint will withdraw this at the rate of £100,000 a year, and it is estimated that during the twenty years which the process will occupy the Commonwealth will reap an annual profit of between £50,000 and £60,000. Discussing the new arrangement recently, Sir William Layne, the late Federal Treasurer, said: "The British mint will strike the coins for us, charging us the cost and no more. At present I do not feel disposed to recommend starting a mint ourselves. It seems to me that the most practical way is to accept the suggestion of the British Government. We shall have denominations, but a new coin of Australian design. I have been making inquiries to see if we might not do away with the half-crown, but I do not think it is possible to dispense with it. There is no chance of decimal coinage being adopted. It will have to be adopted in Great Britain before Australia and the other dominions can do anything."

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

Regular meeting Friday, January 8, 1909.

Present: Messrs. Frey, Adams, Low, Dr. Buske, Eliot Smith, Raymond, Kohler, Batterbury, Nicklewicz.

Meeting quite informal and social, time occupied with instructive remarks, and exhibition of rare, interesting pieces.

Dr. Buske suggested that members contribute of their knowledge and information on coins, each according to their specialty, or otherwise. He also remarked as to the poor condition of many coins, notably the ancient coins, exhibited in museums.

Mr. Higgins spoke on the improvements in coining, resulting from the invention of the steam engine by Watts. Also on the coining operations of Mathew Boulton of Birmingham, the condor tokens, too. On the establishment of Boulton & Watts at Sopo, which coined such great profusion of coins, buttons, etc., for English tradesmen and various governments. How Elizabeth of Russia sent these for coining purposes and established the mint at St. Petersburg. As to the Monueron French tokens, refused by the French government. Business of Boulton & Watts carried on for a long time, and finally sold to unscrupulous persons, who have muled the dies in many and various ways.

Mr. Low expressed his opinion that the so-called Washington and other buttons of that period were not military, but only worn on coats.

Mr. Adams also as to Lafayette buttons, two sets struck in gold and presented to LaFayette.

Mr. Higgis also as to the "Bungtown" coppers, so largely used for small change; intentionally made imperfect, to resemble worn coins. Frey and Low also remarked on same. Many made at Belleville, N. J. The Haiti coppers also made there.

According to Higgins, "Bungtown" was what is now Wayne Station, now in North Philadelphia. Low

said there was also such a place in Massachusetts. Mr. Low thought the "Ships, Colonies and Commerce" tokens were also part of this large output of coppers, all coming from England, some very rare. England was the great source of most of this class of pieces.

Mr. Frey made interesting remarks as to the presence of monetary values on coins—on the basis, indicating value, on early Roman coins. Also on absence of monetary value on the European Ducat, accepted all over Europe. On absence of monetary value on Colonial coins.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Low—A counterfeit C. Bechtler $5.00, 128 Gr., 22 carat, Georgia.

Wayte Raymond—An 1837 front view Montreal Bank penny in copper with obverse of Breton 526 muled with reverse 520 Breton, of which only two or three have been found in America.

Eliot Smith—Struck gold-plated copy of Brasher Doubloon, copy of Great Seal of the Confederacy, rare transportation tokens, rare Lord Nelson medal, from Nelson's ship. The rare Norris, Grigg and Norris Half Eagle, 1849, uncirculated, reeded edge, better than the mint specimen, said by E. H. Adams, the great authority, to be the finest private gold piece made and circulated in California. Confederate "Fifteen Million Loan" certificate in blank.

E. H. Adams—A $20 note issued at Denver, Colorado Territory, in 1861, by C. A. Cook & Co., Bankers, redeemable in gold dust; no other known.

Mr. Kohler—A nice 1838 Eagle.

Dr. Burke—Beautiful bronze coins of Macedon and Syracuse, also silver Papal coins.

Mr. Frey, in his remarks as to monetary values on coins, exhibited a beautiful six Ducat piece of Ferdinand IV. of Spain and Sicilly, with value "6D" thereon.

Mr. Frey read a cordial letter from William Jerrems, Jr., the first President of the A. N. A., sending his congratulations on organization of the club, and expressing his desire to become a member. On motion of Mr. Frey, Mr. Jerrenms was made an honorary member.

The Secretary read a letter from J. de Lagerberg, of Pasasaic, N. J., with thanks for his invitation to meet with the club and expressing his good wishes and intention to visit the club when able.

EASY TO SEE THESE COINS.

A device in use for showing coins in the Museum of the Hispanic Society in this city is likely to be new to many folks. When coins are usually displayed in a case only the obverse or reverse may be seen if there are not two copies of the coin. But in this scheme the whole coin may be seen, with only one specimen to show.

In the coin cases are tubes of isinglass, the coins being arranged in spiral fashion inside the tubes. A little knob projecting from the case in front is used to turn the tubes around so that through the isinglass the whole coin may be examined.—New York Sun.

PREMIUM ON NEW COINS.

English Sovereigns Minted at Ottawa Worth Twenty-five Dollars Each.

OTTAWA.—The English sovereigns which have lately been made at the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint from the Reddick mine in the Larder Lake gold field, are being sold by the directors of the company for $25 each. The face value is $4.86. The run was much smaller than was originally expected, and there are less than 100 of the new coins in existence. Of this number no more than 50 or 60 are on the market, as several were purchased by the directors of the property at the last general meeting.—Toronto Globe.

Denford Numismatic Society

Howard, on entering the club room, found Jennings and the others engaged in looking over a large book.

"What have you there, Jennings?" said he, "another book review?"

"No," was the answer, "it's Henry Chapman's catalogue of the Stickney collection, and we were looking up what he said of the Newby half-penny, whether he gave three or six castles on the Dublin arms. Look at lot 53, 'Arms of Dublin—6 castles behind him.' He describes condition as 'Fine and superior to the one illustrated by Crosby.' Now the one he had before him was a fine one, and he says 'six castles.'

"Don't let that worry you," said Hill, "perhaps he saw double. What does it matter whether it's three or six castles; but after seeing Henry at Philadelphia last year, I for one will never believe him capable of making a mistake."

"I don't know," said Jennings, "I was looking over the Journal of the British Numismatic Society, and Mr. Nelson says 'three castles.' I hate to think it possible, but I am afraid Chapman is wrong. I have always considered him as an American Spink, but perhaps he is not—for it would be simply impossible for Spinks to make any mistake. Another point that interested me in the 'Journal' was a contribution from Mr. Ogden—he submits a new reading for the reverse legend on the Newly half-penny—ECCE C REX (Behold King Charles) reading the obv. and rev. legends continuously he has—'Behold King Charles, God bless the King.' 'FLOREAT REX' being the classical form of 'God bless the King,' I cannot see, however, how he makes this out; he makes the letter directly before 'REX' a C instead of G, claiming that on Irish farthings of Charles I. the two letters are very similar in form.

"I have looked carefully over my farthings and Newby coppers, and cannot agree with this view at all. I have several varieties of each, and I find the C and G distinctly different on them all—and I shall continue to read the legend 'ECCE GREX.'"

"Another thing I noticed that will interest you, Howard. Nelson divides the Limerick pieces into half-pence and farthings, struck respectively over the large and small gun money shillings. You will only find the perfect X on the smaller Limerick."

"That's the first I ever heard of the small one being called a farthing," said Howard. "Some of my small ones are so thick that they actually weigh more than some of the large ones, but can you tell me anything about this piece? You see, it's of very thin copper, size M-39, date 1738, the same type as the Irish half-pence of George II. I suppose it's a pattern, but I cannot find out anything about it."

"It's new to me," said Jennings, "but perhaps 'H' might throw some light on it. I think we had better elect him to honorary membership—what do you say?"

"I am perfectly willing," said Howard, "but perhaps he is one of those who dislike honorable publicity; we cannot very well elect him simply as 'H'."

"It seems to me," broke in Blake, "that you men pay too much attention to these Irish coins; why not interest yourselves in our own series; surely the coins of our own country should be of most interest to us."

"They should be," said Hill," but are they? I started out on our large cents, and only stopped when I found I had over three hundred die vars. of them. I grant you that every collector should pay more or less attention to them, but it seems to me one can pay too much attention. Take the 1814 cents, I had the crossed and plain 4, and when I was offered a double chin var. I jumped at it and secured the treasure, but, what broke me up was the 'bearded' var. Can you fancy the Goddess of Liberty with a beard? I could not; it was too much for me. I believe in collecting every type; in fact, I have varieties of 1793-4-5 and 6 cents, and hope to increase the number, but no bearded goddess for me.

"But just as long as some men know we are looking for these freak varieties, they will do their level best to find them for us, and find them they will, as long as we have a dollar in our pockets to pay for them."

"That may be true to a certain extent," said Blake, "but you are not restricted to cents only. Take our early State issues—Connecticut, New Jersey, Vermont and others. You are hard to please if you cannot find something to interest you in them. As yet they are cheap and easily procured, and thus have a great advantage over the 1804 dollar, the Brasher doubloon or the

private gold issues of the Western States. For my self, I take more interest in a perfect oak, or pine tree shilling than in the finest specimen of gold that ever left a private mint in the West.

"I have here a couple of Connecticut cents dated 1787—Crosby I-A and 4O.K, and I take more interest in them than I can possibly take in any Limerick. I tell you a man can stick to our own series and have a very decent collection."

"Quite right," said Jennings, "but it's a mighty good thing that we are not all collecting on exactly the same lines. If we were, collecting would be both wearisome and monotonous. One of our chief pleasures is the comparing of notes and exchanging pointers with each other. That is the best possible way to learn, and I pity the collector who knows so much that there is nothing left for him to learn. I have met one or two collectors of this class, but I never want to meet them again.

THE FIRST RECORD OF PAPER MONEY.

"Then there was another expedient of this shrewd veteran"—Don Inigo Lopez de Mendoze, Count of Tendilla, Christian Governor of Alhama in 1483. "It happened that this Catholic cavalier at one time was destitute of gold and silver, wherewith to pay the wages of his troops, and the soldiers murmured greatly, seeing that they had not the means of purchasing necessaries from the people of the town. In this dilemma, what does this most sagacious commander? He takes me a number of little morsels of paper, on the which he inscribes various sums, large and small, according to the nature of the case, and signs me them with his own hand and name. These did he give to the soldiery in earnest of their pay." The good count issued a proclamation, ordering the inhabitants of Alhama to take these morsels of paper for the full amount thereon inscribed, promising to redeem them at a future time with silver and gold, and threatening severe punishment to all who should refuse.

The people having full confidence in his word, and trusting that he would be as willing to perform the one promise as he certainly was able to perform the other, took those curious morsels of paper without hesitation or demur. Thus, by a subtle and most miraculous kind of alchemy, did this Catholic cavalier turn worthless paper into precious gold, and make his late impoverished garrison abound in money.

It is but just to add that the Count Tendilla redeemed his promises, like a loyal knight; and this miracle is the first instance on record of paper money, which has since inundated the civilized world without unbounded opulence."—Irving's Conquest of Granada. Chap. XXVI.

NEW ISSUES.

Germany. Simultaneously with the demonitising of the old thaler coins of the various states of the empire a new coin has been issued to take their place. The new piece is of the same design as the others of the series. Obv. Profile portrait to right of emperor, ins., "Wilheim II Deutscher Kaiser Konig V Preussen." Rev., Imperial arms, ins., "Deutsches Reich and date Drei Mark." Silver. Edge inscribed "Gott mit uns."

3 marks. Date 1908. Size 33.

Hungary. The jubilee crown for this part of the empire has now come to hand and is a beautiful piece of work. Obv., profile portrait laureated of king to right, ins., "Ferenez Jozsef I. K. A. Cc. Es. M. H. S. D. O. Ap. Kir, and date. Rev., Coronation of emperor, priest and soldier holding crown above head of kneeling emperor, ins., "Megkoronaztatasanak Negyvenedik Evfordulajara 1867-1907," value below. Silver. Edge inscribed, Bizal m am az Osi Erenyben."

5korona. Dated 1907. Size 36.

—Metro Philatelist.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The sixtieth monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, January 8th, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs Blumenschein, Merrill, Chester Dunham, Huber, Holmes, Baker, Williams, Ripstra, Puttkamer, Esterquist, Mayer, Regitz, Mueller, Darmstaetter, Thuemling, Kelly, Jerrems, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, V. M. Brand, Brenner, Jaeger, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Gardiner, and Tuckerman.

The resignation of Mr. E. W. Hoague was received and accepted. Dr. B. P. Wright and Mr. V. I. Petrov were dropped from membership for non-payment of dues. A motion was carried granting further time for those in arrears one year or less in which to make payment.

Messrs. Rudolph Brand, Geo. Hilderbrecht, Karl von Wolfskerl and S. W. Brown were elected to membership.

All retiring officers, except the Curator, made full reports on the conduct of their offices during the year. Membership medals were given to all those present, and the Secretary was instructed to mail copies to all members in good standing. The following officers for 1909 were installed:

President, Virgil M. Brand.
Vice-President, F. Elmo Simpson.
Secretary, Ben G. Green.
Treasurer, W. F. Dunham.
Censor, T. E. Leon.
Librarian, Chester Dunham.
Curator, M. P. Carey.

Executive Committee { J. B. Holmes. W. F. Dunham. Dr. F. B. Merrill.

A vote of thanks was tendered President Brand for his efficient work during the past year. The President appointed the Executive Committee to act as Membership Committee for the year.

Under exhibits Mr. Brand showed a Lincoln medal by Victor D. Brenner in silver, and a $5.00 Bechtler, struck by the original Bechtler's son, in base gold. Dr. Merrill showed nine varieties of the Coventry half-penny with Lady Godiva.

A copy ow Blake's United States Paper Money was added to the library, being a present from the author. Magazines received since last report were Spink's Numismatic Circular. Philatelic West and Collectors' Monthly for December, and Mehl's Monthly and the Numismatist for January. Auction catalogs were received from Henry Chapman, Elder (2), Green, Hess and H. S. Rosenberg.

The Treasurer's report showed all bills for 1908 paid and a balance in the treasury.

Adjourned to meet Feb. 5, 1909.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

"Enclosed you will please find fifty cents for renewal to the MONTHLY. It is the best fifty cents worth I ever got in my life. I would not miss one copy for the price of one year's subscription."

A. B. EBERHARD.

Clippings were received with thanks from Messrs. W. B. Mitchell, S. S. Heal, W. D. Williams and Dr. Hassler. We greatly appreciate the interest our readers are taking in the MONTHLY, and it greatly serves to encourage us to give a still better paper.

15-CENT COIN NOT INDORSED.

United States Officials Likely to Oppose Its Manufacture.

Washington.—On the theory that it would not be popular, the United States mint officials would probably oppose the making of a 15-cent coin, as suggested in an editorial in last Sunday's Journal.

This is the view taken by R. E. Preston, active director of the mint bureau. Discussing the question, Mr. Preston said:

"I don't believe a 15-cent coin would be popular with the people. We now have the dime and nickel, and I believe the people are satisfied with them as a means of making up that amount.

"The government has tried any number of odd coins, which might be termed hybrid, and none of them has been used generally. For instance, back in 1792 a half-cent coin was authorized. It was in circulation until 1857, and in all that time only $39,926.11 worth were coined. When 3-cent postage was established in 1851, Congress authorized the minting of a three-cent silver piece. The act discontinuing its coinage was passed in 1873, and in the twenty-two years it was being produced $1,282,087.20 worth were coined. I know, however, that they were thought to be the worst kind of a nuisance, owing to their size. The 3-cent nickel coin was in legislative existence from 1865 to 1890, in which time $941,349.48 worth were produced. The people didn't want them, and their coinage was discontinued. It was the same thing with the old bronze 2-cent piece, which was coined from 1864 to 1873, and of which $912,020 worth were put in circulation."

"Enclosed find 50 cents for subscription to the coin journal that is published down in Texas. The contents are way up in value to 'coin bugs'."

GEO. B. VAIL.

"THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR."

A recent headline, "Rule of the Dollar," has suggested the inquiry, Who originated the familiar phrase, "The almighty dollar"? It was Washington Irving, in "The Creole Village," which he published in 1837. The phrase became so popular and excited so much controversy in consequence of a doubt whether the adjective was irreverent, that its author had to explain eighteen years later that he had intended "no irreverence, even to the dollar, which he is well aware is becoming daily more and more an object of worship." "Dollar" is certainly one of the world's great words now, and it is difficult to realize that it only means "valleyer," the "thaler" having been named after the Joachimstahl, in Bohemia, in whose valley it was first coined in the sixteenth century. — London Chronicle.

The great percentage of renewals that we have received, together with the many kind expressions of our subscribers, causes us to believe that our efforts to please our great host of readers has been successful. Of course, the MONTHLY is yet very young—just in its second year. We think we are doing very well for a youngster of this age. We know that we may err at times, but we are always more than glad to correct any mistakes we may make, and suggestions from our readers are always gladly accepted and greatly appreciated. Our circulation now is the largest of any like publication. But we don't intend to stand still. Our heart is now set for a five thousand paid circulation, and, according to present prospects and the rate at which new subscriptions are coming in, our goal is not far off.

"The Gun Money article in your January number is alone worth my two years' subscription."

JOHN McBEAN.

THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held in the Librarian's room of the Boston Public Library on Friday evening, January 8, 1909. Dr. Green, the President, presided. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place. The old board was re-elected, which are as follows: Dr. Samuel Green, President; Dr. Malcolm Storer, Vice-President and Curator; Howland Wood, Secretary, and Horace L. Wheeler, Treasurer.

Dr. Horatio R. Storer was elected an honorary member. Mr. Wheeler exhibited the new Italian and Austrian coins, and Mr. Wood some tokens of the Suez Canal, early Javanese silver and gold pieces, and a number of pieces struck at Messina by the Mohammadans and Normans.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

We note with pleasure that Mr. Zerbe is continuing his Numismatic lectures in the East. These lectures should do some good in enlightening the general public as to the knowledge of the science of Numismatics.

The ignorance of the general public regarding Numismatics is, at times, very amusing. A prominent collector just sent us a few samples of leters offering coins, which we print below, which he received after his name was mentioned in the press as a purchaser of rare coins at a recent sale:

"Dear Sir: I want to sell you my rare coin. I have a ten dollar gold coin, date 1847. Said coin is in excellent preservation. Was never in circulation but 6 years. I have carried it for 40 years. It is an 'heirloom.' I am told it is valuable. I want $10,000 for it, but will accept a less offer. Will you purchase it? Answer at once."

The other party has hardly so "valuable" a coin, but nevertheless, some of our readers might be interested in his offer:

"I have two half dollars in silver, coined in 1818 and 1824—90 and 84 years, respectively. Judging by the price paid for some coins recently they should be worth in the neighborhood of eighteen hundred or two thousand dollars. If interested, let me hear from you."

While we are going to press with this issue of the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY, we note with pleasure that more than ninety per cent. of the subscribers whose subscriptions expired with the last number have already renewed their subscription. This alone is indeed evidence of the confidence and appreciation entertained for the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY by its readers.

"Please keep my name on your mailing list for two more years. It is needless for me to say that I like your journal, as actions speak louder than words."

GEORGE W. UNGER.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY.

Co-existent with the demands for an international means of communication is the necessity for a fixed international standard of value. While such words as **dollar, piaseter, yen, shilling,** may be rendered according to the Esperanto spelling, the words themselves convey no definite idea of value except to persons who are familiar with the various coins and units. For the purpose of having a standard of value instantly understood by any Esperantist, there has been unofficially adopted the **spesmilo** (value in U. S. money $.4875) which means to the American half-a-dollar, to the Englishman two shillings, etc. Its value has a definite gold basis, fixed by the International Scientific Office, at Geneva, Switzerland. The clearing-house of that city now issues check blanks in which the money of payment is **spesmiloj,** and a table showing the value of this unit in coins of all nations is printed on the back. The Scientific Office, 8 rue Bovy-Lysberg, Geneva, also sells blank check-books, at ten cents each, which one can use in drawing checks for **spesmiloj** on his home bank. The use of the checks will doubtless prove a means of wide publicity for the international money plan.

THE NEW NUMISMATIST IS OUT.

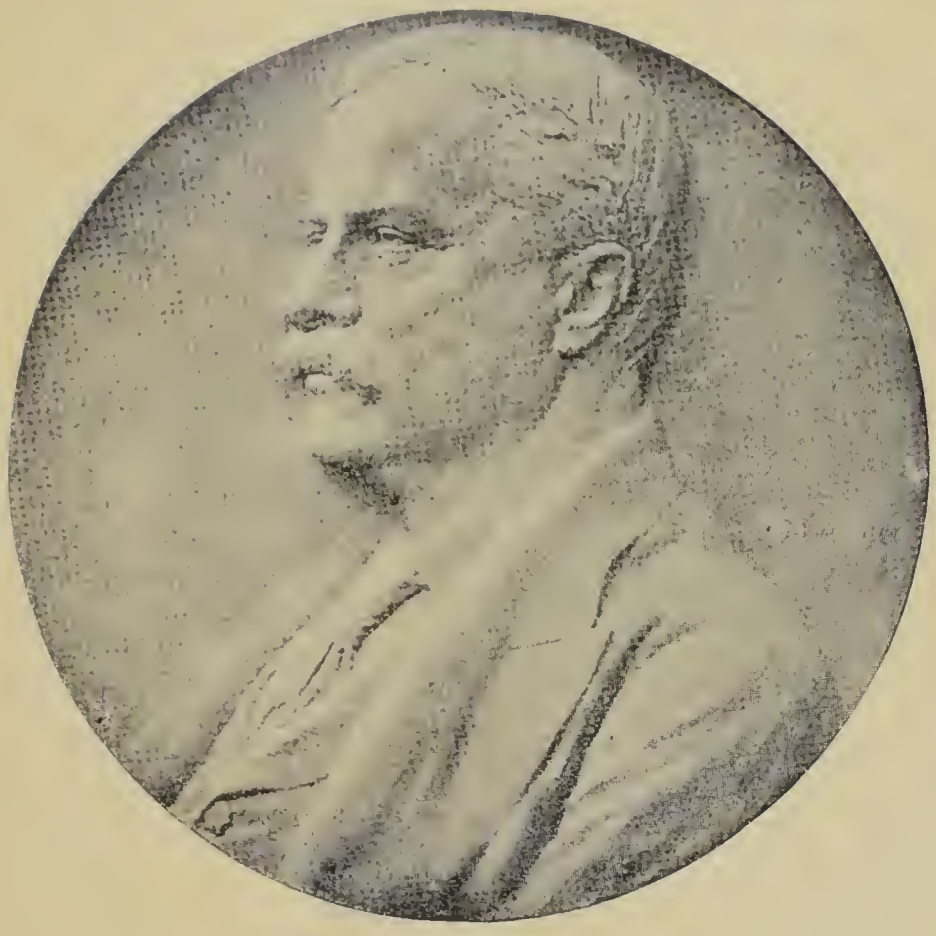
The Numismatist for January, official bulletin for the A. N. A., has made its appearance in its new dress and under its new editorial staff. If the January number may be taken as a sample of the future numbers, we may expect to have an excellent official journal for our Association.

Through the kindness of Frank C. Higgins and Herbert Nicklewicz, President and Secretary, respectively, of the newly organized New York Numismatic Club, it gives us no little pleasure to publish the minutes of the last meeting of that club. Mr. Nicklewicz is to be congratulated at the manner in which he prepared the minutes. They read more on the order of a real interesting article on coins, and are very interesting and instructive, and will undoubtedly be greatly enjoyed by our readers. The New York club has a great future before it. With active and sincere workers at its head and a membership composed of authorities, every one of whom represents some special knowledge and the ability to impart it. It is needless to say that much good will be done toward advancing and popularizing our science in this country. They are men any two of whom could spend a pleasant evening together and profit by the encounter. Any collector who decides to hold aloof because he thinks that because he belongs to some other and more pompous organization he ought not to encourage any outside movement, merely punishes himself. Locking a lot of valuable coins up in a vault and allowing little or no access to them, does not encourage the spread of popular interest in Numismatics likely to fill the country with modest collectors. Coin collecting is educational because it leads to study—cannot exist without study and the continued and progressive education of the individual.

B. Max Mehl has issued a new price list of the cheaper class of coins, and also of small collections for beginners. The list will be sent free to any one who writes for it. When writing for a list, send the names of your collecting friends. We would be glad to send them a sample copy of the MONTHLY.

"I herewith send you my check for one dollar for two years' of your splendid little MONTHLY. And even if my dollar would only bring the same for one year you would still get my dollar."

F. J. CARPENTER.



MR. ROOSEVELT AT FIFTY

A Medallion Portrait, Modeled at Oyster Bay by Victor D. Brenner, for the Panama Canal Medal.—The Outlook.

WHAT OUR NATIONAL GOLD WEALTH MEANS.

An eagle, a $10 gold piece, is just about one inch in diameter. Imagine a glittering yellow ribbon of $10 gold pieces lying edge to edge, beginning at San Francisco and extending eastward through the Sacramento Valley of California, across the lofty Sierra Nevada Mountains, spanning the great American desert in Nevada and Utah, over the prairies of Wyoming and Nebraska, across the green fields of Iowa and Illinois, over Indiana and Ohio, through the hills of New York and Massachusetts and out into the Atlantic ocean half way to the British isles—imagine this continuous string of gold eagles edge to edge, without break or interruption, over this vast stretch of land and sea—a distance which consumes at least eight days in the swiftest express trains and ocean steamers—and you will be able to form some conception of the amount of gold that has been produced in the United States.

The profits from the gold industry are magnificent. They are greater than in any other department of commercial activity. The figures of the world's production are enormous. In 1907 the output of the gold mines of the earth amounted to nearly half a billion dollars. Of this vast sum about one-half, or more than $200,000,000, was net profit. No other industry can make such a showing as this. This gold was found in America, in Mexico, in South Africa, in Australia and elsewhere. This huge sum of profits—more than $200,000,000—was distributed to scores of thousands of people.

FRANCE'S LOSS AND GAIN.

What becomes of all the money that is coined is a question that is now puzzling France because of a report by M. Arnaune, director of the mint, published recently. This document asserts that 8,293,000,000 francs ($1,658,600,000) of coined money has disappeared from circulation in the last 100 years.

The present gold coinage of France dates back to 1803, the silver pieces to 1796, copper to 1852. They began to make nickel coins in 1903. In the century from 1803 to 1903 there was coined a total of about 15,916,000,000 francs. From this there is a deduction to be made for certain issues demonetized and for light pieces recoined. The amount was 15,283,000,000 francs.

More than half of this has disappeared. Estimates of the money in actual circulation in France have been made by the state in 1878, 1885, 1891, 1897 and 1893. Correcting the latest of these by comparison with the others, the conclusion is that there is in circulation 6,990,000,000 francs, leaving 8,293,000,000 francs unaccounted for. Part of the loss is doubtless due to use of the precious metals in the arts. Part is due to great calamities—fires and shipwrecks. A very large part is caused by exports of gold. But taking all these factors into consideration, there remains a vast sum unaccounted for. Some of it has doubtless been hoarded, some hidden and forgotten, some lost outright.—Boston Globe.

A most interesting chapter deals with spurious old coins and medals. M. Eudel relates that in the numismatic cabinet of the Paris Bibliotheque Nationale there are twenty drawers full of "ancient" coins which are now known to have been manufactured, every one of them, in the nineteenth century.

Rome and Athens seem to be the hotbeds of the spurious coin trade, although a Nuremberg coiner has produced a wonderful imitation of the Salzburg thaler of 1504, of which there are only six genuine specimens known to be extant.

Athens, of course, turns out ancient Greek coins in quantities and also early Roman coins, while in Rome excellent imitations of such rare English pices as the gold penny of Henry III., the gold testoon of Mary Queen of Scots, and the extremely valuable sovereign of Henry VII. have been sold to foreign collectors.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

Mr. George H. Blake's "United States Paper Money" will, without doubt, prove one of the most popular works of its kind ever issued. The book is of interest to every student of Numismatics—to the coin collector as well as the paper-money collector. Besides containing the most complete list of legal tender notes, describing each and every variety of notes ever issued by the government, which, alone, should make a valuable addition to any bank library, it contains a list of no less than 145 varieties of the fractional currency, together with tables showing the amounts issued, redeemed and still outstanding of every denomination of the fractional currency. It also contains tables and lists showing the amounts issued at all the mints of the United States. The work, as a whole, is a most valuable addition to any Numismatic library.

Catalogues for Mehl's sale will be out the 15th of February. The sale will be a rather important one, and will contain an unusually interesting lot of coins, among which, besides the rare United States and Colonial, will be a lot of interesting foreign coins, such as a complete set of the very rare Swedish copper-plate money, including the immense four daler piece, Cromwell crown, Kruger five shilling piece and other choice pieces in all metals. Catalogues free to all who write for them.

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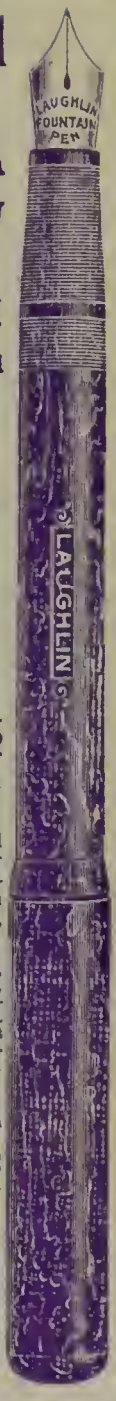

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Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully received. Contributions from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for

The Coinage of Money
Monetary Metals

Written for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

By REV. THOMAS P. KELLY.

The metals employed in the coinage of money are today the same as those used in the infancy of the art.

The three metals everywhere adopted—representing value,—and on which a monetary value was stamped, were gold, silver, and copper. Thus, we find that the persons appointed in ancient Rome to superintend the coinage of money were known under the name of the "three men-makers of gold, silver and copper" (Tresvini Argento—Aere Flando Feriundo). Hence we have, on ancient coins, the type of three moneys, represented by three female figures, each of them having the horn of plenty in one hand and a scales in the other, whilst at their feet is found a heap of metal. This type or model was followed by almost all the Roman Emperors from the reign of Commodus.

It may be stated as an incontestable fact that the ancients had only one standard and never made use of what, in our times, is called bi-metallic money, or the double standard. History shows that they had always made choice of one metal as fundamental standard, and that it ruled their entire monetary system. But as it can be easily understood, this metal varied at times, which is not to be wondered at when we take into consideration the various circumstances of the different countries and epochs.

At the beginning of money coinage in Asia Minor and in the money system of the Persian Empire, as long as the monarchy of the Archimedes lasted, it was gold that ruled as the standard.

The Kings of the royal line of Darius, though very liberal in that they gave to the cities submitted to their rule the right of a municipal money coinage of silver, yet reserved the coinage of gold to the crown. They tolerated in certain favored cities a coinage of an alloy of gold and silver, which they called "electrum," but which was always regarded as a monetary metal apart.

The Greeks of Europe, from the very commencement, adopted and constantly kept the standard of silver, because it was the most abundant metal at their disposal, and the one from which Phidon had first coined their money at Eginia.

Among the Romans and all the peoples of Central Italy up to the Consulate of A. Ogulnius and Caius Fabius (B. C. 269) the standard was copper, dating from this period and until the end of the Republic, a silver standard was adopted and finally, under the Empire the gold standard. The only exception was in those places where the system of the copper "aes" was in use. This "aes" was a large piece of copper weighing about a hundred grammes, equal to

about three and one-fourth ounces. It circulated for its metallic value among the Italiotes anterior to the second century before the Christian era. In the Egypt of the Ptolemys and at Carthage the pieces of this kind of metal were always regarded as a guaranteed money, something the same as our modern bank notes. They were never very careful as to their exact weight and in most cases their intrinsic value was far less than their nominal.

A ROMAN AS GRAVE, weight 9½ ounces.
One of the largest of the Ancient Bronze Coins. Issued about 385 B. C.

On the contrary for their gold and silver pieces they were very particular and most careful that the money value of these metals should be considered in itself as a merchandise and that the weight was always exact and conform to the value, given to the pieces in circulation. There were no exceptions to this rule, except in the case where there happened to be a lax government, which sometimes was the case with the Romans, who were never as careful as the Greeks about the intrinsic and variable economic value of their money. Very often, even under the emperor, the deterioration of the specie led to the most deplorable and financial evils. The great monetary crisis of the third century of our era is the most memorable example and it can be traced to this evil.

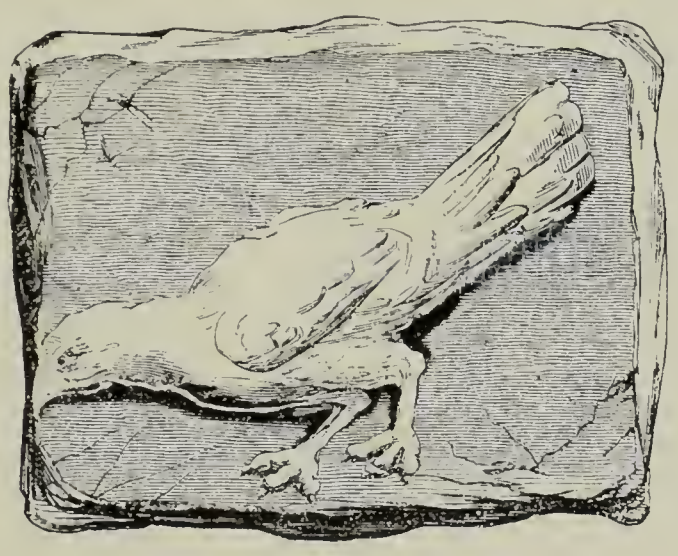
As a general thing, in the whole Hellenic world, the gold and silver moneys were of a very high standing. Gold is very seldom found with any alloy outside of governmental frauds and what is found is always far above the proportion found in modern coins. But certain series of coins belonging to Asia Minor, and remarkable above the rest of the Greek money in this, that they were not coined of pure gold, but of a metal very pale and of a peculiar appearance, which was a gold, alloyed with enormous proportions of silver and even copper. This was the alloy that the ancients called "electrum," and we have kept the name. The conventional value of this metal was about 25 per cent inferior to gold, and it was at this value that it was coined. This metal —"electrum"—is known today under the name of Argentiferous gold. But its use so easily opened the door to frauds of all description that the peo-

ple were not always able to tell its value. And it was evidently this abuse of certain rulers who were very unscrupulous in the coinage of their money that led to the metal being abandoned as a money metal about the fifth century before our era.

The bronze money of the Greeks was exclusively composed of copper and tin. The Italiotes and the Romans, in the time of the Republic, added lead to it in a larger proportion than tin.

soon became changed to a worthless bullion and even this very soon afterwards gave place to pieces of copper, simply washed with silver. It was only during the reigns of Diocletian and Constantine, that genuine pieces of money were placed in circulation.

Moreover, from the beginning of the Roman Empire there were coined in certain provincial workshops, as for example, at Antioch and Alexandria, but for a restricted circulation



A ROMAN AS, IN THE PRIMITIVE SQUARE FORM.

Issued during the reign of Servius Tullius, about 578 B. C. One of the very earliest of the world's coins, and of great rarity. Only a very few specimens known.

In the time of the Roman Empire they also had money coined of certain guaranteed pieces of latten or yellow copper and others of red copper, which were known by their color. The former were double the value of the latter though both were of the same size and weight.

The pieces of gold money were always pure and of a very high standard. The silver coins which Augustus had commanded to be always coined in a pure manner, very soon commenced to be placed in circulation coined with more than their legal quantity of alloy.

In the monetary crisis of the third century (B. C.) silver money very

in certain territories, a species of base coin, the nominal value of which was only equal to the quantity of silver contained in their alloy, which very often was of such small amount that the coins could be said to have small intrinsic value.

The "potin" or yellow brass, according to the definition of Savot, was an alloy of copper, brass, lead, and a small quantity of tin. It was made use of,as a money metal, by several Gallic tribes in the last days of their independence between the wars of Caesar and the formation of the Gallic province by Augustus. The pieces of this artificial metal were always cast wonderfully rude and

coarse, showing in their make all the signs of penury and urgent necessity. The peculiar kind of varnish that covered them and in a great manner prevented their oxydation was the effect of annealing them.

Besides gold, silver and copper, from which the genuine established money was coined, the ancients sometimes stamped money values on other metal, and very often on one-mettalic substances. The pieces of this kind had, however, a very restricted circulation and were simply a money of "appoint," with a purely conventional value representing very small amounts easily exchanged for other money, but never equal in themselves to the value they were supposed to represent. It is for this reason that several Numismatic writers make mention of lead money for numerous ancient lead pieces very like money and with which they are very often confused have come down to us, but they are simple "tesserae," a kind of counter or ticket used by the ancient Romans for admission to their theaters and gladiatorial combats. However, some genuine pieces of this kind of money have come down to us and are to be found in some of the old musiums.

Aristotle and Pollux say that Denis of Syracuse coined pieces of tin money for commercial circulation in his states. Though no samples of this kind of money are known to exist, but this is not to be wonder ed at, if we consider how easily it is for this metal to be destroyed by oxidation. Some other writers also make mention of pieces of tin, but always as a spurious money. Several years ago there was found at Lyons a pot full of coins containing about 700 pieces of this kind of money, all bearing the effigy of Septimus Severus, and members of his family.

We have irrefutable proofs of the usage of moulded glass money in Egypt from the time of the first empire, a usage that was continued in the country under the Byzantines and afterwards under the Arabs. It was principally in the time of the Fatimite Caliphs that Egypt manufactured the greatest number of these pieces of glass that bore a money value.

The Arabs of Sicily also followed the example of Egypt and made glass money for circulation in their own country.

Cadrenus claims that at a very early age the Romans made use of wooden money. But this tradition is about on the same footing as the baked earthen money of which Suidas writes. Both very likely belong to the same class of fable. Though it may be that this last series of so-called money may have some connection with a certain kind of "assignat" in usage for a time, but which was not issued by any public authority.

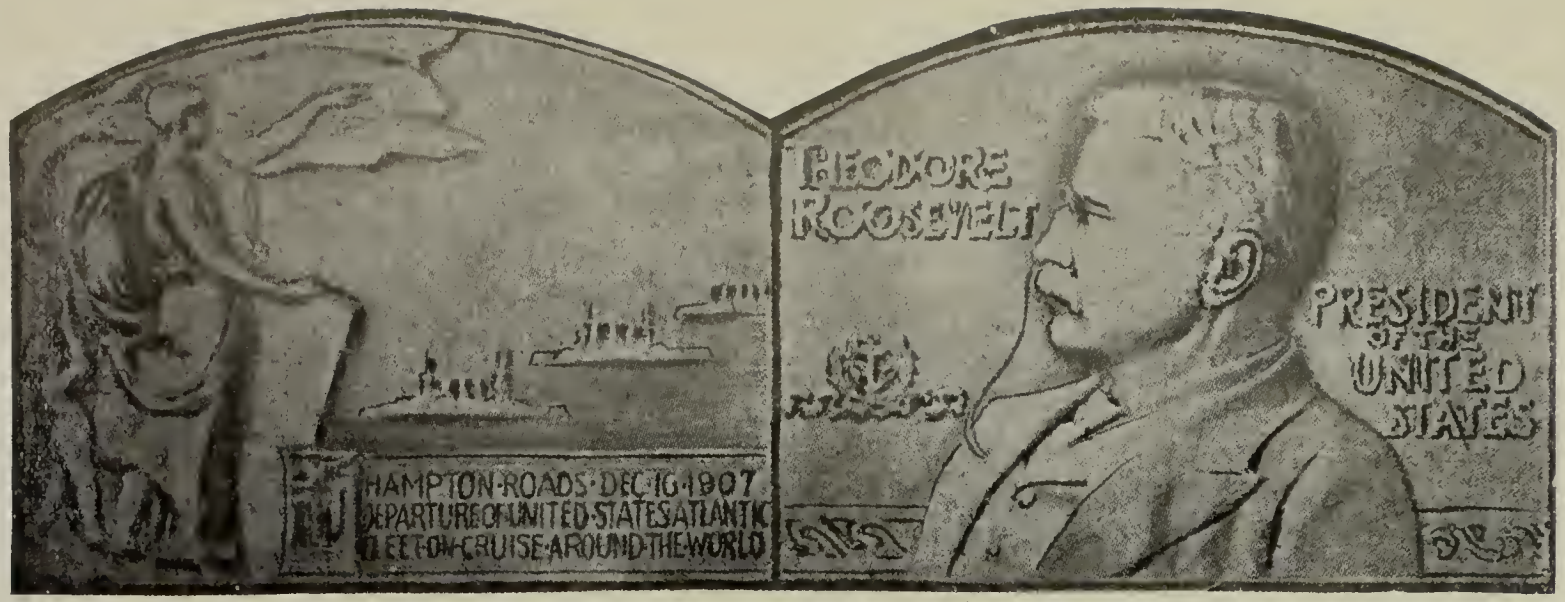
There have been frequently found at Athens many moulds of baked earth, both for gold and silver coins, principally belonging to that period, which extended from the middle of the fifth century (B. C.) to the commencement of the third century, in great part composed of the moulds for the pieces of Cyzique, but their history is very obscure. However, we may be allowed to surmise that this pseudo money of baked earth had a certain kind of circulation, but all together of a private character. About the same as the species of paper money which the law permits certain particular institutions to issue in some countries.

Such, then, is in a few words a brief history of the monetary metals made use of by the peoples of the ancient world in the coinage of their money.

The varions processes employed in coining money will form the subject of a future article in the MONTHLY.

"Enclosed please find 50c for subscription to the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY. I would not be without it for $2.00 a year."

M. PEDERSON.



MEDAL COMMEMORATING DEPARTURE OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

The medal shown in the etching was designed, modelled and engraved at the Philadelphia Mint by Charles E. Barber and George T. Morgan. The medals are being struck off at the Mint and will soon be on sale. The obverse is a profile portrait of President Roosevelt, with inscription, "Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States." On the left of the portrait is an anchor, emblematic of the navy. The anchor is surrounded by a laurel wreath tied with flowing ribbon. The laurel is significant of victory. Below the bust of the President the waves of the sea are shown, as represented in Greek art. The reverse is a view of the harbor at Hampton Roads, with some of the warships shown just starting on their long cruise. A figure representing the United States is bidding them Godspeed. Her right hand rests on an atlas, suggesting that the extent of the journey is not unknown. The flag of the United States flies out strongly before the wind as it is being hauled to the top of the standard. A shield, surmounted by an eagle, is part of the design, and the inscription reads: "Hampton Roads, Dec. 16, 1907. Departure of United States Atlantic fleet on cruise around the world."

The True Collector

Written for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

By B. H. SAXTON.

TETRADRACHM OF ATHENS.
"Athens, the Eye of Greece, Mother of Arts and Eloquence."

Just what constitues the true collector may be regarded as a debatable subject, though upon some points it is difficult to see how there could be much difference of opinion. But the necessity of appreciating whatever line of coins he chooses to collect will be universally acknowledged; this appreciation can come only from taking advantage of every opportunity for increasing his knowledge concerning them.

The true collector regards a numismatic library as indispensible. It is true that the available supply of books upon the subject is not large, and that many are costly; but the possession and study of even a dozen well selected volumes will righly repay the outlay. His coins take on new interest, puzzling questions are cleared up, mistakes are corrected and new enjoyments are suggested. Better a handful of fine coins understood than a hundred whose significance is never appreciated.

Obviously he does not neglect the periodicals devoted to coin collecting, nor can he fail to find many delightful pages in the old volumes of numismatic journals which may have been published long before his collection was begun. Not the least important service performed by the numismatic library is in solving the isolated collector's difficulty in keeping up an unflagging interest in his pursuit.

He also regards the knowledge of history as of the highest importance. A sincere love of history is not entirely a matter of taste; it goes deeper than that; it is, in a sense, a measure of breadth of personality. To be interested in the present day only, to the deliberate exclusion of the wonderful centuries of the past which witnessed the birth and development of nations and races, and which determined in a great measure presentd ay conditions, is to reveal an unfortunately narrow point of view.

To the collector who delights in history, a coin of ancient Athens, "Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts and eloquence," with its head of Minerva, its owl and other symbols, will call up a picture of the founding of the city hundreds of years ,ore Rome numbered her among the conquered; a coin of Alexander the Great, with its deified portrait, its winged Victory perched upon the outstretched hand of Zeus, brings back the bloody wars, the conquests, and the glories of his triumphs; the rugged grandeur of the Roman Republic is typified by one of the noblest of the ancient coins—the aes grave; the magnificent series of first bronze of the Empire spreads before him a panorama of glittering splendor, of invincible armies or cruel oppression and of tragedy; a coin of Claudius turns him to the beginnings of English history; the coins of the long line

of Foreign sovereigns are [illegible] in themselves, it is only a step from a crown of Charles II to the pine tree shilling, then down to the time of Washington, with the Liberty heads crudely symbolising our national independence.

the world'es coinage I must again refer to the series of ancient Greece. The exquisite beauty of some of the Greek silver appeals to the collector with an irresistible force, and creates an untiring interest because of its matchless perfection. Among the

COIN WITH THE FORTRAIT OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

"—with its deified portrait, its winged Victory perched upon the outstretched hand of Zeus, brings back the bloody wars, the conquests, and the glories of his triumphs."

What a wealth of events! He has followed an unbroken line from the dawn of ancient Greece down through the Roman Republic, through the Empire, past its conquest of Britain, through the centuries of English kings and queens, into the time when our own country had to be reckoned with as a factor in the world's progress. Without a knowledge of history these pieces of silver and of bronze are strange monuments; with it, their silence becomes eloquent of the past.

Closely connected with history is mythology and all that it meant to the religious and political life of the people whom it concerned. The Greek and Roman series abound in pictured deities, and many coins cannot be properly classified except for an intimate knowledge of the beliefs in the gods and goddesses worshipped. Several hundred years later, heraldry opened up a broad and interesting field, and richly repays the study necessary to become familiar with its intricacies.

The true collector invariably has an appreciation of the beautiful. For the finest examples in the history of coins of Syracuse are many notable examples, meaning much historically and otherwise; but their beauty transcends every other characteristic, and their possession is justly treasured.

In the order of their importance I would say that the considerations which ought to determine the interest of the true collector in a coin are as follows: first, historical value; second, beauty; third, condition, and fourth, rarity. The second and third are usually closely related, though not always.

As to the fourth, it is the last thing that should appeal to the true collector. Rarity merely depending upon the supply, does not make the condition of the coin, its beauty of execution, the place and time and circumstances of its issue mean far more than the fact that few or many duplicates exist. It is true that there is a satisfaction in owning a piece that is difficult to obtain and that comparatively few others possess; but next to the inane but common question asked by non-collectors, "How do you know that isn't counterfeit," I think the most unwelcome is, "How much is it worth?" Not that there is

any particular objection to telling what it cost, but it is jarring to find that its chief interest to the questioner lies in is monetary value.

Underlying everything else there must be imagination; a true collector without imagination is an impossibility. Imagination warms the cold facts of history into life, and transports him to the scenes which were realities when his coin fell from the dies; imagination puts him in touch with the peoples of other years and centuries and helps him to interpret the expression of their thoughts and feelings and character.

Taken all in all, the true collector is one who really collects—not hoards; who studies his coins thoroughly! who considers his numismatic library as a vital part of his collection and realizes that without it numismatics is an uncharted sea; who is unselfish with information; who will never take advantage of another's lack of experience; who loves his coins for their own sake, and appreciates not only their visible interest and beauty but their wealth of historical associations.

Denford Numismatic Society

"Well, Blake," said Hill, "which series has been interesting you the last week, and what have you got to tell us?"

"Our own series is good enough for me," was the reply. "I have been going over my large cents and rearranging them in my cabinet. I tell you I had quite a time doing it. I have found it a great trouble in times past to remember the points of difference in die varieties of the same year. Of course some are easier than others, but others have such small differences that it is almost impossible to remember them for any length of time, but I have got over that trouble now, and any time I turn to my cents I can start again exactly where I left off. This saves a lot of time and I mean to follow this plan in every case where, for any reason, I wish to make notes concerning a coin, its cost, how or when acquired, or the especial points that constitute it a die variety."

"Tell us what your plan is," said Hill. "I am always ready to learn. That's the advantage of having got over one's youth—a middle aged or elderly man is constantly learning; it's only the younger men who know it all."

"My idea," continued Blake, "was this: I found my coins were always in confusion and mixed up. This was because I had no means of keeping them together in straight rows. But I got over that at last."

"Made holes in the bottom of the tray?" said Hill. "I tried that, but it did not answer."

"No," said Blake, "that's a poor plan; I have one much better. My cabinet trays are about 14 by 11 inches in the clear. I got from a factory slips of wood, one eighth of an inch square and 14 inches long. These I fastened with fine brads to the bottom of the tray (having first, of course, covered the tray with cloth), keeping the slips far enough apart to leave room for a large cent to rest between them. I have thirteen cents in each row, and nine rows on each tray, so I can show 117 coins on a tray. There are twenty-one trays, and the cabinet will contain over 2800 coins.

"By this plan I keep every cent in its place, and can move the tray about without the coins getting out of place. I can hold the tray almost upright but the coins keep in their own row.

"Then I procured a large number of paper tabs. They are of course round and the same size as the coin. On this I make any note I wish to,

and place it beneath the coin. When I lift the coin from the tray I see the particulars I have noted on it. Now I have no trouble whatever with my cents, and if I take up a 1794 I can see whether it is Hays 10 14 or 56, and so with the varieties of the 1800 1, 2 and 3 cents."

"All through the "Numismatist" for 1901, George W. Rice of Detroit had an article on die varieties of U. S. cents, and I have found it of the greatest value. Any of you who have not got the Numismatist for that year should send for it at once. It would be hard to invest a dollar to better advantage.

"Rice shows that some cents dated 1802 were struck in 1803. This is of interest and the same thing may have happened in other years, thus accounting for the rarity of cents of 1799 and 1804. Mr. Rice says:

"'Is it not clear that these cents dated 1802 were coined in 1803? And with this fact established can we doubt that with a large number of dies on hand dated 1803 (thirteen obverse dies) their use was continued throughout the greater part of 1804, and recorded as the coinage for that year? And also, having many good dollar dies on hand dated 1800, 1801, 1802 or 1803, that it was these dies that were used for the 19570 dollars recorded as struck in 1804, and the 321 recorded in 1805? The same reasoning holds

THE FAMOUS 1804 SILVER DOLLAR.

The most "widely known" and most discussed coin of the United States.

The U. S. Mint report statees that 19,570 pieces were struck, but less than a dozen pieces are known to exist. Notwithstanding the various fables of the entire issue being lost at sea, etc., this coin still remains a "numismatic mystery."

good for the coinage of 156519 half dollars recorded in 1804 and none existing. In fact it accounts for every instance where the known variety of a coin does not agree with the recorded coinage of that date. It will also account for the existence of dates not recorded at the Mint."

"It seems reasonable," said Jennings. "I have often wondered why the 1804 cent should be so rare, if over 750,000 were struck in that year, as recorded. Most of them were doubtless dated 1803 or earlier. In these days of altered dates it is well to remember that the cipher in date and the letter O in OF are exactly opposite each other on the 1804 cent. This does not occur on any other U. S. cent."

"Except the 1800 with 1-000 on reverse," said Blake, "and I picked this pointer up from Rice's paper. But I saw a variety the other day that I have never seen noted. It was 1821 over 1820. It may have been a defect in the die, but the right side of the cipher was as plain as could be. There was no trace of the cipher to the left of the 1."

"Did you get it?" said Hill. "If so, I would like to see it."

"I tried hard," was the answer, "but it was no use, the owner refused to part with it. It would have been easier to have pulled his teeth out than to have parted him from the cent, and though he is a first class man in every respect, it was the cent I wanted—not the man."

THE DIFFERENT CHAPTERS TREATING ON THE HISTORY OF BRITISH NUMISMATICS.

As Will Be Published in the April Issue of the Numismatic Monthly.

"The Ancient Britains."
"Inscribed Ancient British."
"Roman-British."
"Britania, Queen of the Ocean."
"Sceattae and Stycas."
"Influence of the Priests."
"The First Penny."
"First 'King of England.'"
"A Uniform Currency."
"Rare Northumberians."
"Improvement in Die-Sinking."
"Alpha and Omega."
"The Danes."
"Real Half-Pennies."
"The Last of a Noble Race."
"Coins of the Romans."
"Crude and Rare."
"First Gold Coin."
"Clipped Money."
"Currency Depreciated."
"The Arch-Angel S. Michael."
"The Tower Mint."
"The First Sovereign and Shilling."
"Bluff King Hal."
"Cardinal Wolsey and His Hat."
"First Dated Money."
"Advent of the Mill and Money."
"Hammered Versus Milled Money."
"Petition Crown of Thos' Simon.'.
"The Union of England and Scotland.
"Copper Currency Introduced."
"Pattern Coins."
"Siege Pieces."
"Queen Anne's Farthings."
"Tradesmen's Tokens."
"Collectors, Auctions and Literature."

If not a subscriber to the MONTHLY, or if your subscription expires don't delay to send in your 50c. By all means don't miss next number.

We are pleased to note that the American collector, though slow, is gaining interest in the coinage of the ancients. While our own Colonial and National coinages are very interesting, yet they do not completely satisfy the student and lover of things that require study and research.

MEHL'S ELEVENTH SALE.

One of the finest sales ever held by the "Texas Dealer" took place on Feb. 24th. Various consignments, comprising a most interesting and varied lot of coins, were most successfully disposed of, and good prices prevailed on everything good. Special interest was centered in the United States cents, especially the fine specimens. The Pioneer gold and the Swedish Copper Plate money had many bidders.

The following are some of the prices realized for the more important pieces. A complete list, showing prices realized for each lot, may be had from the cataloguer at only 25c.

Washington Half Dollar, Copper	$ 12.50
1792 Martha Washington Half Disme, milled edge	6.75
Another with plain edge	6.00
1836 Silver Dollar, extremely fine	17.60
1793 Cent, Crosby A-1. Uncirculated. This coin had twenty-four bidders for it	39.00
1856 Eagle cent, Proof	10.00
1796 Quarter	4.00
Calif. $5.00 Gold. N. G. & N.	34.00
Carolina, C. Bechtler, $5.00	48.00
Georgia, $2.50	50.00
Mormon, $5.00 1860	20.00
Rosa Americana Twopence, Extra Fine	6.30
Jewish Shekel	28.75
Swedish Plate Money. Set of four pieces	44.00
Set of ancient Chinese coins	29.50
Calif. 1852 Assay Office, $10	38.50
Colorado, $5.00 Clark & Co.	19.00
C. Bechtler, Rutherford County $5 piece	675.00
Clark Gruber & Co. 1860 Pikes Peak $10.00	59.75

The sale was composed of 800 lots, and a great variety of interesting coins and paper money was offered.

Selections or collections are solicited for future sales. Terms according to the size and quality of the collection.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The sixty-first monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, February 5th, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Blumenschein, Holmes, Baker, Sorensen, Ripstra, Lewis, Mayer, Regitz, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, V. M. Brand, Jaeger, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Tuckerman and Dr. Bert.

Several communications were read from members acknowledging receipt of the membership medals. The Curator made his annual report. On motion the President appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Leon, Green and Holmes, to devise ways and means for securing new members. A motion was carried authorizing the President to appoint a committee of five on medallic production. The President reserved the announcement of this committee until next meeting.

Messrs. Jno. W. Doerscher, Arnold B. Stoll, Edward Michael and Emery J. Hengle were elected to membership. Mr. Edward T. Newell was transferred from active to corresponding membership. The resignations of Messrs. M. L. Strauss and A. E. Herschleb were received and accepted.

A communication was received from the Curator of the American Numismatic Society of New York requesting a membership medal for their cabinet. The Secretary was instructed to ascertain if a set was desired, and, if so, to furnish them. On motion all surplus medals were ordered cancelled after a set had been placed in the Society's cabinet.

The following papers were read: "My First Attempt," by Mr. Mitchell Baker; and "Jewish Copper Shekels," by Mr. Chester Dunham. Under exhibitions, Mr. McDonald showed a rare Chicago card; Mr. V. M. Brand a Venetian gold ten zecchimi and a Washington and Independence cent in gold, of which only two are known; Mr. Green, some rare Canadian tokens; and Mr. W. F. Dunham, imitations of Egyptian glass money.

A resolution was read by Mr. W. F. Dunham favoring the removal of the capitol of the United States to a central location, which was adopted.

An informal auction of medals made by Mr. Baker netted the binding fund $2.30.

Magazines received since last report were Spink's Numismatic Circular, Numismatische Correspondenz, The Numismatist and Numismatischer Verkehr for January and Mehl's Monthly for February, and auction catalogues from Elder and Kube (2).

Adjourned to meet March 5th, 1909.

BEN. G. GREEN, Secretary.

A recent newspaper dispatch sent out from Philadelphia on February 20 contains the information that the die from which the present one-cent pieces are made will be shortly destroyed and that the mint at Philadelphia will sink the new dies with the bronze medal design of the head of Abraham Lincoln as ordered by the treasury department.

The New York Numismatic Club

Regular monthly meeting of the New York Mumismatic Club, Friday February 12, 1908.

Present: Messrs. Adams, Blake, Bremer, Burke, Elder, Frey, Hayes, Heaton, Higgins, Niklewicz, Raymond, Walsh.

Mr. Elder presented all with a nice Lincoln medal.

After satisfying the inner man, President Higgins called the meeting to order (or "disorder," as he expressed it), at 9:15.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. James A. Lawler, stating he would meet with us. Also letter from Mr. Jerrems, ackrowledging his appreciation of election as honorary member.

Messrs. A. J. de Lagerberg, A. G. Heaton (of mint mark fame), G. H. Blake and Wesley H. Hayes were made members.

President Higgins remarked at some length as to the good representation which America would have, by members of the A. N. A., A. N. S. and N. Y. N. C. at the International Numismatic Conference to be held at Brussels, in June, 1910. He also read a letter of acceptance by King Victor Emanuel of honorary membership in the A. N. A.

Mr. Frey stated that the German Government had offered a prize of two thousand marks for the best design of a new 25-pfennig piece, and that this amount was awarded to the German medallist, August Tauser.

THE NEW GERMAN 25 PFENNIG PIECE.
These pieces are not yet in circulation, but through the kindness of Mr. A. R. Frey, we are able to give an illustration of same.

He exhibited a drawing of the new coin, which on the obverse bears a representation of the defint German eagle, in a depressed square, with the date, 1909, beneath.

The reverse has a large figure 25 in the center, with two cornucopiae as supporters.

Mr. Elder read an interesting account of the sale of Mr. Benson's ancient coins in England.

It being Lincoln's birthday, his appearance on our coins was discussed; notably the forthcoming Lincoln cent. Mr. Adams said the only appearance of Lincoln thus far had been upon a pattern five cent piece of 1866.

Considerable discussion was had as to the reputed opposition of a few persons to the Club. It was the sentiment of all that there was, and should be, no rivalry on the part of the Club with other Societies. The Club meetings are social gatherings, to promote good fellowship, to exchange ideas and knowledge, and to exhibit coins, by the coin-lovers of New York and vicinity. The design of the club is to attract coin-lovers to its gatherings; to fraternize; become enthusiastic, and so lead many to affiliate wtih the various Societies. It was resolved that invitations to its meetings be sent to all coin-lovers in New York and vicinity, or elsewhere, who may be able to meet with the Club regularly or occasionally.

The meeting was so interesting and enthusiastic that the members tarried until a late hour.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Adams: Twenty dollar California pattern in brass. Obv. "California Gold Mines, A. D. 1850;" two upright bears grappling. Rev. Eagle with wheat sheaf in talons. "California Gold Mines, 1850."

Mr. Blake: Two thousand dollar note, "Bank of the United States," Dec. 13, 1840; $100 note, same bank, 1825, signed by Nicholas Biddle; $5 note, same bank.

Dr. Burke: Beautiful ancient bronze coins.

Mr. Elder: Twenty-five splendid Alexander tetradrachms.

Mr. Frey: A gold Daric, one of the earliest coins made.

Mr. Hayes: U. S. and Colonial coins; among them an uncirculated Rosa Americana penny of 1722.

Mr. Heaton: Two ten-cent stamps; the engravings on which, "Recall of Columbus," and "Hardships of Emmigrants," were from Mr. Heaton's paintings.

Mr. Higgins: Cross of the Legion of Honor of the great Napoleon.

Mr. Niklewicz: Bread silver crowns from Wood's sale of Dr. Heath's coins: Lot 9—Ferdinand I, 1555, for Hungary; Kremnitz mint. Lot 10—Rudolph II, 1604, for Hungary; Kremnitz mint. Lot 28—Leopold "Hogmouth," for Styria, 1684. Lot 19—Sigismund III of Poland, 1628.

Mr. Raymond: Fourteen fine Parthian drachms. Fine middle bronzes of Claudius Gothicus.

INTERESTING INFORMATION REGARDING THE LITTLE KNOWN NINE-CENT ENCASED POSTAGE STAMP.

[The following letter was received by Mr. Adams, author of "Encased Postage Stamps," published in the February number of the MONTHLY, and we think it of much value to all who are interested in encased postage stamps. Eds.]

Mr. E. H. Adams, Bath Beach, N. Y. Hanover, Conn., Feb. 9th, 1909.

Dear Sir—I read with much pleasure your essay on encased stamps in Mehl's Monthly. Regarding the 9c denomination I supposed it was issued by Aaron White of Connecticut. I sent some bids to Ed. Fossard for his 148 sale. Lot 19 was a 9c encased on which I bid 75c. A few days after the sale I received a letter from him enclosing a 9c and two other lots I secured. I did not preserve the letter, but the substance of it was that I could have the 9c for $1.00, and if I wanted more I could have them at the same price. They were issued by Aaron White of Connecticut (no town or city mentioned)., and he, Frossard, had bought the remainders—our stamp friends would call them—of the heirs to his estate. I priced my three lots in the catalogue, using black ink. Shortly after the sale a friend offered to price my catalogue, so I mailed it to him. When he returned it he sent me a note asking why I priced lot 19 at $1.00. He had priced it $2.10 with red ink over my $1.00.

Frossard says of lot 438, sale 127: "Issued by Aaron White," but doesn't say of Conn. Yours fraternally, CHAS. D. PERRY.

THE COMING A. N. A. CONVENTION.

Our Montreal correspondent informs us that preparations are already being made for the entertainment of the delegates to the next A. N. A Convention to be held in Montreal in July or August. We have no doubt, from information on hand, that the next convention will be a most successful one. Montreal has a very "live" numismatic society, and all who will be fortunate enough to be able to "take in" the next A. N. A. Convention seem to be assured of a most glorious time—numismatically and otherwise.

The First Gold Minted at Ottawa

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

Although the coinage of the regular Canadian silver and bronze currency was commenced at the newly opened Ottawa branch of the Royal mint in the beginning of 1908, it was not until the closing days of the year that gold was first minted there.

This coinage, which consisted of only 633 British sovereigns of the same design as those struck at the London mint, may be described as follows:

Obv. EDWARDVS VII D: G: BRITT: OMN: REX F: D IND: IMP: Head of King Edward to the right.

Rev. St. George and the dragon with the date 1908 in exergue; on the exergual line above the date and below the horse's right hind hoof is a small C for Canada. Edge milled size 22 millimeters.

The letter for the mint mark is the only perceptable difference between the Canadian and the English coined sovereigns. In fact, it is believed, the dies were engraved at the head mint in London and sent out to Canada ready to be set up in the coining press.

The value is the same as the ordinary sovereign which makes a circulating decimal in Canadian currency, namely $4.86.666 and so on. Thus the total current value of the coinage may be given as $3080.60. A small item when compared with the coinage of other mints during the year.

The reason for the delay in coining gold was, that no bullion was sent in at an earlier date, and smallness of the coinage is accounted for by the limited quantity of gold forthcoming.

This supply, according to the Master of the Mint, came from the Yukon Peace river and Larder Lake districts, consigned by various people and companies.

Thus the Canadian gold coinage of 1908 will be scarce. Already one of the companies interested in the coinage are asking $25.00 each for each sovereign they have on hand, thus turning a good honest gold penny out of the transaction. Most likely the coinage was delayed by them that it might be scarce and valuable.

THE NEW ALASKA GOLD COIN.
(Illustration about twice the size of original.)

THE NEW ALASKAN-YUKON EXPOSITION SOUVENIR GOLD COINS.

The pretty souvenir gold pieces of the coming Alaska-Yukon Exposition have already been issued. They were designed and issued in Seattle, and have been accepted by the exposition officials as the official souvenir coins.

They are issued in sets of three coins, 1-4 dwt., 1-2 dwt., and 1 dwt., corresponding to the quarter, half dollar and gold dollar in size. They are all of the same design and are made of pure Alaska gold. They are already in demand by collectors and a large sale of them is evidently assured.

The sets are issued at $3.00 per set.

OUR BRITISH SPECIAL.

It gives us no little pleasure to be able to announce that the next number of the MONTHLY will serve as a special number devoted to the history of British Numismatics.

Next to our own country, the majority of our collectors prefer the coinage of Great Britain. And while, of course, it would be impossible to give an exhaustive history of British Numismatics in one issue of any publication, we may mention that while every branch of British Numismatics is referred to briefly, the "Special" will be found most interesting and instructive to every collector of coins, and every interesting branch of the British coinage is referred to, as may be noted from the list of various chapters—as mentioned elsewhere in this number—which will make up the "Special," and all of which will be profusely illustrated. The special number will be very widely circulated in this and foreign countries. We will be glad to send extra copies free to subscribers for distribution among their friends, or we will appreciate the names of collectors. Let us hear from you at once how many extra copies you want.

We have been informed that the first United States copper coin with a mint mark is now to be had. The San Francisco mint commenced coining cents in 1908 and the coin can be identified by the regular mint mark of that mint—the letter S below the wreath on the reverse.

While the Numismatic Monthly is read by the greater portion of advanced coin collectors of this country, yet the majority of the readers of the Monthly are the young collectors or beginners. A "young collector" may be a man of thirty-five or more.

It is this class of readers that should be encouraged in our science, and it is our aim to publish instructive articles that will especially appeal to these collectors—our numismatists of the future—and at the same time to be of interest to the general student of numismatics. There are always little happenings in the career of every collector of coins that would make interesting reading, there are suggestions that occur for the betterment of the study of the science of numismatics. We would be glad to have contributions on topics of this kind.

HEAD OF LINCOLN TO GO ON HALF DOLLAR.

Washington, January 30.—President Roosevelt has given his consent to the placing of the head of Lincoln on one of the popular coins. He conferred today with Director Leach, of the mint, about the matter and the details are now under advisement.

Victor D. Brenner, the New York sculptor, has submitted to the director some fine models of Lincoln busts, and these have been shown to the president. The head of Lincoln, splendidly drawn, will adorn one side of the coin and the customary coat of arms the other side.

It is probable that the half dollar piece will be selected as the principal coin to bear the Lincoln head, but some legislation may be necessary to make the change.

As previously mentioned, it is our intention to give at least one good, large, instructive article in each issue of the MONTHLY. We are indeed proud that we are able to offer our readers this month another excellent article from the pen of Rev. Thos. P. Kelly. As his previous, and future writings, which will be published in the MONTHLY, they will treat on the ancient coins and coinage. These articles are among the most interesting and authentic of their kind ever published, being translated from old French and Latin authors, and written in a most interesting manner, so as to interest the young collector as well as the more advanced numismatist.

POETICAL REVENGE.

I don't like that funy coin,
The five in vergin gold;
The eagle looked so very queer
Instead of looking bold.
Perhaps I spoke too harshly then,
My words I didn't mince;
I saw the coin three months ago—
I haven't seen one since.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

From the report of the New York Numismatic Club it may be readily noted that the members seem to get out some genuine enjoyment as well as real interesting numismatic information at each meeting. And by publishing the proceedings of their meetings incidently spread this knowlege to the less fortunate fellow coin-bugs at a distance who are unable to meet with that most congenial "bunch."

We are indebted to Mr. E. H. Adams, the pioneer gold authority, for the information of the appearance of a new variety in the way of Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company twenty dollar piece in copper. While there are a few specimens of the five and ten dollar pieces bearing the stamp of the company, and which command a very high price, yet this is the first intimation of the probable existence of a new denomination issued by this company.

One of the most magnificent collections of ancient Greek coins that has ever been formed by a private collector was sold in London February 11th, and realized nearly $79,000.00. The collection was composed of exclusively ancient Greek coins and numbered 808 lots, almost averaging $1,000 per lot. The collection was formed by the late Frank Sherman Benson of Brooklyn, and was sold at auction by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. The sale lasted seven days.

COINAGE AT THE NEW CANADIAN MINT.

From a clipping sent us by Mr. S. S. Heal, we learn that a return tabled in the Commons at Ottawa, on February 12th, shows that up to January 1st last the new Canadian branch of the Royal Mint has coined 636 gold sovereigns, silver to the value of $313,338 and bronze cents to the value of $23,290. The silver coins have all been coined from silver bullion purchased from the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, of Trail, B. C. No silver in the crude state has yet been offered from Canadian mines.

By publishing articles similar to those by Rev. Kelley and Mr. Saxton, published in this number of the MONTHLY, we hope to create some lively interest in this most interesting branch of our science, and let us hope that in the near future such collections as the Hoskier and Benson collections will be fully appreciated in this country as they seem to have been appreciated in Europe.

An article of much interest—especially to the average collector—is the "Denford Numismatic Society" for this month. Many points of interest in regard to one of our most popular series are discussed in plain language. And the information regarding the coins mentioned as well as to the manner in which they should be kept should prove of great value to the average collector.

"You deserve great credit for the splendid magazine which reaches my reading table each month. While I do not collect coins the Monthly is very interesting to me, especially your last number. I was much interested in the article on "Encased Postage Stamps" by Edgar H. Adams."

DR. H. A. DAVIS.

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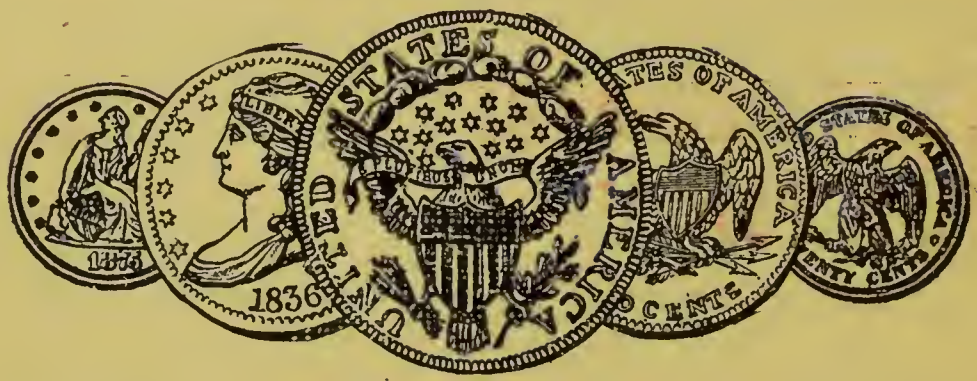

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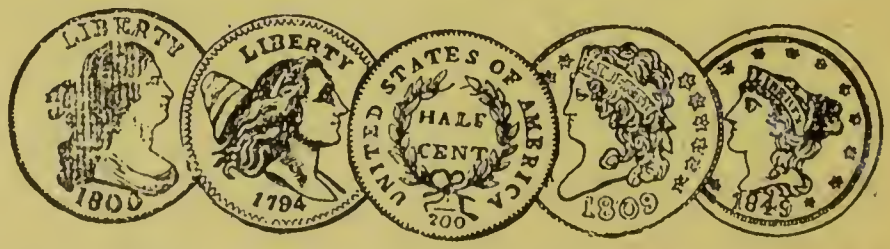

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Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

Vol. II. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, APRIL, 1909 No. 4

Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully reeceived. Contributions from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for

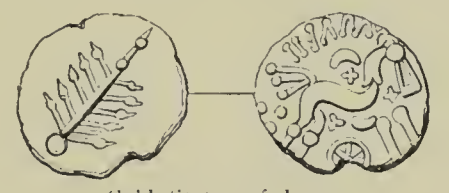
A BRIEF HISTORY OF
BRITISH NUMISMATICS
From the Earliest Period to the Present Time

Prepared for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

By EDWARD F. HERDMAN.

Next to collecting the coins of their own coutnry, American numismatists favor the collection of coins from the British Isle; and this is not to be wondered at, seeing that there is a close bond of union between the two nations, and that America is indebted to the Mother Country for the bulk of its early currency.

Knowing the weakness of his fellow numismatists for things British, the esteemed Editor of the "Numismatic Monthly," ever on the lookout for something novel, has commissioned us to contribute a "Special" upon British Numismatics. We consented with fear and tremebling, recognizing, as we did, that it was a somewhat gigantic task to undertake in the limited space allotted to us; but whether the subject be dealt with briefly or voluminously, it is always a fascinating and instructive one.



Gold Stater of Inara.

THE ANCIENT BRITONS

In giving a resume of British Numismatics it is, of course, necessary to commence with the crude currency issued by the Ancient Britains. It is only possible to give an approximate date for the introduction of a metallic currency into the island. When the Gauls from Western Europe invaded Britain they were accompanied by a band of priests, known as the Druids, who set up their mysterious form of worship. The priests were regarded with the most profound veneration by all classes of people, and swayed the chiefs at will. It followed that when a medium of exchange became necessary, that the Druids should introduce a form of coinage with which they had been familiar. Hence were issued about 200-150 B. C., a currency of gold, silver and base metal, of Gaulish type, bearing symbols of the religious beliefs of the Druids. While the prototype of the coins is without doubt the stater of Philip of Macedon, several of the signs, or symbols, introduced by the Druids on the coins appear to have been borrowed from the Chaldeans and Egyptians, and probably were communicated to the Druids

by the Phoenicians. The Sun, Moon, the Sun Horse, and various constellations are to be found on the coins of the Ancient Britians, thus testifying to the influence of the Druids.

Numerous specimens are to be seen in the British Museum, and other collections, all anterior to the first Roman Invasion, but owing to their crude design and absence of inscription, it is difficult to locate them. Evans, in his work on this subject, describes several specimens, all of which are of great rarity. The obverse of many of these early coins are plain; the outstanding feature of the reverse being a horse.

Inscribed Ancient British.

Coming to the period of the first Roman Invasion, we find the coins of the Britons more clearly defined and capable of identification. The earliest inscribed British coins are those of Commius, Verica, Eppilus and Tincommius, about B. C. 54. The names of Tasciovanus, King of the Gatti, and of Cunobeline, abbreviated in various ways, are also to be found on many British coins. Some of the coins of the latter were minted at Camulodunum (Colchester), and are really fine specimens of British art.

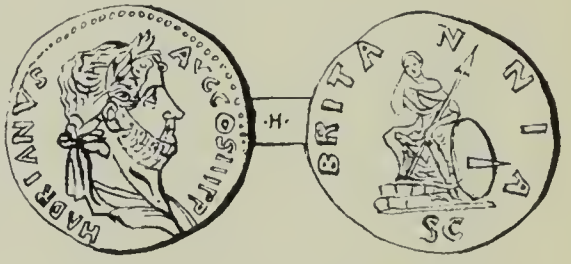
Coins of more or less rarity were also issued by Dubnovellaunum, and other chieftains. Some authorities attribute the pieces bearing the words CARA, to that noble warrior Caractacus, whose name will ever live in the annals of English history; but the piece may be equally attributable to Caradoo.

Other coins are to be classed more to a tribe as a body, than to its chief as an individual. The Brigantes, the Catti, the Iceni, Addedoucaros and others, all issued pieces of gold, silver, base metal, copper and tin, the Iceni being prolific in silver.

A group of ancient British coins is given for the information of our readers .

Romano-British.

The natural outcome of the invasion and conquest of Britain by the Romans was the introduction by them of money of their own coinage. This was at first imported from Rome, and bore as an inscription, some reference to their conquests; but, on the rise of Constantine to power, coins were minted in this country and pieces bearing the mint mark of London are frequently to be met with. Denarii, Dupondii and Sestertii of Julius Caesar, Tiberius, Claudius Caesar, Vespasianus, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Constantinus, and others of the great Caesars have been discovered from time to time in this country, and are well within the reach of collectors of modest means.



Coin of Hadrian. Britannia Type.

Britannia, Queen of the Ocean.

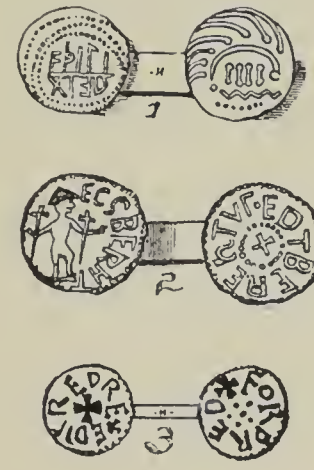
The arrival in Britain of Hadrian, one of Rome's greatest generals, was thought an event of sufficient importance to be commemorated in the currency of the Empire. A large brass coin was accordingly struck by decree of the Senate in the year 121 A. D. The prowess of the Emperor was thought to have effectually secured that portion of the island which it was prudent to retain in the grasp of Rome. This circumstance was announced to the world in another coin bearing, on the reverse, a name destined to sound through regions —and representing the figure of a female seated on a rock, having a spear in her left hand and a shield by her side. It is curious to observe how closely this figure resembles that on the modern copper coins of Great Britain, the chief alterations being that the spear is changed into a tri-

dent, and the right hand extended, offering the olive-branch of peace to all the world. A Sestehtius of the Emperor Antoninus Pius also bears a reverse of the "Britannia" type.

The coins of the ancient Britons afford an ample and interesting field for study and research. All are of considerable rarity and always command a ready sale when offered at auction. Consequently it is only those collectors who have money to "burn" who can specialize to any extent in this, the first section of British Numismatics.

Sceattae and Stycas.

We now come to what may be termed the second period in the numismatic history of Great Britain. We refer to the coins of the Anglo-Saxons; and our remarks as to the uncertainty of identification, and the crudence of many of the pieces of the Ancient Britons, apply with equal force to the coins of the earlier Saxons. The first coins issued by those



1. Silver Sceattae (Runic legend).
2. Silver Sceattae of Ethilberht I (749-760)
3. Northumbrian Styca of Ethelred II, in billon.

invaders were small silver pieces called sceattae, their circulation being confined to the South of England. A sceat was about one twenty-fifth of the value of the silver penny afterwards in use. Hazlitt says the earliest sceattae ocur with Runic legends, and probably date from the sixth century. Some of the improved types possess good portraits, and are of careful workmanship. But the original engravers of these pieces, who perhaps went to Roman models, appear to have been illiterate Scandinavian copyists, who understood no alphabet but their own. In certain cases the legends on the sceattae may be Roman inscriptions retrograde, or, where Runic letters were not used, an abortive effect to transfer the Latin terms of the prototype to the die. Specimens of the Sceattae are illustrated.

An entirely different standard of coinage was minted and circulated by the Kings of Northumbria, which, unlike the early scattae are easily identified. These pieces are known as stycas, and are struck in billion, an admixture of silver, copper and zinc, with a small proportion of gold and lead. Their issue covered a period of two centuries—670-867 (from Egfrid to Osberht).

Influence of the Priests.

The minting of the stylca was not confined to the reigning sovereigns. The ecclesiastical dignitaries ruled over their various dioceses with almost equal pomp and power to their monarchs. In Northumbria Eanbald (796-808), and Vigmund (837-854), Archbishops of York issued numerous pieces, bearing their names. The former issued pieces struck in silver, which are rare.

We depicit a stylca, in billion, of Aethelred II (840-848). The reverse gives the moneyer's name, FORDRED, whose name, as a moneyer, also appears on the stycas of Eanred and Redwulf. About 2,000 coins of Aethelred II were found at Hexham, a place where many Roman antiquities have been unearthed from time to time. These small pieces are fairly common, and a collection of them can be got together at small cost. They would form an interesting section for a collector to specialize in.

The First Penny.

The penny, as a British coin, is first mentioned in the laws of Ina, King of the West Saxons, A. D. 688, and its name was regarded as a contraction of "pana," a "little pledge" or token. A memorial of the original proper weight of the penny survives among our silversmiths in the shape of the penny-weight of 24 grains (of wheat)—the twentieth part of an ounce troy. The value of a silver penny was then about three-pence of our present money. In the time of Aethelred thirty pennies would purchase an ox, or twelve sheep.

It is, however, generally accepted that the first monarch to issue pennies was Offa, King of Mercia. The coins of Offa are of considerable beauty, and of superior workmanship to the majority of Saxon pennies. The types are numerous, some bearing a profile of the king. An interesting and rare coin of this period bears the name of Cynethrith, widow of Offa, the first English coin on which is represented a woman. A specimen of this piece brought £34 10s at a recent auction sale.

Silver Penny of Egbert, King of Saxon Wessex. First "King of England."

First "King of England."

Probably the most interesting series of the Anglo-Saxon coins are those commencing with Egbert, King of Wessex, who united the Saxon Heptarchy, and first asumed the title of King of England. We reprodnce a coin of this monarch, showing on the obverse a profile likeness, with crown on head, and the inscription EGG-BEARHT REX. On the reverse, monogram in center, with the moneyer's name, which up to the reign of Athelstan is usually to be found on the Saxon coins. The pieces of this king are not numerous, but every collector should include at least two types in his cabinet.

The coins of Alfred the Great (872-901) were for the most part struck under his immediate authority, and are at once the most numerous and authentic contemporary relices that have come down to us from his days. They are mostly silver pennies, but amongst the exceptional coins of King Alfred is the half-penny, he being supposed to be the first who introduced the half-penny as a separately struck coin. The pieces, larger than a penny, are extremely rare, and some authorities incline to the view that the one perfect example known is a Royal offering piece. Pennies were, apparently, coined throughout the whole of Alfred's thirty year reign.

The penny of Alfred is the earliest authentic Saxon coin that can be traced with certainty to the London mint; but it may here be said that the earliest known place of mintage appearing upon a Saxon coin is Dorovernia Civitas (Canterbury), vide penny of Baldred, King of Kent (805-823), a very fine example of which recently realized £23 15s at an auction sale.

A Uniform Currency.

Athelstan (925-941) was the first British King to enact regulations for the government of the mint. He decreed that all money should be uniform in value—a system that had not previously prevailed—and that it should only be minted in specified places. The privilege before held by ecclesiastics of striking money was continued, but all pieces had to be of the regal type. Prior to Athelstan's reign, the coins from an ecclesiastical mine were usually inscribed with the name of the Archbishop or Bishop, and some even bore a portrait of the prelate. After the year 924 the ecclesiastical mintages were distinguish-

ed from the royal only by some symbol, or mint mark, and even these were abolished in the reign of Henry VIII. It is interesting to note that although previous monarchs had used the words REX SAXONUM, or REX ANGLOR after their names, Athelstan was the first to inscribe his coins REX TO BRIT.—"Rex Totius Britannia"—thus bearing out the contention of some historians that "the first King of the English was Athelstan."

Rare Northumberians.

From the year A. D. 912 to 951 Northumbria maintained its independence. Regnald, Anlaf and Eric successively ruled over that part of the country, and each monarch issued silver pennies closely resembling the Saxon contemporary pieces. All are of great rarity. On several of these pennies the Scandinavian influence is manifest in the use of the word CVNUNC, or KVNVK, for Rex. After the death of Eric, the last of the royal line of governors, Northumbria was added by Edred to his dominions.

Improvement in Die-Sinking.

The coins of Edgar the Peaceable next claim our attention. His reign extended over a period of about 15 years a long monarchy for those days. Edgar is generally accepted as the first monarch to rule over all the really and permanently United Kingdom of Heptarchy, or to be more correct, the Octarchy. The coins of Edgar consisted solely of silver pennies somewhat lighter than the pieces of his predecessors. The appearance of the coins had steadily improved since the reign of Egbert, and under Edgar a further advancement is discernable in both design and workmanship. Several additional mints were authorized by Edgar. At least 32 mint towns are known, and the varieties in names of moneyers are almost innumerable.

Penny of Etherbert, the "Unready." Norwich Mint.

"Alpha and Omega."

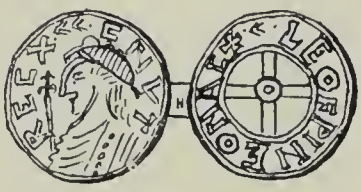
Ethelred II, "the Unready," succeeded his murdered half-brother in 978, and reigned until 1016. Laws were passed by him for the regulation of the coinage. His money presents some novelties of type and appearance, and is quite numerous—50 mint towns and over 250 varieties being known. The obverse bear bust of varied character, with or without sceptre, etc., or Agnus Dei. A typical piece is illustrated. On the obverse of this, Ethelred is shown in profile, with draped bust and helmeted head. The inscription is AEDEL-RED. REX ANGLOR. In the field of reverse is the Providential Hand from heaven, with the letter "A" on one side and "W" on the other. The inscription shows the moneyer's name and mint town (Norwich), FOLCEARD MO. NOR. D.

The Greek characters A W signify "Alpha and Omega," the first and the last, the beginning and the end (Rev. 1:8). This is one of the few Christian legends met with on Anglo-Saxon coins, a similar legend appearing on pence of Edward II. It is also to be found on the coins of Constantius II (350). One of the coins of Constantius found at Croydon, bore this striking legend for its only ornament, thus publicly testifying to the abandonment of Paganism and to the acceptance of Christianity.

The Danes.

Sweyne, King of Denmark, the father of Cnut, had in 1013 gained possession of part of Britain, and Ethelred took refuge in Normandy. Cnut claimed dominion of his father, and fought hard against Ethelred and his

son Edmund Ironside, and finally obtained rule over the whole kingdom.



Penny of Cnut (883-900).
Rare Axminster Mint.

It was Cnut who, with the object of proving to his courtiers that he was not omnipotent, ordered his chair of state to be placed by the sea shore, and then commanded the waves that they should stay.

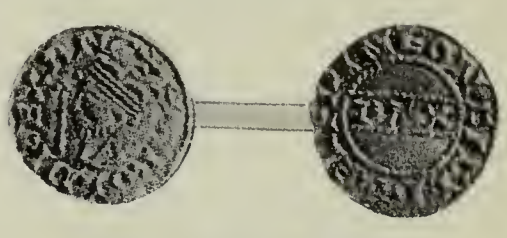
Of Sweyne no English coins are known, but the money of Cnut is very plentiful, 340 moneyers being known, and more places of mintage than the majority of his Saxon predecessors. The pieces minted at York, London, Canterbury and Lincoln are common. Those minted at Axminister and Lydford are amongst the rarest.

Penny of Edward the Confessor.
Horndon Mint.

Real Half-Pennies.

We have now to deal with the coins issued during the reign of Edward the Confessor (1022-1066)—a monarch who, besides restoring the Saxon line, did much towards raising England, intellectually and morally, from the depths into which it had fallen. It is satisfactory from a Numismatists point of view to find that "the Confessor's" beneficient reign should be so rich in coins, obtainable at prices well within the reach of all collectors. The penny was the only separately struck denomination, and the pieces vary greatly in type, size and weight; but half-pennies and farthings were formed by cutting the penny into two or four parts. Apparently this is the earliest period at which this expedient was adopted, for there were a large number of pennies of Edward the Confessor so divided found at Thwaite, in Suffolk. Many half-pennies and farthings formed in the same way were also amongst the coins of William I and II, found at Beaworth. The general idea seems to have been for supplying the pressing demand for small money, for although half-pennies were coined by some Anglo-Saxon Kings, yet only a very few such pieces have come down to us.

The pennies of Edward the Confessor comprise at least 17 distinct types and about 400 varieties, including 67 mint towns. On his early coins he is represented without a beard, but on the later ones, he is shown bearded. He is also shown with a full face and in profile—the first instance of the former on Saxon coins.



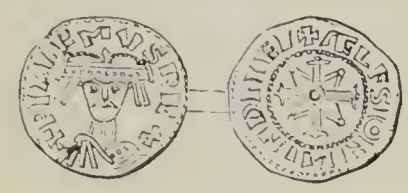
Silver Penny of Harold II.
Struck at Chichester, 1066.

The Last of a Noble Race.

The hopes of the Saxons were shattered by the death of Harold II, at the battleof Hastings and the long line of Saxon Kings broken only by the Danish rule of 22 years, came to an end. Numerous coins (all of some rarity) were issued by Harold II, during his eventful reign of nine months (1066). Not less than 44 mint towns are known, and the names of moneyers exceed one hundred in number.

When it is remembered that coins were issued by the Anglo-Saxons for the long period of 500 years, it will be readily seen that the number of distinct types, not to speak of mint towns and moneyers' names, is legion. For the average collector to even attempt the formation of anything like

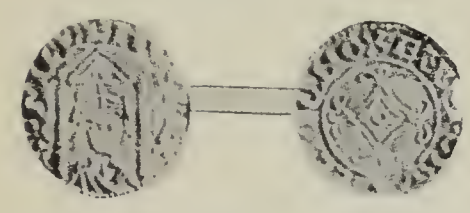
approaching an ide[al] we will not say complete) collecti[on] would be futile. The acquisition o[f] ch a collection is a luxury to be [in]dged in only by the most advance[d] Numismatists.



William I. Silver Penny. Bonnet Type, (London Mint).

Coins of the Normans.

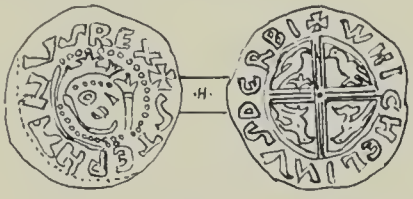
By far the major portion of British collectors confine their attention to the coins minted subsequent to the Norman Conquest, and there is much to be said in favo[r] of such a choice. For, from the re[i]gn of William I, there is a regular sequence of coins of well defined denominations and types, which go to prove the history of our country, were all other evidence wanting. Unl[i]ke the coins of the Roman Empire, Britain does not commemorate historic events upon her coins, but she does preserve on them a representation of the effigy, more or less faithfully delineated, of practically every sovereign from William I to Edward VII. Moreover, her coinage shows the gradual advancement of civilization and art during that long succession of reigns.



William I. Silver Penny. Canopy Type. Oxford Mint.

The Norman conquest (1066) did not make any material change in the style of the coinage, for WilliamI, adopted as his standard the currency of his vanquished foes, the Anglo-Saxons, and followed their types as models. The coins were, however, lighter in weight.

The state of the mint at this period is very uncertain, but it is known that Otto Aurifaber was the engraver of the coins of William I. The penny was the only denomination struck by this monarch. There are several types of it, and fully 60 different mint towns. The canopy type is the rarest, prices averaing 20s for good specimens. The PAXS type is the commonest of the reign.



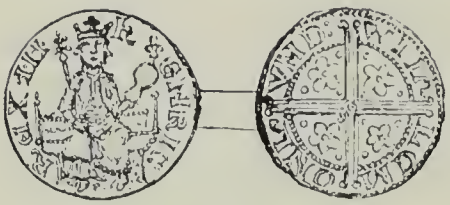
Penny of Stephen, Derby Mint.

Crude and Rare.

Stephen's coins (1135-1154) are all difficult to acquire, and, although poorly executed, command high prices. We illustrate two types each bearing the bust of Stephen. The coin bearing on the reverse a short double cross, in each angle of which is a mart let, is rare. Another very rare penny bearing on the obverse the figures of Stephen and Matilda, has on reverse escallops, shells, etc., instead of a legend. Specimens of this piece have realized from 15 to 20 guineas each at auction.

Penny of Stephen, London Mint.

The penny remained the only denomination minted until the reign of King John (1199) when pennies, halfpennies and farthings were issued of the well known triangular type for use in Ireland. It may be here said that John was the first English Monarch to assume the title of Lord of Ireland. All coins of this reign are rare, the smaller pieces particularly so, specimens bringing very high prices at auction sales.



Henry III. Penny.
The First English Gold Coin.

First Gold Coin.

During the reign of Henry III (1216-1272), the first purely English gold coin was struck. This was a penny which passed current at first for twenty silver pennies and later for 24. The coin is very finely executed and weighs forty-five and a quarter grains. Its numismatic value is inestimable.

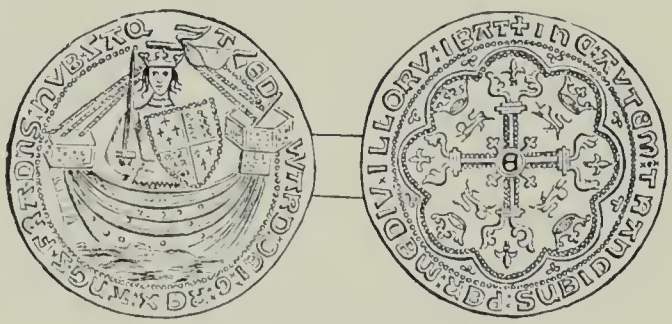
When Edward I ascended the throne in 1272 the country was found to be inundated with base coins, a great deal of which had been imported from the Continent by foreign merchants. Various laws were passed against the manufacture and importation of this counterfeit money, and the treasury at that time being almost exhausted coins were prohibited from being taken out of the realm.

Clipped Money.

But one of the greatest methods of defrauding the treasury was that of clipping pieces of gold or silver off the coins in circulation. The process of coining then employed lent itself to frauds of this kind, and clipped money was so common as to be found in large numbers in all parts of the kingdom. Collectors will even now come across specimens with practically the whole of the inscription cut away. Edward I, with the aid of his emissaries set about putting a stop to this practice and at the same time replenishing the exchequer. The riches of the Jews were sufficient temptation to prompt Edward to persecute them on the pretext that they were the guilty parties who had tampered with the coinage. No sooner was a piece of clipped money found in the possession of, or traced to, a Jew, than he was seized, submitted to the form of a trial, and beheaded without mercy, his effects being confiscated to the crown.

Currency Depreciated.

Edward III introduced several new coins in the currency of the country. He added a silver groat (4d) and half-groat (2d), and six new gold pieces. He, however, depreciated the coins much more than his father had done. While Edward I was content to make 243 pennies out of a pound of silver, Edward III at first made 266 then 270. The new groat issued by him in 1351 weighed scarcely 3½ of his last diminished pence. The rarest coins of Edward III are the florin and quarter-florin, specimens of which have sold for £113 and £170 respectively. The florin shows the king crowned and robed, seated under a canopy with sceptre in right hand and orb and cross in left; on the robe, a fleur de-lis; two lions, one on each side of the throne; reverse, within a quatrefoil, a short beaded cross with foliated ends; in each of the angels between the four limbs, a lion surmounted with a crown. The noble il-



Gold Noble of Edward III.

lustrated is a very fine and rare coin and difficult to obtain in anything like good condition.

The coins of Richard II, Henry IV, and Henry V are of somewhat similar type of those of Edward III, and do not call for special mention beyond stating the fact that they are very rare. The only known specimen of the half-noble of Henry V is assigned to the Calais mint. The weight of all the coins was reduced in the last year of his reign. The pieces can, therefore, be divided into two issues, the heavy, or first mintage, and the light issue. The first is of great rarity.

(To be concluded in the May issue of the Numismatic Monthly.)

Much as we would have liked to publish this interesting account of the British Coinage entirely in this issue of the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY, we found at the last moment that it was impossible to do so. And we will, therefore, publish the remaining sixteen chapters of this interesting article in the next number of the MONTHLY.

IMPORTANT SALE OF COINS TO BE HELD SOON.

One of the most important and probably the largest sale of coins ever held in the United States will take place at an early date, when the magnificent collection of Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie of New York will be offered at auction in Philadelphia. Mr. Zabriskie is one of the oldest collecotrs and one of the first to whom the Pioneer series appealed. It is said that his collection of Pioneer gold is the finest ever formed and contains many surprises. It is, of course, rich in Colonials and contains a specimen of the famous Brashear Doubloon. The sale will undoubtedly prove one of the most important Numismatic events of the year.

Subscribe for the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY. 50 cents per year.

THE FIRST U. S. MINT MARKED BRONZE COIN.

As mentioned in the March Monthly the first United States bronze coin with a mint mark is now to be had. We have received many requests for them, and are now pleased to state that we are able to supply them at a moderate price, as per announcement in the advertising section of this issue of the MONTHLY.

ALASAKA COINS POPULAR.

The New Alaska Gold Coins issued to commemorate the Alaska-Yukon Exposition seem to have found great favor with the collectors of the country. The fact that they are the only coin souvenirs of the exposition seemed to have caused a great demand for them.

A NEW PUBLICATION.

The collecting and study of coins stamps and curios seems to be gaining great favor everywhere as is evidenced by the new magazines on the subject. One of the most noteworthy of these new publications that has come to our notice is the "Collectors' Journal," published in Chicago as the official organ of the Chicago Philatelic Society and the American Society of Curio Collectors. If the succeeding numbers prove as interesting as the first two issues, we have reasons to believe that this journal will prove one of the most popular of its kind.

Chas. K. Warner, the veteran medal dealer of Philadelphia, sends us his latest catalogue which contains interesting items of interest to collectors of medals.

Read the MONTHLY. Only 50 cents for a year's subscription.

Interesting Facts Regarding the 1804 Dollar

Brought Forth from a Letter Written to Mr. H. O. Granberg by Capt. J. W. Haseltine.

Mr. H. O. Granberg. Philadelphia, Pa., 29 S. 17th St., Oct. 19, 1908.

Dear Sir:—Complying with your request, I will state that the 1804 Dollar, that you have, came from the collection of the late Wm. Idler of this city. It not having been known to collectors previously is not strange to those that knew him. He was a very reticent man and never cared to tell anyone about his collection or to show it, even to his own sons. It is a genuine Silver Dollar of that date, struck at the United States Mint, the obverse from the same die that all the others known were struck from. There are several varieties of reverse to the known 1804 Dollar, but no variety of obverse, except what could be obtained by rounding or flattening the letters and numerals by a skillful engraver, which I believe has been done on some of the 1804 Dollars known.

Mr. H. O. Granberg,
Owner of one of the finest collections in the country, including the most complete collection of U. S. Silver coins ever formed.

We find, on all (or nearly all) of the early U. S. Dollars of other dates, quite a number of varieties of reverse, and that fact does not throw any doubt upon the originality of any of them. Why should it on the 1804 Dollar?

Tradition (not record, for there are none in the mint), informs us that in the early period of the mint working, the officials were not particular what date of dies was used when they received a large order to strike a number of pieces; the dies, being of softer steel (than at present), easily cracked and broke, and, having no hub or mother dies, they kept making new dies. Therefore, as I stated, when they received a large order from the Treasury Department, they selected any dies of any date (both obverse and reverse) that were in perfect condition, and struck off the necessary number of pieces ordered. You will see by my Type Table that in 1798 there were 30 different obverses of the dollar with 17 reverses; No. 10 has 2 reverses; No. 18 has 3; No. 22 has 2; No. 14 has 2, and No. 26 has 5. In 1799 the same mixture of obverses and reverses on the dollar also occurs. Therefore, it is morally certain that the original 1804 Dollar is likely to have different reverses, while the so-called re-strikes with irregular lettering on the edge would be almost certain (all) to have identical reverses. About the Idler 1804 Dollar, the mere fact

that it has not so even a surface, being slightly convex on one side, and concave on the other, is greatly in its favor, as it only carries out the fact that they were not so particular in early times how they struck the coins, and I think it was owing to the planchet being a trifle too broad for the collar. It is exactly the same obverse as the one at the U. S. Mint. There is **positively no authority or data known** for anyone to state that there were any re-strikes of this dollar, excepting the ones with the plain edge.

The Idler dollar shows **all** the lettering on the edge, while nearly all of the one previously offered for sale show that the edge has been tampered with by removing some of the letters, presumably to make them identical, and also to make them weigh the same. On the reverse of all of these are 12 arrows in the Eagle's claw, while the Idler dollar has 13 arrows. The few known with different reverses, I believe are more likely to be originals, particularly the ones with 13 arrows and perfectly lettered edges and with the stars distant from the clouds. The edge of the Berg Dollar has the double lettering and would be exactly like the so-called originals, if the letters were smoothed off or erased in the same way.

There is no authority for the statement that the Berg Dollar was struck between 1860 and 1869, and I defy anyone to give any proof of it. Forty years ago I knew that Mr. Idler had an 1804 Dollar, and he bound me to secrecy in reference to it, as he made his electrotypes from it.

Mr. Chapman classifies the Davis dollar as "one of the originals." It carries with it a certificate of the U. S. Mint to that effect. He says that he does not know where it is, but I do.

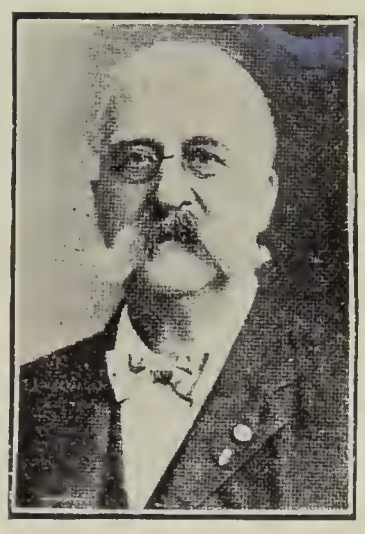
I sold it originally to Mr. Davis, and my recollection of it is that it is identical with the Idler dollar.

The weight of the Cohn dollar is 410¼ grains.

The weight of the Idler dollar is 411 and fraction grains.

Restrike, plain edge, 381⅝ grains.

A very little wear would take off 4 or 5 grains in weight. In the restrike with plain edge, the stars on the reverse mostly touch the clouds. In the Idler dollar they **do not** touch, and I firmly believe that the Idler dollar is an original struck from the 1804 Dollar dies, and its having a different reverse die from any of the others is very much in its favor. Suppose the officials in the U. S. Mint struck off, say, half a dozen 1804 Dollars at a later period, say, 40 years ago. Would they not be almost certain to select but **one reverse die** for all of them (while at an earlier period of the working of the mint we know they used different reverses with no regard as to their connection with the obverse), and if the edge looked peculiar, how easy to smooth it off, and erase the double lettering? Do not pay any attention to anyone calling the Idler dollar "Bogus or Fake" or insinuating that it is not from the 1804 Dollar dies, as it is a statement that cannot be verified and looks like a bold assertion to cover a fear that something on the Edges of the other dollars might cause them and their history to be more closely investigated.



Capt. John W. Haseltine,
The dean of American Numismatists.

Now, in closing, I will stake my reputation that the Idler 1804 Dollar is a genuine and original Dollar struck from the dies at the United States Mint.

Yours truly, JOHN W. HASELTINE.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The sixty-second monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, March 5th, 1909, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following 21 members were present: Messrs. Blumenschein, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Ripstra, Puttkamer, Mayer, Kelly, Green, Verkler, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, Tracy, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Excell, Gardiner, Tuckerman, Michael and Doctors Bert and Henderson.

A number of communications were read acknowledging receipt of the membership medals. A request was received form the Chicago Historical Society for a set of the membership medals to be installed in the Society's cases of Chicago medals and souvenirs. On motion it was ordered that a set be given. A set was also ordered sent to the New York Numismatic Society in response to their request.

Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee it was decided to renew the lease for two years beginning May 1st. The President announced the following as a committee on medallic production: Messrs. McDonald, Tuckerman, Williams, Verkler and Sorenson. Messrs. Chas. Bieger, C. J. Vercouter, Adam Jochem and John H. Clapp were elected to membership.

Messrs. Holmes and Green presented to the Society's cabinet one hundred Masonic Mark pennies, for which a vote of thanks was given.

An informal talk was held regarding the continuance of the Bulletin and the Secretary was instructed to prepare pledges for members who wish to contribute a stated amount of matter for same, a strong sentiment having been developed favorable to the continuance of the monthly.

Mr. W. F. Dunham read a paper on The Objects of the Society. Dr. J. M. Henderson, a corresponding member from Columbus, O., gave an interesting and encouraging talk. Under exhibits Mr. V. M. Brand showed a two-ounce bar of Oregon gold; Mr. Green some Lincoln medals; Dr. Henderson two Saint Gaudens patterns of the ten dollar gold pieces; Mr. W. F. Dunham several tetradrachms and Mr. Michael some U. S. silver.

The following magazines were received since last report: Spink's Numismatic Circular, Philatelic West and the Numismatist for February; auction catalogues from Appelgren, Elder (2), Green, Mehl and Steigerwait; and catalogues with fixed prices from St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co. and Steigerwalt (2).

Adjourned to meet April 2d, 1909. BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

In addition to our already large list of subscribers, nearly two thousand copies of this number of the MONTHLY are being sent out as sample copies. Mr. Herdman's article on the British Coinage is alone worth more than the price of a year's subscription. The article is not only instructive and written in an interesting manner, but is of a permanent value and should prove of great value to the young collector as well as the more advanced Numismatist.

If you receive this number as a sample copy, please send in your subscription at once. It's only fifty cents for a whole year—the world over.

The New York Numismatic Club

Fourth monthly gathering, March 12, 1909.

Present: Messrs. Adams, Atterbury, Belden, Blake, Burke, Henry Chapman, Drown, Egge, Elder, Forbes, Frey, Hayes, Heaton, Higgins, Hopkins, Imhoff, Kennedy, Lambert, Miller, Nagy, Niklewicz, Pehrson, Poillon, Proskey, Raymond, E. Smith, Wilson, Zerbe.

President Higgins called the meeting to order at 9:15.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Treasurer presented bills for printing and postage, and a contribution taken to cover same.

President Higgins read letters of regret from Messrs. Woodin, Mitchelson and Comparette.

Secretary read the letter of Secretary Belden of the American Numismatic Society, acknowledging very cordially his receipt of communication from Secretary of this Club, inviting the A. N. S. to join the Club at its gatherings, and promising to present same at next meeting of council.

Secretary also read note from Honorary Member Jerrems of Chicago, as to his removal soon to California.

Messrs. Henry Chapman, S. H. Chapman and Archer M. Huntington, President of the A. N. S., were elected honorary members.

Messrs. Belden, Drowne, Forbes, Kennedy, Miller, Nagy, Pehrson, Poillon, Walsh and Wilson were made active members.

Mr. Drowne, Corresponding Secretary of the A. N. S., being called upon, responded with very interesting and encouraging remarks, and expressed the good wishes of the A. N. S. towards the club; that arrangements had been made to keep the A. N. S. building open every day and invited all to visit the society. He remarked as to the splendid collection and library of the A. N. S. Ten thousand pieces added to its collection last year: U. S., Crowns and Decorations.

President Zerbe of the A. N. A. then spoke, as to the educational work and the work of the A. N. A.; and as to the A. N. S. as a repository; as to the new Lincoln cent, probably not appearing until midsummer. The gold proof set would hereafter not be brilliant but of dull finish, known as the "sand blast." x

Spirited discussions arose as to striking and sale of an annual mint medal. Mr. Heaton suggested that a resolution be sent to the Secretary fo the Treasury, urging sale of a mint medal. Mr. Prosky said that the public would not buy medals, but preferred coins. Mr. Zerbe said that ay much as $10,000 had been paid for medal concession at expositions, and that thousands would buy an annual mint medal.

Mr. Belden, Recording Secretary of the A. N. S., was called upon, and expressed his good opinion towards such annual medal. He spoke highly of the French mint medals; that we have much to learn in this country as to

good medals. He alluded to the extensive collection of decorations at the A. N. S., and upon which Mr. Saltus was an authority. Invited all to visit the A. N. S. and examine its collections, and to attend next meeting of the society.

Mr. Kennedy, our coin auctioneer, was obliged to respond, on being called. Mr. Lambert, on leaving, said "good night," with appropriate remarks.

Dr. Burke expressed his dissatisfaction at the poor and unsatisfactory condition of the ancient coins exhibited at our Metropolitan Museum of Art. And of the poor condition of the six hundred coins from Egypt of Mr. Mills, there exhibited. Higgins here related how Dr. Emil Fischer consigned all poor pieces to the melting pot.

The Secretary was unable to obtain descriptions of all the coins and medals shown. Here are some of the exhibits:

Mr. Elder—Three beautiful decorations: the Grand Decoration in gold of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, strikingly beautiful; the Order of Bolivar; Cross of St. Stanislaus, first-class; also fifteen ancient Greek silver.

Mr. Imhoff—Two beautiful 50 real pieces of Spain. Philip III, 1610, and Philip IV, 1628; 20 shilling pieces or "Broad" of Commonwealth of England, 1651, all about uncirculated.

Mr. Miller—Granby three pence, nearly uncir.; one of the finest known; obv.: VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE; rev.: a broad axe; a splendid "Carolina" elephant, 1694; several early cents, among them 1795 and 1811 with original red.

Mr. Niklewicz—Broad crowns; Gabriel Bethlen for Hungary; also for Transylvania; George Racozy for Transylvania; also double crown of Ferdinand I, Archduke of Austin ,etc., wearing cap with aigrette; also Roman G. B. of Antoninus Pius and Hosilianus.

Mr. Nazy—1876 double eagle, unique impression of type adopted in 1877, when reverse was altered from Twenty D to Twenty Dollars. From collection of William Idler. Double eagle without date, designed by Longrace in 1849. From master dies, in silver, struck prior to the 1849 double eagle in the mint, which is considered unique. From Longrace's collection to William Idler.

Mr. Pherson—Silver set, 1906, five pieces, of Menelik II of Abyssinia; square trial piece in copper of same.

Mr. Poillon—Medal in white metal, obv. and rev. showing map of the world; silver medal, U. S. Colombia. Silver German Confirmation Medal, obv.: "The Sun of Justice Illuminates; rev.: "That I Live Purely on Earth."

Mr. Zerbe—The fleet medal U. S., also Lincoln medals. New gold proof set, 1908; the "sand blast" finish.

ARTICLES FOR THE YOUNG COLLECTOR.

We have in preparation a series of articles treating on the coinage of the United States, from the earliest Colonials to the present date. Each installment will treat on one special issue. No attempt at a minute history will be made. Our aim will be to give the average collector of "Americana" true information, told in simple language and fully illustrated.

The first installment will appear in an early issue.

We wish, however, to have articles on every branch of our science, and shall be only too glad to hear from any one wishing to contribute to the columns of the Numismatic Monthly.

"Inclosed I hand you 50c for another year's subscription to your Numismatic Monthly. Would not be without it for many times its cost."—R. Hufford.

The Mint at Ottawa

By REV. DR. CREWS.

Within a short distance from the center of the city will be found a one story, substantial looking building, constructed of stone in two colors, presenting a very pleasing appearance, but looking somewhat like a jail. Iron-barred gates, guarded by a policeman, must be passed before reaching the interior, but once inside the doors the visitor finds himself in most attractive surroundings. The ceilings are high, and the walls of all the workrooms are tiled, everything being as clean as industry and care can make it. After registering and securing a pass, our guide begins his trip around the quadrangle of rooms, explaining in the most interesting way every detail of the work that is carried on. He rather astonished us by declaring: "This is the finest mint in the world."

Of course he went on to explain that it was not the largest mint, but the most perfect in its equipment and management. It seems perfectly reasonable that it should be so, for it is the newest mint in existence and has the latest improvements in construction and machinery.

A regular promenade has been provided for visitors who are expected to keep within the limits indicated by the brass chains, but the restriction is not at all irksome, as the operations of the workmen can easily be seen. Going from room to room we find every door locked, so that, without the assistance of the guide progress would be slow.

The men who are employed in the mint are locked in just as soon as they arrive in the morning, and they do not leave the building until they are released at six o'clock. Diner is provided, and served from a kitchen which is run on the co-operative plan by which the employees are served with a good warm meal each day for about sixty cents per week.

When the men come in their duty is to remove their clothing, which is stowed away in lockers, the keys being deposited at the office. Working garments are then donned and the street clothes cannot be obtained until all the precious metal and coin have been weighed and deposited safely away in the vaults. Then there is no possibility of dishonesty, and no one is subjected to the indignity of being searched after the day's work is done.

It is only since this mint has been opened that Canada has undertaken to make its own coin, attention being given specially to silver and copper coinage. Some English gold sovereigns have been turned out, specially marked with the letter "C," but it is expected that before long distinctively Canadian five and ten dollar gold pieces will be made.

The smelting room is the finest department visited. Here we see four small brick furnaces, using oil, with the flame fanned by an air blast into terrific heat. The metal is placed in a small crucible, and melted until it is a glowing mass, which is then poured out into moulds. After cooling, the ingots, as they are called, are taken out, washed, trimmed and made ready for the rolling machines. After the crucibles have been used about twenty times, they are ground up, and treated, to recover any precious metals that may have adhered to them.

The first machines that are shown to us are three ponderous rollers, by means of which bars of copper are reduced to the proper size, one piece two feet long in about three minutes being rolled out to a length of thirteen feet. When the last rolling has been done, one coin is cut out and weighed. If it comes up to the proper weight it is an indication that the copper is of the right thickness. The three punching machines will turn out about 900 coppers a minute, so if they are

kept busy it is not likely that there will be a dearth of one cent pieces for the collection plates for some time to come. From the cutting machines the coppers go to the stamping apparatus, where they are stamped on both sides at the same time.

They are sorted by experts, who pick out every copper that is defective in the slightest degree; even a sligat mark across the face is enough to throw a coin out, and send it back to the melting pot.

The last process is weighing, which is done by wonderful automatic machines having three compartments| The good coins drop direct into a receptacle, while the overweight ones are thrown to the right and the light to the left. One hundredth part of a grain will decide their destiny. The one-seventieth part of a postage stamp attached to a twenty-five cent piece will cause it to be thrown into the "overweight" compartment, for the machine is absolutely impartial.

These weighing machines are so delicate that great care has to be exercised to prevent them from being affected by the passing street cars and other disturbances. To steady them they have been placed on eight feet of solid concrete. Not only are the coins weighed, but they are sounded, by throwing them upon a table. If there is the slightest defect it is at once discovered by the ring.

Before being done up in bundles the coppers are counted, and this, too, is done by machinery. Then the bags of coin, all ready for use, are carefully stored away in the time vaults, the locks of which are arranged to open at a certain hour next morning.

A. N. A. Members on the Committee to the International Numismatic Congress.

We learn through the current number of the Numismatist that the American committee of numismatists who are to organize exhibits of coins and medals of the United States for the International Numismatic Congres sto be held at Brussels, Belgium in 1910, is composed of thirteen prominent numismatists, eight of whom are A. N. A. members. Among the most familiar names to our readers we note those of Messrs. Zerbe, Wood, Higgins and Brenner.

NEW ISSUES.

Norway has just issued one of the most beautiful coins of the century; a 2 kroner piece. dated 1908.

Obverse: Profile portrait of king to right. Inscription: HAAKON VII. NORGES. KONGE. Rev.: Crowned Arms encircled by a chain of order; at sides six shields bearing armoral devices; above, 2 KRONER; below. date. Milled edge. Silver.

Denmark has just issued the first small silver of Frederick VIII. Obverse: Profile portrait of king to left, inscription, FREDERICK VIII, DANMARKS KONGE. Rev.: Circular frame of fleur de lis enclosing large "25 ORE," 1907 at left. Silver. plain edge.

What we suppose to be the "littlest" publication in the world, has just been received by us. Its name, "The Vest Pocket Philatelist," is certainly in keeping with its size, being only about 2½x3¼ inches, of sixteen pages and containing very interesting little articles about stamps and coins.

It is edited and published by Dr. H. A. Davis of Denver.

For want of space we were obliged to omit several interesting articles which were intended for publication in this issue, among them was the "Denford Numismatic Society." The "Denford Notes" have proven one of the most interesting and instructive series of numismatic articles ever published, and we know that they will be missed, but a very good illustrated report is promised for next month.

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B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist

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The book is printed on 374 pages of fine light paper, strongly bound in olive green cloth, with gold lettering. It is illustrated with 35 full-page halftone plates of 206 coins. The appendix contains a complete bibliography, a table of values, and convenient indices. **Price, $1.50 net; postage 14c.**

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MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

A High-Class Illustrated Monthly Journal
Published in the Interest of Coins
And Coin Collectors

MAY, 1909

Volume II., Number 5
[Whole Number Seventeen]

Edited and Published by

B. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

THE NEW

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B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

Vol. II. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MAY, 1909 No. 5

Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully reeceived. Contributions from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for

Denford Numismatic Society

CONTAINING AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE COINAGE OF MEXICO,

Reported exclusively to Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

By the Society's Secretary, Frank Howard.

(Illustrated with Photographs Taken by Mr. Howard from Coins in His Collection.)

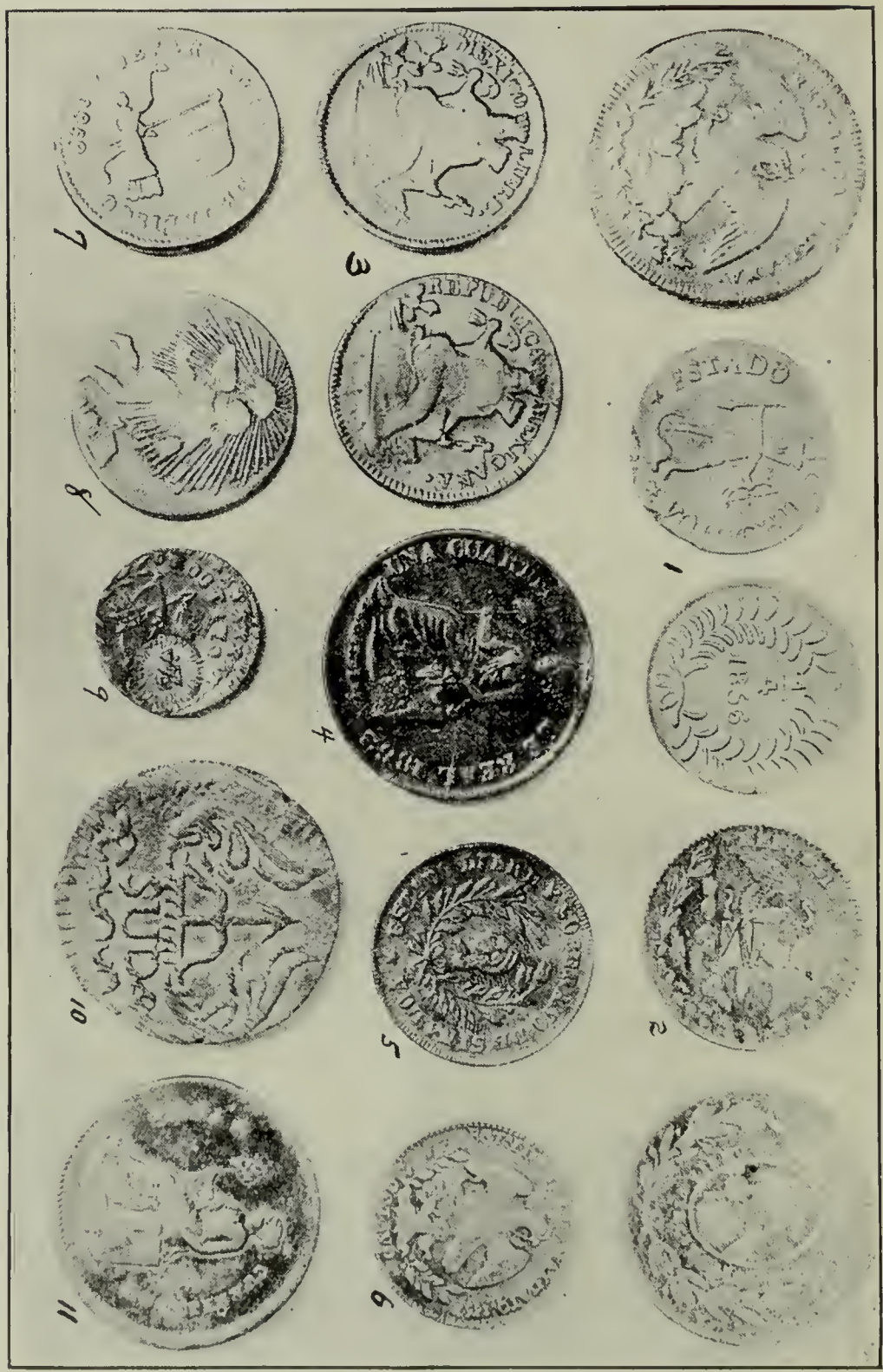
"Well, Evans," said Jennings, "what have you been doing of late? Adding much to your collection?"

"I have been looking up my Mexican," was the reply. "It has always been a puzzle to me, why so little attention is paid to this series, one of the most interesting I know of. In many respects, it resembles our own, the Goddess of Liberty and the Eagle being the chief types, and the issues of the different States invest it with both variety and interest. I am not like some of you men, able to plunge heavily at the auction sales. I have to look at every dollar I spend on my hobby and this has made me cautious. For one thing, I never bid on a lot unless I am really interested in the coins it contains, and I want them. Then, if I am really interested, I make a fair bid, with the hope of getting them.

"I consider it a great mistake to bid on too many lots at a sale. It is far better to send reasonably fair bids on six or seven lots that I really wish to obtain, than to send two cent bids on seventy-five or eighty lots that have no interest whatever for me. When I first started collecting I used to bid on every lot that contained any considerable number of coins, but I soon found out my mistake, and now I bid on only what I am really interested in and desire.

"I became interested in the Mexican series and have kept to it for some time now and have a nice selection. The earliest American coinage is found in this series, the ¼ Real of Charles and Joanna; it is not very much to look at, but is of the greatest interest to us all. There is quite a step between this and the proposed Lincoln cent. The issues of Mexico under Ferd. VII are all of interest, though the Lion of Spain gave way in 1829 to the Bird of Freedom. In the first coinage of the Republic, the ⅛ and ¼ Real of 1829, we have our first sight of the Mexican Eagle. It is hardly as aristocratic as our own bird, but I like it better. It shows an everyday working eagle intent on doing its duty.

"Then I have the ¼ Real of 1831, in brass, with the letters J M counterstamped on it. These letters are the initials of the Director of the Mint, and therefore may be regarded as an official stamp, to assure the public that this



COINS OF MEXICO, ITS CITIES AND PROVINCES

1 and 4, Sonora. 2, ¼ Real, with Official Counterstamp. 3, San Luis Potosi. 5, Sinaloa. 6, Guanaxuato. 7, Jalico. 8, Zocatecas. 9, ¼ Real, Zamoro, with Counterstamp Za. 10, Oaxaca.

brass emission was a legal coin and as good as the copper which had up to that time been exclusively used for coins below the half real.

"In 1838, a pattern ¼ Real appeared, having the head of Liberty, and in 1841, we have the figure of Liberty seated on the ⅛ Reals which continued for twenty years to be the coin of the people.

"The venture of the ill-fated Maximilian, 1864-67, made but slight difference in the copper coinage—the word Imperio took the place of Republica—but not for long. The State coinage is particularly interesting. The Indian on that of Chihuahua seems to have started on the war path in earnest, while those of Durango have an eagle similar to those of the Republic.

"The brass issues of Guanaxuato form an interesting set and I have them all in nice condition, the motto on reverse of the later issues should have a meaning for us all. Jalixo gives us Liberty seated, and Oaxaca contains the most interesting series of money of necessity to be found on this Continent, far greater attention is paid to this issue in Europe than it receives here.

"The first coinage of Oaxaca have plain fields, and generally the monogram of Morelos counterstamped at top of obverse. In the second coinage the field is covered with a floral design, and the third has the letters T C above S U D, all beneath a bow with straight top, or parallel with bow string. The T C may be interpreted Tanteo Chilpangcingo.

"The coins of San Luis Potosi, with an Indian seated holding Liberty cap, number a great many die varieties. It is claimed that over 300 die varieties of the ¼ Real of Sinaloa may be found—a noble field indeed for the collectors of such.

"Sonora has the usual eagle, with reverse of the Goddess of Liberty, and the quartilla's of Zacatecas give an opportunity to all who have a fancy for brass coins.

"It is possible also to extend the series by including the issues of the different cities and towns. How many of you, for instance, have ever seen a ⅛ Real of Zamora—as eevry specimen I have seen has been counterstamped, it seems impossible to get a perfect one. The obvrse has MUNICIPO DE ZAMORA, and the usual Eagle on a cactus plant, with reverse, UN OCTAVO 1858—a bow with two crossed arrows, and Liberty cap above. All the pieces I have seen have the counter stamp Z A in relief in an incused indented circle—a few have in addition the fraction ⅛ in a similar depression.

"There are others equally as interesting and I feel sure that the Mexican series is worthy of far more attention than is generally received from the American collector."

NEW COLLECTORS.

From personal experience we know that there are numerous candidates who can easily be initiated into our science by simply arousing in them a little interest for Numismatics. A good method, is to have them get possession of some old coins.. We have arranged several hundred small interesting collections of coins which we send gratis to new subscribers who ask for them. Call the attentoin of your friends to this offer, or better still, get them to send in their subscription, or even if you will send their names, we will do the rest. We do this merely to make new collectors. The Numismiatic Monthly does not need any special inducements to go along with the subscriptions.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF BRITISH NUMISMATICS

From the Earliest Period to the Present Time

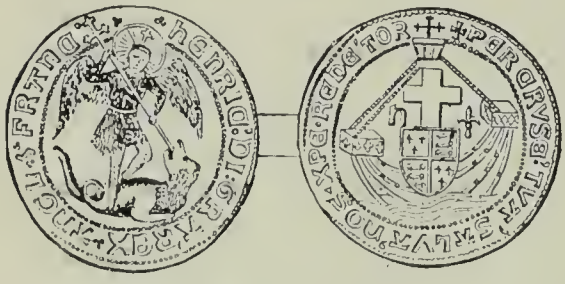
Prepared for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

By EDWARD F. HERDMAN.

[Ed. Note.—The first twenty chapters of this excellent synopsis of the British Coinage were published in the April number of the Numismatic Monthly.]

The Arch-Angel S. Michael.

Henry VI, as our readers know, was dethroned and imprisoned for a long time. During his short restoration to power, in the year 1470, he coined the usual denominations, and, in addition, continued the angel and angelot or half-angel, which had previously been introduced by Edward IV. These coins were so called from having a representation of the Archangel St. Michael destroying the dragon impressed on the reverse. We illustrate the Angel of Henry VI.



Henry VI. Gold Angel.

As stated Edward IV (1461-88) introduced two new gold coins, the angel and the angelot, which were intended as substitutes for the noble and half noble previously in use, and were ordered to represent the same value, namely, the noble six shillings and eight-pence, and the half-noble three shillings and four-pence. But, in reality, the angel was greatly inferior intrinsically to the noble that had been struck by Henry IV.

The nobles of Edward IV are easily distinguishable from those of his predecessors from having on the ship, a rose, the badge of the House of York. These pieces are accordingly called "rose nobles."

During the reign gold coins were commenced to be struck in the provinces instead of at the Tower of London alone. The mint mark of the country issues is the initial of the town, which is placed under the rose on the obserse of the ryal. On the silver pieces the mint mark is on the king's breast.

The Tower Mint.

Reference to the Tower of London recalls the fact that coins were minted in this hoary building—around which cluster so many historic events—from the Norman Conquest until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Old historians have recorded the ancient process of coining, which was primitive, and had not apparently been improved upon so late as 1558. The chief instruments used in coining were a hammer and two steel dies upon which the device was engraved. The crude material, whether of gold or silver, was cast from the melting pot and prepared to the proper fineness and thickness. The bars were then cut with shears into longitudinal slips, and a square piece being cut from the slip, it was afterward rounded and adjusted to the weight of the money to be made. The blank pieces of metal were then placed between the two dies and the uper one was struck with a hammer.

In order that our readers may see how the coins were made in the olden times, we give an illustration representing the process. In the foreground are men busily engaged. One is beating out the metal into plates; another stands behind a huge pair of shears, and cuts the plates into pieces of equal size, while a third, seated at an anvil, with hammer and punch, is making the impression on the blank

Process of Coining in the Fifteenth Century.

discs. In the background we see an open furnace, in which the coins are annealed. Scales, to see that each coin is of just weight, are seen hanging at the furnace mouth, while behind a desk or counter stands the master of the mint, with an open book before him, in which to record the amount of money made.

This process of coining was continued until the reign of Elizabeth, when another method was introduced of which we shall have something to say later on.

Henry VII. Shilling.
Mint mark, lys.

The First Sovereign and Shilling.

No changes of importance occurred in the coinage of England during the reign of Edward V and Richard III, but Henry VII (1485-1509) made important alterations and improvements. He introduced two new denominations into his currency which have continued in the coinage of our country to the present time, i. e., the sovereign, or double ryal and the shilling or testoon. There were three distinct issues during this reign. While the earlier coins followed on the lines of his predecessors, the third mintage (1504) made a new departure, inasmuch as a more successful attempt was made to portray the features of the king. This is particularly noticeable on the shilling—a piece which collectors make a point of securing. The motto on the reverse of the shilling is POSUI DEUN ADJUTOREM MEUM (I have made God my helper) We illustrate the shilling of this monarch.

Bluff King Hal.

In pursuing our account of British coinage we come across the fact that at the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII (1509) the king made the currency of the same weight and standard as his father; but it was not long before he debased both the gold and silver coins, which, as Camden says, were mixed with brass or copper. We are not to suppose from this that no alloy had been used in coins before this reign, but rather that Henry increased the quantity considerably, using the base metals, not only to harden the coin and make it fit for use, but to diminish its value. Hence collectors will find specimens in their possession bearing little resemblance to silver. The gold coins of Henry

George Noble of Henry VIII.
St. George Slaying Dragon.
The Rarest Coin of the Reign of Henry VIII.

VIII are sovereigns, ryals, half-sovereigns, angels, George nobles, half-angels, quarter-angels, 40d pieces, crowns and half-crowns. In silver he coined shillings, groats, half-groats, pence, half-pence and farthings. The George noble is one of the rarest coins of this reign. It has a representation of St. George on horseback, slaying a dragon; on the reverse, a ship surmounted by a cross, with double rose, and the intitials H. R., with inscription.

age of the reign of Henry VIII, we reckon a groat and half-groat coined by Cardinal Wolsey. These coins bear the Cardinal's initials T. W. on

Groat of Henry VIII., showing Initials of Thos. Wolsey and Cardinal's Hat.

the reverse side, with the royal arms, and underneath is a cardinal's hat. When Wolsey was impeached, he was accused of having "presumptuously imprinted the cardinal's hat under the king's arms upon His Majesty's coins of groats made at York, which had never been done by any subject be

Henry VII. Testoon (Shilling).

Two other coins have not the effigy of the monarch upon them—the gold crown and half-crown. Instead of a likeness, these have on one side a rose and crown, and on the other the arms of England and France, surmounted by a crown.

Some of the coins bear the initials H. K., from which we conclude they were coined before the unfortunate Queen Katherine of Arragon was divorced. Others bear the initials H. I., struck during the time Jane Seymour was queen. We illustrate the shilling owing to its bearing a good portrait of the king.

Cardinal Wolsey and His Hat.

Among the curiosities of the coin-

fore." So that we are led to imagine his crime was not so much coining money with the cardinal's hat thereon, but coining groats. On the specimen groat illustrated the initials T. M. and the hat are plainly seen.

The power of coining money, which had been possessed by the Bishops of Saxon times, fell with the Pope's authority during this reign. Wolsey's immediate successor, Bishop Lee, was the last who exercised the privilege.

First Dated Money.

Henry's son, Edward VI, succeeded to the throne (1547) and therefore we next speak of his coinage. All his coins were at first depreciated and

Shilling of Edward VI., 1551.

debased, but toward the close of his reign, to his credit be it said, he did much to restore the coinage to a satisfactory condition. This reign is noteworthy from a numismatist's viewpoint, inasmuch as Edward VI was the first Monarch to put the date on his coins. The earliest dated coin is the shilling of 1547. The half-crown bears, as a mint mark, the letter Y, it having been struck by Sir John Yorke, of Southwark. Those struck at the Tower bear a ton, a rebus on the name of Nicholas Throgmorton who in turn gave his name to Throgmorton street.

Advent of the Mill and Screw.

It was "good Queen Bess" (1558-1603) who restored the coinage to something like a proper proportion. In the second year of her reign the silver currency regained its former fineness and value, eighteen pennyweights of alloy being mixed with a pound of pure metal a proportion which has continued (except for a short period) down to the present time.

The reign of Queen Elizabeth was also distinguished by the introduction of new mechanism for the minting of money. Instead of the old hammer and punch method of minting, the mill and screw was introduced by which process coins of a superior workmanship, and more regular appearance, were produced. We illustrate this process of coining, a system which has continued to the present time.

Folks says that the inventor of the "mill ad screw" is supposed to have been a Frenchman, named Phillip Mastrelle, who eventually fell into the practice of coining counterfeit money and was convicted and executed at Tyburn on the 27th of January, 1562.

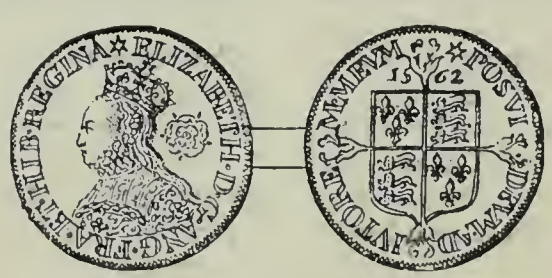
Hammered Versus Milled Money.

Most of the milled money (but chiefly the shilling and sixpence) of Elizabeth's reign may be known by a five-pointed star at the end of the legend. The larger coins (crowns

Showing the Present Process of Coining.

and half-crowns) were struck on the old hammer principle, which was continued by her successors, James I and Charles I, but the bulk of the money issued by Elizabeth, from the crown to the penny, was hammered money.

In about 1650 Cromwell availed himself of the more recent improvements of coining already adopted by some of the continental nations. A celebrated French artist, Pierre Blondeau, who had perfected the mode of



Elizabeth. First Milled Sixpence.

minting by the mill and screw, was invited to England. On his arrival he produced patterns of the half-crown, shilling and sixpense, coined by the mill and screw, by which means a legend was impressed for the first time on the edge of a piece. But no legal issue was ever made of these coins, and specimens of them are very rare.

During the latter part of his protectorate Cromwell caused coins to be executed by the new process, bearing his own bust; but it is supposed that few were issued, as the coins of the old hammered type preponderate. They are considered by some authorities to have been patterns. The bust of Cromwell on the obverse is most beautifully executed by Simon, and in a manner superior in point of art to anything that had been seen upon an English coin before.

Petition Crown of Thomas Simon.

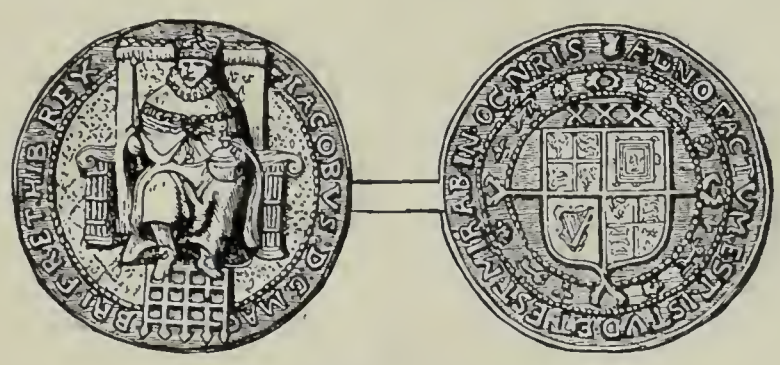
Charles II, on his accession to the throne in 1660, with a view it may be of returning to the extreme orthodoxy of his father's reign, discarded the mill and screw, and his early coins were produced by the old process; but in 1662 Peter Blondeau was re-engaged to direct the mint upon the mill and screw principle and a competition for engraving the dies was entered into between the celebrated Simon, and John Rotier, of Antwerp, which, it is said, was unfairly decided in favor of Rotier.

Dissatisfied with the judgment of Blondeau, and confident of his skill as a die-maker, Simon appealed to the king, and his petition took the unique, though appropriate, form of a pattern coin of the value of a crown. Hence it is that England can justly boast of a most exquisitely engraved coin, which is considered a model of

PETITION CROWN OF THOMAS SIMON.
Sold in 1908 for £155 (about $750.00).
One of the most interesting coins of the world.

art, and superior to any coin of that or any other period.

On the edge of this famous coin (which we illustrate) is inscribed Simon's petition to the king against the alleged unjust decision. The petion runs thus: "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this, his tryal piece, with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and embossed more gracefully ordere'd, and more accurately engraven, to relieve him." Notwithstanding the undoubted superiority of the piece, Simon's petition was unheeded.



Gold Thirty-Shilling Piece of James I.

It is said that only twenty copies were struck with the petition on the edge, and a few others with a different edge. In 1832 a specimen of this rare and beautiful crown piece realized £225. The last specimen put up at auction, in 1908, brought only £155.

The Union of England and Scotland.

The union of the crowns of England and Scotland by James I (1603) is numismatically recorded by the introduction on the coins of the Scottish title and the quartering of the arms of Scotland with those of England and Ireland.

James I issued four distinct coinages, some o fthe types being well executed and departing somewhat from the preceding issues. One of the rarest is the thirty-shilling gold piece, showing the king enthroned in full regalia, standing on a portcullis, the field diapered. The reverse presents a shield of arms crossed with a cross fleury, with XXX above the shield to denote the value in shillings. Around the inner circle are lions and lys alternately.

Copper Currency Introduced.

During this reign "tin" money, the precursor of the copper currency of England commences. Hitherto the ruling sovereigns appear to have had a strong dislike for a currency other than of gold and silver, but the inconvenience of the small pieces made it necessary to provide a more handy medium of exchange. Hence were issued farthings of tin pursuant to Letters Patent granted by James I, and afterwards by Charles I. There are other coins of this reign worthy of mention, but space forbids our touching upon them.

During the reigns of Cromwell and his successors to the throne many

Two-Shilling Siege Piece.

very desirable coins were minted, but we cannot here enlarge upon them, however interesting the individual pieces may be. The coins of Scotland

and Ireland must also be left to be dealt with at a future time.

Siege Pieces.

A most interesting section of Numismaties is the collecting of siege pieces, which were issued for the payment of the troops and for the purchase of provisions, etc., during the Civil War of 1642-1649. The scareity of money at that time made it necessary for the king's forces to coin money out of whatever pieces of domestic plate they could either beg, borrow or steal. This OBSIDIONAL money was declared to be legal tender, and all are rare if we except certain pieces issued from NEWARK.

Pattern Shilling Issued by Cromwell.

Pattern Coins.

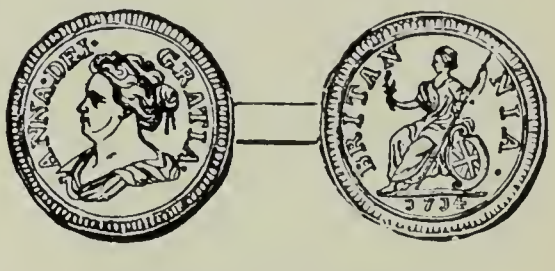
Innumerable proof, or pattern, coins have been issued in Great Britain from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It may here be said that a pattern coin is one that has not been accepted by the authorities at the mint, and has in consequence never been put into circulation. When a coinage is contemplated, it is usual for artists to submit several pieces of different designs, but of the same denomination, for selection; those not chosen then become patterns, and only a few are struck. Often medallists have made designs for coins unofficially. These also are termed patterns. Being scarce, and often very rare, such pieces are much sought after by collectors.

A rare pattern penny of Elizabeth bears a bust of the Queen facing, with the inscription: THE PLEDGE OF A PENNY 1601, carried over to the reverse, on which also appears a monogram crowned. Patterns (some by Briot), were issued during the reign of the two Charles, Cromwell, Anne, and other monarchs. We illustrate an interesting piece of Cromwell.

Queen Anne's Farthings.

The farthings of Queen Anne are well known, although there is much fiction afloat concerning their great value. It is said that only three examples are known; but, far from this being the case, there are at least six different types. We illustrate one of them.

An exeeedingly rare—we may say unique—farthing of George I is in the



Queen Anne's Copper Farthing.

writer's collection. It is not mentioned by either Crowther or Montagu, or by any other of the standard authors. We illustrate it. The obverse is plain. The most recent British pattern piece is the Coronation Crown of Edward VII, modelled by Mr. Bowcher after the crown of Charles I. His Majesty King Edward is represented on horseback in his coronation robes, and holding the Sword of State; behind is the London mint mark. Only 38 specimens were struck, 12 being in gold and 26 in silver.

Tradesmen's Tokens.

The collection of tokens issued by tradesmen during the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is very popular; but to attempt to even touch upon the subject in this paper would amount to madness. This can be the better understood when we say that we know of one private collection containing 12,000 varieties. And however fascinating this particular branch of Numismatics may be, it must be left for separate treatment.

Collectors, Auctions and Literature.

Coin collecting was never in so much favor in the British Isles as it is today. The number of collectors is large and is increasing rapidly. The advanced section of the science is well represented by two societies—the "British" and the "Royal," while a third society on the lines of the A. N. A., and intended for the beginner and medium collector, is mooted. The periodical literature devoted to coins is not what we might expect in a country where the field for research is so wide; but what we have is carefully edited, and of high quality. Naturally we have to fall back upon American and Continental publishers for much of our literature. Auction sales of coins in London and the provinces are of frequent occurrence, at which many fine collections and odd specimens are disposed of to the evident satisfaction of both vendor and purchaser.

Numismatists are greatly indebted to such collectors as the late Sir John Evans, to S. M. Spink, Mr. W. Waters, W. J. Davis, L. P. Fletcher, H. Garside, Rev. A. W. Hands, Dr. Nelson, P. Whiteway, H. W. Thorburn, S. H. Hamer and others, who, all in different spheres, have devoted their life's leisure to the science.

We trust enough has been said to encourage such of our American friends as have not yet taken up the collecting and systematic study of British coins, to do so. We are satisfied they will neevr regret it, and, in token of fellowship, we give all American Numismatists a hearty grip of "HANDS ACROSS THE SEA."

COIN COLLECTOR LOSES LIFE IN TRYING TO SAVE COINS.

The great fire of April 3d, that devastated about twenty blocks of the residence district of Fort Worth and caused a loss of about $2,000 000, was not without its loss of life. The only one that lost his life in the great fire was J. J. Newlon, an enthusiastic collector of coins, and it is believed, without doubt, that he lost his life in an effort to save his coins.

Mr. Newlon was manager of a bank at Krum, Texas. He came to Fort Worth, in company with his wife, a few days before the fire and took up his residence with F. D. Hill on West Daggett Street.

When the fire reached the neighborhood of the Hill home, Mr. Hill and Mr. Newlon left the house together through an alley. Mr. Hill went directly over to South Main Street and never looked to see what became of his companion.

Near Mr. Newlon's body, which was found in the yard of the Hill residence, was found a great many old coins and some jewelry. It seems that Mr. Newlon, reminding himself of the coins left in the house rushed back to recover them, but on returning was overcome by the smoke and fell in the yard, where afterwards he was found.

Mr. Newlon was 38 years of age He had been manager of the Continental Bank & Trust Company's branch at Krum, Texas, for three years. He resigned a few weeks prior to the fire and came to Fort Worth to locate.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Complaints of the non-arrival of the Numismatic Monthly should be made within the month of issue. Requests for a number other than that in the month in which it was issued can not be complied with in the future. If you failed to receive, say, the April issue, your complaint should have been received at this office during April. Our subscription list is growing so rapidly and the demand for back numbers is so large that it leaves us with few if any back numbers on hand.

Subscribe for the MONTHLY.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The sixty-third meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, April 2d, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following twenty-six members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, Mayer, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, Tracy, V. M. Brand, Jaeger, Simpson, Excell, Doherty, Leon, Gardiner, Tuckerman, Michael, Blumenschein, Chester Dunham, Huber, Baker, Sorensen, Gunther, Williams, Roberts and Dr. Bert.

A communication from the Curator of the American Numismatic Society was received thanking the Society for the set of membership medals.

Mr. Geo. Roberts, formerly Director of the Mint, addressed the Society at some length on the Mint and Assay Service, which was received with the greatest interest. His narrative of the incidents surrounding the first production of the St. Gaudens gold coins was especially well received, as Mr. Roberts was Director of the Mint at the time these designs were submitted, tried and adopted. He showed one of the very first trial pieces of the double eagle, the first which had been seen by those present.

Mr. Tracy showed a Russian rouble of unusually large size; Mr. Brand the Washington cents in copper, silver and gold, the latter being unique, the assay medal of 1909 and two rare Greek pieces; Mr. Leon some Pikes Peak gold; and Mr. Blumenschein some unusual freaks.

A group picture of the members present was taken by Mr. Gardner. Messrs. Seaman and Ripstra were present as visitors.

Magazines received since last report were The Collectors' Monthly for February, Mehl's Numismatic Monthly, The Numismatist, Spink's Circular and Numismatische Correspondenz for March. A report of the Assay Commission of 1909 was received from Hon. Wm. A. Ashbrook of Ohio. Priced catalogues from Green and Low; and auction catalogues from Elder (2), Green and Low.

Adjourned to meet May 7th, 1909.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGED WITH THANKS.

Clippings from Messrs. Schwartz, Birkeland; Catalogues from Dr. Harsch, D. Holmbergs, and Spinks' Numismatic Circular.

It is our intention to print from time to time interesting items about rare stamps. While we do not intend to run a regular stamp department we intend to publish such original items about stamps as may be furnished us by our readers and will prove of general interest. We do this for the reason that a great number of our subscribers are interested in stamps, and we believe that all Numismatists are more or less interested in our sister science.

"Allow me to compliment you on the appearance of the April Numismatic Monthly." John W. Haseltime.

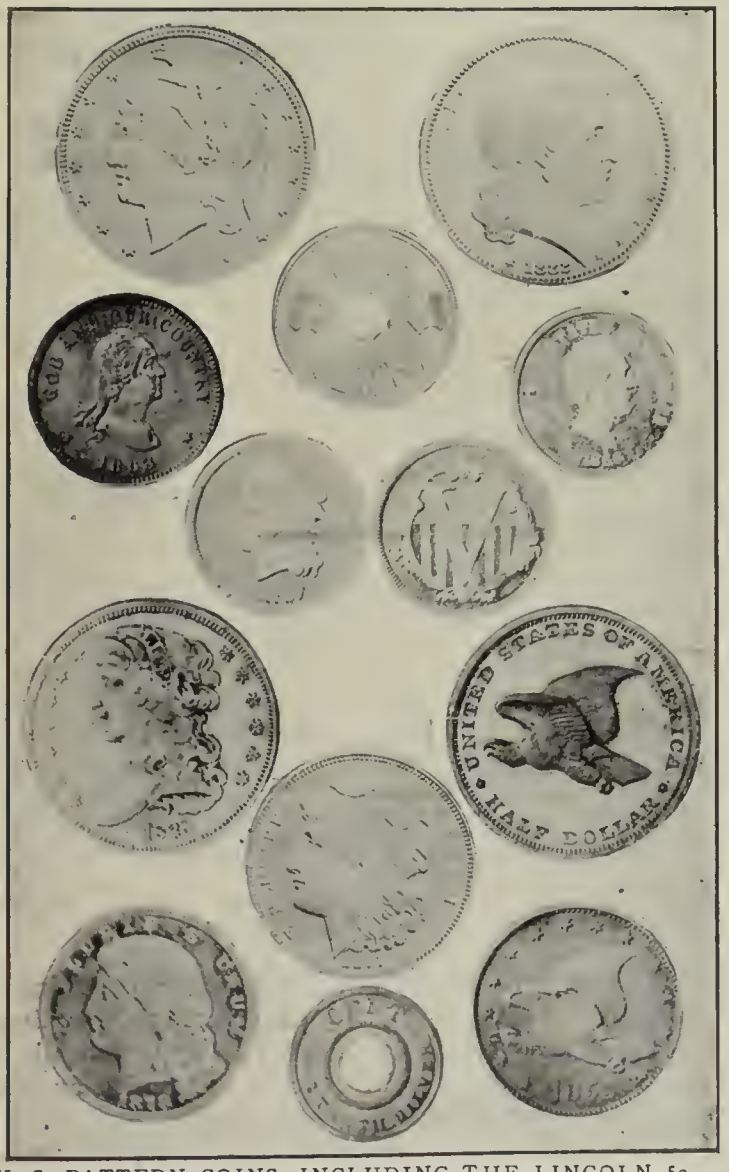
"Your British Special just at hand. The elegant synopsis of the British coinage makes this issue in itself worth a year's subscription."—Farran Zerbe.

The Five-Cent Lincoln Pattern of 1866

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB BY ROBERT P. KING.

Published by the courtesy of the Club's Secretary, Mr. Herbert Niklewicz.

Regarding this piece, the 5 cents Lincoln pattern of 1866; I obtained the pair from Philadelphia about two years ago, the party from whom they were obtained stating they were issued at the Philadelphia mint. Wishing to learn all I could regarding them, I wrote to the Curator of the Mint. He replied that the Mint collection had no specimen, and that after a careful search of the records, he could find no mention of it, nd was inclined to think it was not a government issue; but that it was one of the many store cards or tokens so prevalent at that time.



U. S. PATTERN COINS, INCLUDING THE LINCOLN 5c.

Since then, I think it has generally been conceded that it WAS issued at the Philadelphia Mint at the same time when a Washington piece was put forth.

As to the designer, I am unable to say that it does not show as good work as Paquet's, who cut the dies for the Sanitary Fair Medal and many other Lincoln pieces; nor does it show any characteristics of Barber's work. I am also inclined to think that this gentleman was not connected with the Philadelphia Mint until a later date.

While not knowing the number struck, I think the number was small. The Numismatist says there were only five of the nickle pieces in existence. It also states that the nickel piece has sold for $12.00, and the copper piece for $7.00.

In viw of the recent interest shown in Lincoln matters, I trust these remarks may be interesting to the New York Numismatic Club, to whom I extend my congratulations and best wishes.

ROBERT P. KING.

The New York Numismatic Club

Fifth monthly gathering of the New York Numismatic Club, April 9, 1909.

Present: Messrs. Adams, Barnet, Blake, Burke, Clarke, Drowne, Elder, Forbes, Frey, Heaton, Hesslein, Higgins, Hopkins, Kennedy, Kohler, de Lagerberg, Mitchelson, Nagy, Newell, Niklewicz, Podhaiski, Proskey, Raymond, Ryder, Sears, Elliott Smith, Stollberg, Wilson, Woodin, Zerbe.

President Higgins called the meeting to order at 8:45.
Messrs. Barnet, Clarke, Hesslein, Hopkins, Mitchelson, Newell, Podhaiski, Ryder, Sears, Stollberg and Woodin were made members.

President Zerbe announced that the annual A. N. A. convention would be held in Montreal from August 9 to 14.

A vote of thanks was given the Messrs. Chapman for sending photos of some of the rarities in the Zabriskie and Jewett collections, for inspection by the club.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE CHINESE DAY

And the animals to which the hours of the day are assigned, as found on some of the Chinese Coins. Illustrated by courtesy of President Higgins.

Corresponding Secretary Drowne, of the A. N. S., made very interesting and pertinent remarks, particularly as to the superiority of the coin sale catalogues of years gone by; that those of the present day are not so systematically and chronologically arranged, and consequently not near so instructive and valuable for reference as the old-time catalogues.

President Higgins created much amusement with his account of the emblems on a large Chinese coin; explaining the symbols thereon, as giving the hours of the day, and giving the animals to which the hours of the day are assigned. Mr. Higgins is rapidly acquiring the Chinese language; he already feels himself "quite some" at it.

This meeting seemed to be the most interesting and instructive of all so far held. Many tarried until a late hour, discussing and examining coins and medals.

Notable exhibits follow:

Dr. Burke: Two broad crowns: a very broad crown of John George of Saxony, 1619; also of Frederick III of Denmark, 1665.

Elder: Set of new nickel coins for Congo, with circular holes, Chinese Style. Very artistic Alexander tetradrachm of the third period, struck at Lampsacus. Two sheets of U. S. $1 and $2 bills, Nos. 9 to 16.

Drowne: Earliest money of America, presented to the A. N. S. by J. C. Mitchelson; a string of Aztec wampum from old Mexico; also Aztec metal money (shaped like a small chopping knife used by housewives in the chopping bowl), as pictured in the American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. IV, p. 20.

Frey: By courtesy of Robert P. King of Erie, Pa., specimens of the extremely rare Lincoln five cent patterns of 1866, in nickel and copper; not in the mint collection. (See interesting account and history of these patterns, furnished by Mr. King on page 77). Also Lincoln medal presented by the "Public Ledger" to school children of Philadelphia.

Hesslein: Carolina gold 70 Gr. 20 carets, Behetler Rutherf; absolutely uncirculated, with mint bloom.

de Lagerberg: Set of new Alaska gold; one, half and quarter dollar pieces.

Nagy: Two very fine tetradrachms of Rhegium and Gela: Head of Apollo. rev., lion's head facing; forepart of manheaded bull; rev., Nike crowning female driver of Biga.

Newell: Beautiful sixty litra piece or gold stater of Syracuse, of Hicatas; Macedon tetradrachm; Demetrius Poliorcetes circa 295 B. C. Obv., Winged Victory of Samotrace on prow to right; rev., Poseidon brandishing trident. Selecid Kings of Syria; Antiochus IV, Epiphanes, circa. 170 B C. tetradrachm. Very rare type, with portraits of the king as Zeus Hellanios. Tetradrachm of Camarina in Sicily, circa 400 B. C., rare type, illustrating victorious chariot just rounded the goal; goal post overturned in exergue.

Nicklewicz: Extremely fine silver roubles of Peter the Great and Elizabeth I of Russia; also beautiful gold rouble of Elizabeth I. Also fine crown of Prince Charles Bathyany of Hungary, 1764, with innumerable titles.

Ryder: Splendid bronze proof, most beoutiful; BRITISH SETTLEMENT KENTUCKY 1796. Rev., ONE HALF PENNY. Inside of circle, COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

Elliott Smith: $20 gold MCMVII; St. Gaundens wire edge; $5 gold, 1838 "D." First gold struck at Daklonega.

Wilson: Gun money crown of James II, Ireland, 1690; no ground under horse; uncirculated.

Zerbe: Proofs of Early U. S. paper money; also the 1909 assay commission medal.

There was also exhibited the beautiful bronze mint medal or plaque of George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury.

HERBERT NIKLEWICZ, Secretary.

"I enjoy the Numismatic Monthly very much. It is a Live one. I hope you hold out."—H. E. Morey.

Interesting numismatic items from our readers are always welcomed and greatly appreciated. Such items come up in the career of every coin collector, and will be only too glad to hear from you at any time you have anything that you may think would interest your brother numismatists.

Mr. W. Jerrems, the president of the American Numismatic Association, is now residing in Los Angeles. Mr. Jerrems has been one of the Numismatic Monthly's most appreciative readers, and was one of the first to make comment on our British Special.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly, Fort Worth, Texas.

In the "Denford Numismatic Society" article in the Numismatic Monthly for March, read:

"In these days of altered dates it is well to remember that the cipher in the date and the letter O in OF are exactly opposite each other on the 1804 cent. This does not occur on any other U. S. Cent, except the 1800 with 1-000 on reverse."

The 1800 must be a typographical error for 1801. No catalogue that I have seen mentions an 1800, 1 000 on reverse. I have two varieties of the 1801, 1-000 on reverse; on one of them the cipher is opposite the O; in the other the O is opposite the point of the bust. In the one in which the cipher is opposite the O, the end of the left stem of the wreath is somewhat blunt, and points to the outside of U in UNITED; in the other the end of the left stem is extended into a sharply pointed projection—evidently from a break in the die—which points to the inside of U. W. H. D.

"HOLDING OUT."

Though the Numismatic Monthly is now in its second year with every prospect of a bright future, we note that some of our readers, mostly the older Numismatists, still entertain doubt as to our ability of "holding out." We receive many remarks similar to that of Mr. Morey, as printed in this issue.

It is gratifying to note the interest displayed by the readers in behalf of the Monthly, and we might state here the Numismatic Monthly was a decided success from the start. We think we gave a good paper at the outset, and we know that we are giving a still better paper now, and this knowledge is based on remarks received from Numismatists who "know." And we intend to try and give a better paper from time to time, and our readers can rest assured that they have a permanent Numismatic Publication in the Numismatic Monthly and one which will always strive to merit a continuance of the unusually liberal support accorded it in the past.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

The following remarks from Mr. Steigerwalt's April list should prove of interest to the average collector of the United States:

Quarters of 1853 without arrows can be readily identified against fraudulent alterations from the fact that all are over 1852 and the 2 shows plainly under the 3. All the 1815 Half Dollars are over 1812 and all 1802 Half Cents over 1800.

A feature of the 1804 cents that differs from all other dates of the type, and by which the genuine pieces of this date may be ascertained is by the stems of the wreath being close under the leaves.

A NEW BOOK ON CANADIAN COINS.

Dr. Corteau, author of "The Candian Bouquet Sous," informs us that he intends to have another book published by next summer on another Canadian subject. While the doctor has not yet enlightened us as to the subject he intends to treat, we feel quite sure that anything which may come from his pen will prove of interest to the Numismatic world.

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The book is printed on [illegible] page[illegible] of fine light paper, strongly bound in olive green cloth, with gold lettering. It is illustrated with 35 full-page half-tone plate[illegible] of 206 coins. The appendix contains a complete bibliography, a table of values, and convenient indice[illegible]. Price, $1.50 net; postage 14c.

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Vol. II. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JUNE, 1909 No. 6

Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully received. Contributions from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for

A Brief History of the Isle of Man and Its Coinage

By J. R. CALVERT.

I trust my efforts to impart a little information about the Island, and a summary of its history, may give to my readers the same pleasure that it has given to me in seeking the information. To the work of A. W. Moore, Esq., M. A., present Speaker of the House of Keys, I am indebted for my knowledge.

The space at my disposal will not permit of my dealing with the social, religious, nor political history of the Island.

Although the ancient kingdom of Man is in extent inferior to all but one of the counties of England, it has remained to this day a separate political community, with its peculiar institutions and laws, and a very considerable share of legislative and administrative independence. On this ground it may be reasonably claimed that the history of this little Island stands on a higher level of dignity and interest than that of a country or district, however extensive or populous.

There is no trace of Paleolithic man in the first stone age, but distinct traces have been found of Neidentical man in the second stone period, for he has left distinct traces of his physical characteristics, and was identical with the Picts. The Celts conquered Neolithic man with better weapons; they were of the Irish and Gaelic branch of the Celtic family, and in those days cremation was not uncommon, as urns and cists have been found. At some unknown period, probably not long before Julius Caesar came to Britain, the use of iron came into existence. During the Celtic period the name "Mona" was given to the Island by Caesar, though at that time it was known by other names. In the seventh century the language spoken was idential with the Gaelic of Ireland. There are about 1,500 place-names in the Island, 68 per cent of which are Celtic.

From 798 to the year 1079 the Vikings had possession. They first came to plunder; secondly, to settle there. The Island then came under the rule of the Scandinavian Kings of Dublin. In the latter years of the eleventh century it was under the dynasty of the powerful Earls of Orkney. From 1079 to the year 1266 the "Godred Crovan," King of Dublin, and his dynasty ruled. In 1226, King Reginald of Galloway and his brother Olaf, King of Dublin, were the means of

another civil war between the North and South, which was fought at Tynwald, Reginald being slain. The Manx Tynwald is probably a prototype of the Icelandic Assembly, its time of meeting being the 5th of July from time immemorial but in 1422 it met twice in the year. The foundation of the Abbey of Rushen took place in 1134, by Endo, Abbot of Furness, who received land from King Olaf in 1154, and laid the foundation of the Diocese of Sodor and Man. The cession to Scotland in 1266, and its various changes of sovereignty, is hopelessly obscure until the commencement of the Stanley dominion in 1405. Alexander of Scotland defeated the King of Man Godred, and held it until his death in 1285. King Edward I, then took possession, being taken from Margaret, the grandchild of Alexander, in 1290. Edwards I. and II. had various custodians of the Island. In 1313 Bruce of Scotland laid siege to Rushen Castle, which he took, he granting the Island to the Earl of Moray on condition that he supplied annually six ships of 26 oars and the payment of 100 marks. From 1313 to 1317, history uncertain; from 1318 to 1333, under Scottish rule. In 1333 Edward III regained English supremacy and granted the Island to Sir William de Montacute. After de Montacute's death his son succeeded, and was called "Lord of Man." In 1392 he sold the Island, with the crown, to Sir William Le Scoop, with the right that the Lord of Man may wear a crown. In 1399 Henry IV. caused Le Scroop to be beheaded. After this the Island was granted to Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, on condition of carrying the sword, called the "Lancaster sword" "on the Coronation days of us and our heirs." The Percys rebelled, and were defeated at Shrewsbury. The Earl not being present, he was pardoned, but the Island was taken from him. In 1405 John and William Stanley took the Castle and the Island. The same year it was granted to John Stanley, "Chicaler," for life. The following year the King cancelled this grant, and gave the Island, with its castles and royalties, not exceeding £400 per annum, with the patronage of the Bishopric, to Sir John Stanley, his heirs and assigns, on the service of rendering two falcons on paying homage, and two falcons to all future Kings of England on their Coronation. Thus ended a dismal period in the history of Man, for previous rulers had taken little interest in the Island, probably taking all they could from it. After Sir John Stanley's death his son John succeeded, and visited the Island on account of a serious rising against his lieutenant-governor. This title was evidently created by his father. His governors do not appear to have been satisfactory to the people, as he again paid a visit, for an attempt had been made to kill his governor. The culprits were sentenced to death. Fealty was then done by the Bishops and other spiritual Barons, the laws confirmed by the grace of God, 'King of Man and the Isles." In 1429 trial by battle was abolished, and substituted by trial by jury. Thomas I. succeeded his father, but was not known ever to have visited the island. Next in succession was Thomas II., first Earl of Derby, who, after the Battle of Bosworth, on the field placed the crown upon the victor's head, Henry VII. The new king created him Earl of Derby. Next followed Thomas III., second Earl, who relinquished the title of "King of Man" for "Lord of Man," because he thought the title "Great Lord" was more honorable than that of a petty king; but more probably by the desire of his King, or from a desire not to give offence. The third Earl of Derby, Edward I., succeeded his father, but, being only 13 years of age, his affairs were managed by commissioners, of whom Cardinal Wolsey was one. The third earl was one of the richest noblemen

of the day. The fourth Earl of Derby Henry I., paid several visits to the Island, and defrayed out of his rents many of the expenses of the Isle. Ferdinando, his eldest surviving son, followed, who ruled for less than seven months. He had three daughters, between whom and the sixth Earl a question arose about the right to the Island. Pending settlement of this, Queen Elizabeth took possession, and appointed Sir Thomas Gerard Governor, or "Captain," as the old title was. In 1607, at the request of the disputants, the island was granted, with certain restrictions, by James I, to the

Earl of Northampton and Salisbury, who administered it for the benefit of the disputants. The suit was decided against Earl William the Sixth as the grant was given to Sir John Stanley in 1406 by letters patent under the Great Seal of England. In 1609 the daughters of Ferdinando, in consideration of an amount of money, gave up their title. In 1609 the Island was settled upon William I., sixth Earl, and to his countess conjointly. It appears the Island was ruled by the Countess. Her son survived her, James, Lord Strange, who assumed the government, though his father lived until 1642. It is interesting to note that upon the accession of the Stanley family it was found that nearly all Manx names had the Celtic prefix "Mac." James I., Lord Strange, seventh Earl, next ruled the Island, and was actually compelled to reside there for some years. He was called "The Great Stanley." He formed a regiment of cavalry and infantry, also a naval force, for the protection of the Island. Since June, 1643, his wife and children had been left at Lathom House, which had been fortified and supplied to withstand a siege. It was soon to exeprience one, being invested by Fairfax on 27th February, 1644. On hearing this the Earl left the Island, when he met Prince Rupert, who raised the siege at Lathom House. In the summer of 1649 the Earl was formally required by the Parliament to surrender the Island. He defied the Parliament. The government then presented the Island of lairfax, but made no serious attempts to recover the Island until March, 1651, when their ships were defeated by the naval forces of the Earl. The Earl afterwards landed in England, in August of the same year, with 300 Manx soldiers, but was defeated near Wigan, and was executed at Bolton on15th October. Lady Derby held the Island after her husband's death. She was the last person in the three kingdoms who surrendered to the Commonwealth. She was imprisoned in Peel Castle for a short time. The Island was then for a brief period under the rule of Parliament, but on the 29th of September, 1649, is was granted to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, as Lord of Man and the Isles. His rule was just, but severe. In 1661 Charles II. was proclaimed King in the Island. Previous to 1643 the trade of the Island was conducted by barter, but the arrivial of the English refugees supplied the Islanders with English money. The eighth Earl of Derby Charles, was the new Lord of Man, and was succeeded by his son, the ninth Earl, William II., in 1672 —a man of strong capacity, but at variance with the Manx people on the Land question. His brother, James II., tenth Earl, was the next Lord of Man. Dying without issue he was the last Lord of the House of Stanley. In 1736 the Island passed to James Murray, second Duke of Atholl, whose maternal grandmother, Amelia Sophia Stanley, was the third daughter of the seventh Earl of Derby. Little is known of him, though his name is

associated with Acts of Tynwald which brought greater liberty to the people. He was succeeded by John Murray III., who, in right of his wife, became Lord of Man. In the year 1764 a proposal was made to the Duke by the Prime Minister to treat for the purchase of the Isle of Man, "or such rights as shall be found expedient to vest in the Crown for preventing the pernicious and illicit smuggling trade" which was at that time carried on extensively between the said Island and other ports of His Majesty's dominions; but before the Duke could go financially into the matter thoroughly a bill was brought into Parliament, in 1765, called commonly the "Mischief Act." The Duke protested against it, but, alarmed by its threat, named his price for all his rights in the Island at £299,773 made up as follows:—£42,000 for regalities, £8,400 for the partonage of the bishopric and ecclesiastical benefices, and £249,373 for the customs, landed property, and manorial rights; but the Ministry decided to purchase the regalities and customs only. The Duke, still being afraid, accepted the offer of £70,000. A bill called the "Revesting Act" became a law in 1765, which gave effect to the proposals forced upon the Duke. On June 21st, 1765, the Island was taken possession of by the English Crown. A pension of £2000 (Irish) (£1740 English) was granted to the Duke and Duchess for their joint lives, and was paind for forty years.

The history of the Island during the reign of George III. and IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria is too well known for repetition. The English government's administration of the Island has had a wonderful and permanent effect upon the Manx people and the Island itself. The result of this administration would make a very interesting paper, as would the manners, social life, and internal government of the Manx people—probably more interesting than this "Brief History," as I deal only with a few facts and dates.

It is now my pleasure to introduce the question of the coinage of the Island.

As I have stated in an earlier part of this paper, the trade of the Island was by barter, both internally and externally. True, a limited amount of money would be in the Island, brought by the various governors, and smugglers and others who may have visited the Island; but that the people could have attached no importance to this is because it was not understood. When the English refugees came they brought a good supply of money which was circulated, and probably much appreciated and valued; but there is no recorded evidence of its being used for barter; but that it must have been is unquestionable, as long before this commodities and labor had a monetary value apart from barter. Their ideas of barter being in kind, and there not being enough money in circulation, they had no true knowledge of the value of money as a means of barter. The trade of the island received a great impetus in 1668 by the introduction of an independent coinage in the shape of pennies issued by John Murrey, a Douglas merchant. This issue was made a legal tender by an Act of Tynwald in 1679. They bore on the obverse ("head" side) "John Murrey, 1668," as a legend round the words "His Penny, I. M." in three lines across the field; on the reverse ("tail") the Triune, or three legs, with the Manx motto: "Quoqunque Jeceris Stabit," which means "Whichever way you turn, it will stand." These pennies were very small, being about the diameter of the present farthing. Towards the latter end of the seventeenth century, in consequence of the prevalence of smuggling, money of all kinds became more abundant. Before the issue of John Murrey's pennies much base money was circulated in the Island. In 1682 English

groats were legalized, as were Scottish and Irish halfpennies, but at less than their face value. The first Manx government issue of coins were pennies and halfpennies in 1709, which had on the obverse the Derby crest of eagle and child, with their motto: "Sans changer," which means "Without overloading." The crest is derived from the family of Lanthom in Lancashire. According to Burke's Peerage, it is stated that a child was found in an eagle's nest on the estate, and from this the crest was adopted. On the reverse of this coin, as on all others following it, was the Manx motto, "Quoqunquo Jeceris Stabit," as a legend round the Legs of Man, between the limbs of Mehl — EIGHT Fishe which are the letters I. D. J. There was a silver pattern 1 5-16 in diameter struck of this coinage, but not circulated. There was another issue in 1723, but was not legalized, being struck only as patterns. There was also a penny struck in 1724, but never circulated, and extremely rare. In 1733 there was another issue minted at Castletown, of much finer execution. It was in this year declared that no person shall be obliged to take any other brass or copper. The various writers on Manx coinage do not mention the brass, only the copper money. (I had a pattern of the 1733 coinage in brass, a finely conditioned piece.) The penny is the size of the English farthing. In 1758, James, Duke of Atholl, issued coins of the same value, bearing a monogram A. D. (Atholl, Duke), with the Ducal crown and date on obverse side. On the reverse the usual motto and the trinne, but without the value between the limbs of same, as per specimen. The next issues were that of George III., after the purchase of the Island by the government in 1786, 1798 and 1813. Obverse, King's head (George III.), etc., date below the bust; reverse, usual motto and Legs of Man. George IV., no legal money was issued for the Island, neither was there in William IV.'s reign. In the year 1839 Victoria issued penny, halfpenny and farthing—the first and only issue of a farthing. In 1840 all coins, but those of English type and coinage were suppressed by Act of Parliament. During the reign of George III. many private tokens were struck and circulated by the bank and private people. After 1839 the general coinage of the United Kingdom was that in circulation, and only legal in tender.

CHINA TO MAKE PAPER MONEY.

Dr. Ching-tao-chen, senior secretary of the board of finance in Peking, has been in Washington looking after the paper money interests of China, as that nation is soon to establish a monetary system which will place it in line with other nations in this respect, this being one of the reforms announced for China a year or more ago. Already many of the systems of the U. S. department of agriculture have been adopted in China as well as Uncle Sam's postal system. One of the foremost steel engravers in America has been engaged by the Chinese government to help develop the paper-money system, and the methods followed by the bureau of engraving at Washington will be taken as the model. Dr. Ching has made many offers to engravers in the government plant, but owing to the salary question could secure the services of none of them. He says he cannot understand why an engraver cannot be secured for less money than a well-known college professor, and the engravers reply that if they go to China on a salary but slightly more than what they receive here, their identity would be lost and on returning to America they would have much trouble in securing work at a good salary, while a professor's worth is increased by his going abroad.

The Spanish Perforated Dollars

At a recent meeting of the Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian Society Mr. R. W. McLachlan exhibited specimens of Spanish dollars with a large hole cut from the centre, one of which, circulated in Prince Edward Island, and the other in New South Wales. The reason for cutting out the centre of the con was to prevent it from being exported. The difficulty was to retain the coins within the country, and thus have a sufficient supply of change. He also exhibited a dollar countersigned with the head of George III, which circulated in England for five shillings, and a specimen of a dollar cut in quarters for use in the West Indies. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, and the beginning of the nineteenth there was a great dearth of silver throughout the world. The only country producing silver in any quantity was Spain, through her American colonies, especially through the Mexican mines. An old law made it necessary that all silver should be coined before being exported, consequently Spanish dollars were everywhere to be found, and formed the chief circulating medium of the British colonies and of the East. Thus the dollar came to be a unit by which money was reckoned. Many early documents give the price arranged for an article or a piece of property at so many Spanish milled dollars. It is to this plentiful supply of these dollars that the banks always gave the denomination of their bills in dollars instead of the pound, which, up to 1858, was the legal currency. It was on the Spanish dollar hailing from Mexico that the decimal currency of Canada was founded.

IMPORTANT SALE OF COINS.

Our forms close too early to report the sale of the Zaberiskie collection sold by Mr. Chapman on June 3d and 4th. The feature of the sale was the grand array of pioneer gold coins. While it was not as complete as some collections are reported to be. It was finest that has ever been reported at auction, and contained many great rarities, such as the Mormon $10 and $20. Cincinnati Mining and Trading Co. $10. J. S. Ormsby $10 and Oregon $10. The later coin we presume is the identical coin that has been offered at auction twice in the past twenty years or so. We will give a more complete report of the sale in the next issue of the MONTHLY.

THE FIRST GREENBACKS.

Paper money (greenbacks) was introduced during the Civil War by the act of February 25, 1862. Non-interest bearing notes were issued, $150,000,000 worth being authorized, which were declared legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest upon public debt. Subsequent issues brought the amount up to $450,000,000. These notes were printed in green, and so gave rise to the name, "green-backs." Some of the notes command premiums.

Coins: Why They Are Interesting

Written for "MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY,"

By F. A. HASSLER, M. D., Ph. D.

Historically, as well as in many other ways, coins are interesting. It has been well said that "Money is the greatest linguist in the world; it talks in all languages." And in talking it tells us an immense amount about the

F. A. HASSLER, M. D., Ph. D.

country of its birth. It would be hard to say what it does not talk about.

Cassiodorus, a great statesman and writer, tells us in one of his works that Theodoric who led the vast hosts of the Ostorogoths as conquerors into Italy in 489 gave away money to the people and said to those who distributed his bounty, "With the assistance of coins you teach posterity the events of my reign." So it is, coins teach the events of the period of time when they were issued, and often tell us much of a country of which we would know but little had they no tale to tell.

One who has not taken an interest in coins might ask how it is that coins can tell us so much of history when even in our best museums they are to be seen in such small numbers? To this the reply would be made that more than 100 years ago it was estimated that the different collections then in evidence contained over 80,000 varieties and that many have been discovered since that time. Probus, who ruled the Roman world for only seven years issued so many coins that a collection made many years ago contained 1800 specimens from his mints alone. With the ancients striking a coin was a very difficult thing from what it is with us for they had no puncheons nor matrics like those we use, and with them the dies were often made of such brittle material (frequently of bronze) that they were forced to engrave many dies for the same coin and it is an exceedingly rare thing for two Roman or Greek coins to be exact counterparts one of the other.

If we look upon a map of Southern Asia as it was in ancient times we will see east and a little south of the Saspian Sea the name "Bactriana," a word which, according to D'Herbelot, is derived from Bactros, one of the rivers of the country, and signifies the East. That this country was early advanced in civilization we know from its coins and but little of its history is known from any other source. Many specimens of the coins of this ancient country have been found at Bokhara and at Balkht. They tell of an extensive empire inhabited by people speaking seevral different tongues. This is told by the coins having their inscriptions in more than one language. It must be remembere that when Philip of Macedon was laid low by the thrust of an assassin's knife his son Alexander whom we call Great his ambition having been stimulated by t' e teachings of a still greater man, no less a person than the renowned philosopher Aristotle, not only suppressed the revolution but carried his conquering army as far as and beyond the Indus River,

and wherever he went he planted colonies where the arts and sciences of Greece weer taught and encouraged. So it is that on a number of these Bactrian coins one of the inscriptions is in Greek and, like the Rosetta Stone of Egypt, by means of the Greek the other inscriptions are easily interpreted. Alexander defeated Darius on the plains of Arbela B. C. 331 and from that time to about the year 200 A. D. a number of Bactrian kings are known, several hardly more than by their names and the other information conveyed by their coins. Even the correct name of one of these kings is settled by the inscription on a coin. Some of the Ancient historians call him Theodotus but on an exceedingly rare gold piece issued by him he is called Diodotus. Humphrey in his valuable "Manual" after telling of this gold piece and the coins of the son of Diodotus remarks on another page that there are no coins known of these kings. The coins themselves, tho exceedingly rare refute this last remark.

The coins of the Bactrian kings of this period show that the Greek myth and religion had taken firm hold upon the minds and hearts of the people for we find the king's head on one side with a real Greecian appearance and on the other Hercules with his non's skin and club, or Posedon, the Dioscuri or even Zeus. The coins also show us that these Greece-Bactrian kings had adopted the oriental style of high and mighty, or extremely laud itory titles, for we read on the coins that they were either great and mighty kings, lords of a thousand cities, great kings of kings and such legends that when we read them we are remined of the many curious and interesting mottoes on ancient Chinese coins and again of the title assumed by Ptolemy of Egypt when he put on his coins the word "Soter," the exact meening of which Cicero says could not be given by a single Latin word, but should be read—Savior-God. To a thinking man these legends tell much of the civilization of the country where the coin was issued. We know that when the Roman or the Greecian people were at the mercy of their rulers they may have been great in art but they were superstititous to an extreme degree and though many of the best of the people did what we would call laugh in their sleeves still the great mass, the common people, were so far removed from their rulers that there can be no doubt that the inscriptions on their coins were to them the very truth, and if Ptolomy called himself God to them God he was as much as was Diana to the dwellers in Syracuse when on the coins they used they saw her head with the legend **Soteria** or Savior-Goddess. Would the rulers of that city have put such a title on their coins if they had not firmly believed that the great goddess had been of immense service to the community? We hardly think so, for history tells of similar cases where certain gods or goddesses have been called upon in time of trouple and to the mind of the multitude they have answered their prayers.

Even in comparatively modern times kings have been supposed to have god-like powers. To this the "Royal Touch Coins" bear evidence. These coins tell us not only of the common belief but having been issued by one ruler after another to show that his power was supposed to be passed from one to the other, or as Shakespeare puts it, in Macbeth:

"To the succeding royalty he leaves
The healing benediction."
—Macbeth, Act. IV, Scene 3.

Could anything tell more completely the educational condition of the people of England, Scotland and France than this belief of which the coins bear witness, but are we any wiser with our many isms and faith-cures?

One might almost construct a history of the religion of several nations from their coins. We speak of the myths of the ancients, but to them they were the embodiment of truth itself. If it were not so would the gods and goddesses be figured on their coins to give evidence of the purity and true weight of the circulating medium, and we know that the mints were sometimes established in the temples. "The term money (moneta) was in use among the Romans with the same meaning as it bears among modern nations." Why? Because the standard of measures, weights and coins were kept in the temple of Juno Moneta at Rome.

A curious historical mistake is found on coins of such remote countries as Rome and China. In these days of "Peace Congresses," we may expect that the day is not very far distant when peace will rule the world but such a state of the human family was very far off when the rules of ancient China put on their coins the word "Eternal Peace," or Maximian his "Pax Aeter," or "Maxentius his "Aeterna Felicitas."

Perhaps these words were placed upon the coins in the vain hope that such a state of society might exist, if so they show how delusive are human hopes.

We have merely taken a glance at certain views in the Numismatic moving picture and this glance has shown us much that is interesting, how much greater would the interest be were we to view the whole landscape from the earliest time to the present day. Perhaps at some future time the reader and the writer may travel the Numismatic road not in such an express train but with a slowly moving team.

NEW ISSUES.

Italy. The workmanship and design of the new bronze coins of this country are superb and may be described as follows: Profile bust of King to left Ins., Vittorio, Emanvele III. Re. D'Italia. Rev. Female figure facing left standing in Roman gallery with olive branch in right hand "R on prow, on side in small letters" P. Canonica M.—L. Giorgi 1. above cert 5 1908. Bronze. Edge plain.

5 centesimi. Date 1908. Size 25.

Travancore. We are indebted to Mr. D. Proskey for a sight of the heretofore unchronicled series of modern copper for this Indian state Obv. a shell in circle enclosed by a laurel wreath Rev. V. R. in pearled circle, value above in English, native characters below. Copper. Edge plain.

Cash Eight. Size 22.

Cash four. Size 18.

Obv. shell in circle surrounded by V. Rev. Native inscription. Copper. Edge plain.

1 Cash. Size 10½.

Germany. As our readers are aware the thaler pieces of the various states have been demonetized. It now appears that their place will be filled by new coins of the value of three marks. About ten of the states have been provided with the new coins so far, but only two have been received by us up to date.

Prussia. Obv. profile of king to right. Ins. Wilhelm II Deutscher Kaiser Konig V. Prussen. Mint Mark A. Rev. Imperial arms. Ins. Deutsches Reich 1908 Drei Mark. Silver. Edge inscribed "Gott. Mit. Unis."

3 Marks. Date 1908. Size 33.

Wurtemberg. Obv. profile of King to right. Ins. Wilhelm II Koenig Von Wurtemberg. Mint mark F. Reverse as last.

3 Marks. Date 1908. Size 33.

—Metro. Phila.

THE FIRST U. S. BRONZE COIN
with a Mint Mark.

U. S. Cent, Indian Head—Dated 1908, mint mark "S"—San Francisco, in uncirculated condition.

Price, 3 for 25c.

Orders for less than three pieces respectfully declined.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Editor Mehl's Numismatic Monthly.

I congratulate you on the publication of Mr. Herdman's papers on British Numismatists, which must be of the greatest value to young collectors generally, and especially to those who have not as yet paid much attention to this interesting series.

Another excellent feature of your Monthly is the report of the New York Numismatic Club. We all look to New York to lead in things Numismatic, and we wo not look in vain.

Looking over some old catalogues I recently noticed the following, which may be of interest to your readers:

Mr. Low's Catalogue of Sale held January 16, 1906:

"Lot 11. 1794. Copper company of Upper Canada. 'One Half Penny.' A restrike in lead, and probably at the suggestion of J. R. Thomas, who came into possession of the dies some ten or twelve years ago, and restruck some in copper, which I believe were placed on the market at $5.00."

Mr. Breton says, concerning these pieces, B. 721-2: "As all known specimens of these pieces are proofs, we may conclude that they were never issued for circulation, and that the dies are probably in the hands of some collector who issues specimens from time to time so as not to break the price."

This piece, B. 722, has been offered to me four times this year the cheapest price asked was fifteen shillings, but speculative restrikes have no attraction for me.

S. S. HEAL.

Toronto, Canada.

CHINESE COINAGE.

Foreign help in reforming the Chinese coinage is not permitted. Currency confusion is becoming greater. A recent imperial edict admitted that, "China's financial system being in a state of confusion, a speedy adjustment of the currency is essential," and the method of adjustment was to increase the confusion. By Edict of October 5, 1908, inspired by the ex-Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, the supreme muddler of the empire, a tael or ounce of silver coin of a totally new exchange value with debased subsidiary coinage is declared the standard coin of the country. Yet there is improvement in some directions. Minted coins are found everywhere throughout the empire and have almost supplanted the silver ingots which were till recently the main currency of the country.

—Spink's Circular.

The Chicago Numismatic Society

The 64th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following twenty-three members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, Lewis, Esteruist, Mayer, Regitz, Kelly, Green, Verkler, W. F. Dunham, McDonald, V. M. Brand, Jaeger, Simpson, Excell, Doherty, McKay, Michael, Blumenschein, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Loer and Dr. Merrill.

An official receipt was received from the Chicago Historical Society for the set of membership medals.

S. J. Caswell, M. D., Messrs. Joseph A. Kelley and Harry L. Smith were elected to membership.

Attention was called to the Numismatic Congress to be held in Brussels, Belguim, in 1910, and that the representatives appointed from the United States were all east of the Allegheny Mountains.

Papers were read on Coin Collecting by Mr. Mitchell Baker, and the United States Dollar by Mr. Chester Dunham. Mr. Brand exhibited cast counterfeit Colorado gold five dollar pieces. Mr. Dunham showed a number of Roman first bronzes.

The following magazines were received since last report: Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for April and May, and Philatalie West, Numimatischer Verkehr and Spink's Numismatic Circular for April. Auction catalogs were received from Elder, Green and Dr. Hirsch; catalogues with fixed prices from Kube, Majer and Steigerwalt; and priced catalogues from Green, Low and Mehl.

Mr. Smith was present as a visitor.

Adjourned to meet June 4. BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGED WITH THANKS.

Clippings were thankfully received from Messrs. J. Jones, A. C. Gies, A. H Johnson and N. C. Nielson. Catalogues from Henry Chapman, Leo Hamburger and Gilbert & Koehler. From Mr. F. W. Layton, the names of five coin collectors and prospective subscribers.

The American Philatelic Society, the largest stamp society in the world, now boasts of a membership of over sixteen hundred members. This is indeed an enviable record for any collectors' society, and is the result of the work of an excellent recruiting committee. Among the list of members are noted many of our A. N. A.

Notwithstanding the many rumors of the un-authenticity of the 1804 dollar, it still seems to be about the most popular and best known coin among non-collectors. The letter of Capt. John Haseltine to Mr. H. O. Granberg in regard to the genuineness of the 1804 dollar, as published in the April MONTHLY, was reprinted in part by several publications and was favorably referred to by the leading bank publications.

The First Canadian Agricultural Medal

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

Among the other things in which Nova Scotia can lay claim to be the pioneer Province of the Dominion, may be mentioned the first medal issued as an award for the encouragement of agriculture.

This precedence had long been accorded to the Province of Quebec, as we find in a number of collections a medal struck for the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada about the year 1832. But, when on a visit to Halifax some three or four years ago, I discovered a much older medal in a small collection, which otherwise, contained nothing worthy of more than a passing glance. After over a year's negotiations this medal was safely deposited in my collection. I am therefore able to give an accuract description of it, which is as follows:

Obv. SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA INSTITUTED 1789. on a slightly raised rim, commanding at the top from the right, a quaterfoil divides the inscription; in the field is an old style axe at the top, below the axe is a harrow with a sheaf of wheat on the right and a sickle on the left; under the harrow is a plough to the right and at the bottom a spade and hoe crossed.

Rev. THE KING HIMSELF is at the top and SERVED BY THE FIELD at the bottom; under each is an arc of a double circle. In the field is an inscription in five lines: PREMIUM | FROM THE SOCIETY FOR | PROMOTING AG RICULTURE | IN NOVA SCOTIA' TO; silver size, 50 millimetres.

The medal, which is somewhat battered, has the name, A.| THOMP SON, very roughly cut with a cold chisel in the space left blank, under TO, for the purpose. But so large are the letters that the two last ones are carried around the right side.

On making inquiries among the Halifax historians regarding the Society and the medal, I was unable to elicit any information, I therefore started a search with the result that I came across the necessary in formation in the pages of the Nova Scotia Magazine, published in 1789-1792. This, by the way, is the Pioneer Canadian magazine.

From it we learn that the Society for Promoting Agriculture in Nova Scotia was instituted, as is stated on the medal, in 1799, and that the exact date was 25th of November. A meeting for the election of officers was held in Halifax on the 17th of December.| At a meeting held in April the directorate was enlarged so that every county in the province should be represented. The governor and most of the prominent politicians of the day were members and took an active interest in the Society.

At the April meeting "On motion of one of the directors it was unanimously resolved that the following permiums be given, viz:

"I. Asilver medal, value one guinea, to the person who, in the Province of Nova Scotia, shall raise the largest quantity of merchantable wheat in either of the years 1790 or 1791.

"II. A silver medal, value one guinea, to a person who shall, between May 1st , 1790, and May 1st, 1792, bring to the market of Halifax for sale, the fattest ox, or any other of the meat kind, whose four quarters shall weigh the most, and which has been raised in the Province of Nova Scotia.

"III. A silver medal, value one guinea, to any person who shall, between this time and May 1st, 1792, produce to the Society ,the best account in writing of the Plaister of Paris as a manure for grass or grain.

"The medals are to be procured in

England in the course of the ensuing summer, and executed in the neatest manner." (*)

Here, then we have the year of the striking of this medal as 1791. It thus antedates that hitherto claimed as the earliest Canadian agricultural medal by forty years.

On making inquiries as to where the medal came from, I was told that it was found some twenty or thirty years ago by workmen while excavating the foundation for a building in Halifax.

May we conclude that the A. Thomson who so rudely cut his name on the medal was the Nova Scotia farmer who, in the year 1791, drove his prize fat ox to Halifax market?

"I must congratulate you upon your excellent magazine. It is typographically perfect and you certainly manage to get some interesting manuscript. And besides you have overcome the ban of all collectors' papers—getting out on time.' —H. L. Linquist, Editor "Collectors' Journal."

We deeply regret that, for some reason unknown to us, we afiled to receive a report of the last meeting of the New York Numismatic Club. The reports of the meetings of the N. Y. M. C. as published in the MONTHLY proved very interesting to our great host of readers and from the several letters received from members of the Club, the manner in which the reports were published met with the hearty approval of the majority of the members. We sincerely hope that this omission will be the last as it is the first.

Mr. J. W. Scott, the founder of one of the oldest stamp and coin firms in the world, while now mostly interested in stamps is nevertheless an authority on coins. And in a recent issue of his paper we note the following item which we think of sufficient interest to be republished in the MONTHLY:

"The Numismatist is in a happy position, if he is making a collection of fine coins "cabinet pieces" he has a long and pleasant task before him. Given the cash, twenty-five complete collections of U. S. Government postage stamps in mint condition could be purchased at par. Unlimited money (baring the bribery of one or more collectors to sell out) could not secure a single set of uncirculated cents under five years and this not to include the various varieties of the old issues. In this lies the popularity of coin collecting. Practically every collector has more than enough money to complete his cabinet on the lines he has laid down but it takes him years to accomplish the pleasant task he has undertaken.

SCARCITY OF PENNIES IN ENGLAND.

While "pennies" will not be difficult to obtain in this country, in England there appears to be a famine for the British brand, as the deputy master of the royal mint says that last year the penny in the slot machines permanently locked up $1,250,000, which is equal to 60,000,000 pence of 316 tons weight. One of the largest slot companies there took in 33,681,671 pence in a year and its business is increasing.

The penny, as an English coin, was first mentioned in the laws of Ina, King of Wessex, about the year 695. It was first of silver and at one time weighed 22½ grains, Troy weight, but its value and weight slowly declined. The first copper pence were introduced in 1797. The present British penny is of copper bronze, is the twelfth part of a shilling and is designated by the letter "D," the initial of the Latin word denarius.—New York Herald.

(*) The Nova Scotia Magazine, Vol. II, page 247-8, Halifax, N. S., 1790.

The Mint's Millions

HOW THEY ARE PROTECTED DAY AND NIGHT.

Devise for the protection of modern American banks are vastly ahead of those in the greatest government vaults in Europe, but complete as they are, they are not good enough to suit the United States government. In the protection of the treasury of the Nation, Uncle Sam has gone to almost unheard of lengths to properly safeguard the millions in his store houses.

At the Philadelphia mint there is a fluctuating amount of bullion and coin which averages six or eight hundred million dollars. Four massive vaults take care of the uncoined metal and storage rooms are provided for various kinds of coin.

The big building itself is imbedded in solid concrete foundation about three feet thick. Inside this concrete, where the vaults are placed, comes a solid armor of battleship steel six inches thick, so hard that an expert working on it a week could scarcely make an impression.

The vaults themselves are sunken deeply below the ground and are approached only by descending several flights of stairs and passing by doors guarded at night by a body of picked guards armed with Mauser and Remington rifles. The vaults have double Remington-Sherman combinations. That to the outer door is known only to the cashier, Joseph E. Murphy; that to the inner door is known only to the custodian, F. Lambertson. To enter a vault both men, of course, have to be together.

Once outside one of these huge vaults, one finds himself not in a vault which the average mind pictures, but rather in an immense room partitioned off into fifteen apartments by steel gratings of the strongest kind. A straight passageway extends the length of the room between the rows of cages.

Immediately inside the doors are stored the bronze coins; next come the nickels and beyond them the silver and gold. Beyond the compartments for nickels and cents is another heavy iron door in the passage way locked and barred against intrusion. Each compartment, is of course, separately locked.

Shortly after the end of each fiscal year the contents are examined and the doors are then sealed by the examiners so that entrance to them would be impossible without breaking the seals.

In each compartment devoted to the storage of gold there is $40,000,000. It is stored in bags which contain $5,000 each in half eagles, eagles and double eagles and then these bags are arranged twenty on a shelf. Each shelf thus has $100,000 on it. The shelves are arranged in rows downward, ten from top to bottom of the compartment, thus each row having $1,000,000 of gold in it.

Electricity light the entire section of each vault and the electric current is so arranged that if it were possible for the vaults to be tampered with, the electricity would immediately give notice on the outside that something was wrong.

A detachment of guards every night is stationed at the entrance to the stairways leading to the corridor which gives access to the vaults themselves. Their orders are to shoot down any one attempting to enter.

Every imaginable precaution is taken to guard the millions of the mint, but there are some strange stories abroad of the way things are done. An old tale which is still alive in far-away districts is that every visitor to the Philadelphia mint is stripped before leaving and searched all over. So many people have visited the new mint from out of town, how-

ever, that that myth seems to be pretty well exploded.

Another story was that the authorities were so careful about any gold that went up the refining furnaces that they sent armed sweepers over the roofs of the buildings in the neighborhood every night to collect the precious dust which had floated up the chimneys.

FEWER PORTRAITS ON PAPER MONEY.

Designs Will Be Systematized and Eagle, Buffalo and Indian Will Disappear.

Washington.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Coolidge has approved a plan for systematizing designs for United States notes and coin certificates. At present there are nineteen different designs. Under the new plan there will be but nine.

For instance, there are now two designs for five dollar notes. The silver certificate bears the head of an Indian chief, while the United States note bears a portrait of Andrew Jackson. The ten dollar gold certificate carries a portrait of Michael Hillegas, the first Treasurer of the United States; the silver certificate of the same denomination carries the portrait of Thomas A. Hendricks; the ten dollar greenback, a buffalo. There is equal variety in the other denominations.

Under the plan adopted, all classes of notes of each denomination will carry the same portrait and no portrait will appear on the notes of more than one denomination, nor will any portrait be used which will not be immediately recognizable by every person who handles money.

The one dollar silver certificate will carry the portrait of Washington; the two dollar silver certificate the portrait of Jefferson. The five dollar note, whether silver certificate or greenback, will carry the portrait of Lincoln; the ten dollar gold and silver certificates and United States notes that of Cleveland; the twenty dollar that of Jackson; the fifty dollar that of Grant; the one hundred dollar that of Franklin; the five hundred dollar that of Salmon P. Chase; the one thousand dollar that of Alexander Hamilton.

The portraits of Hillegas, Monroe, Silas Wright, Lewis, Clark, Mansfield and others will be eliminated. The eagle, the buffalo and the Indian head, which have proved to be easily counterfeited, will also disappear.

The classes of notes will be differentiated by color and other distinguishing marks. The new system of notes, it is believed, will tend to discourage counterfeiting.

QUEER KINDS OF MONEY.

The East Indians use a small cowry shell for money; while among the South Sea Islanders greenstone, jade, red ochre and feathers form the currency. The natives of Fiji, up till a short time ago, employed whales' teeth as money, and at a comparatively recent date dried codfish formed the currency in Newfoundland.

In bygone days America has used plugs of tobacco, Scotland hand-made nails; at the present time pieces of salt rock are freely circulated in Abyssinia, and cubes of soap in Mexico.

Perhaps the most amusing form of coinage, however, is that of eggs, which were circulated in Switzerland at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Imagine a tailor displaying a suit in his shop window marked: "This style—400 new laids!"

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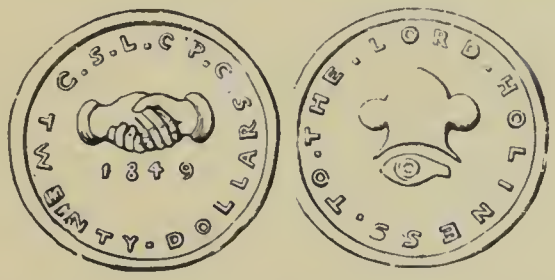
Vol. II. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JULY, 1909 No. 7

Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully received. Contributions from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for

The True Story of the Probable Restriking of Mormon Coins

Letters from Dr. T. Lewis Comparette, curator of the Mint at Philadelphia, and from Dr. Jas. A. Talmage, president of the Deseret Museum at Salt Lake City, throw some light on the subject.



The following article appeared in a recent issue of the New York Herald:

Uneasiness and distress will come to collectors of coins with disclosures which were made in this city last night on the authority of Dr. T. L. Comparette, of the United States mint in Philadelphia.

Through Dr. Comparette it become known that all the dies from which the old Mormon coinage was made have not been destroyed, as had been thought. On the contrary, they have just passed out of the possession of descendants of Brigam Young into the custody of Dr. George T. Talmage, curator of the Desert Museum at Salt Lake City, Utah, who will now proceed to issue as many Mormon coins as he pleases.

This action is said to have been made possible through a declaration by the treasury department that the government will not interfere with the new coinage and collectors, who have paid as high as $3000 for a single gold coin struck from a die thought to have been destroyed long ago, are not the only numismatists to whom the news of the new coinage comes as a shock.

There has been great speculation in Mormon coins ever since the Mormons ceased making their own money, but the announcement by Dr. Comparette, it is stated, will result in a sudden and radical change of value and will affect hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of coins which are now in various public and private collections.

That the Mormon issue will be followed by another issue of coins struck from the old dies and coining presses which were used in California, Colorado and other States in Territorial days is regarded by coin experts as a foregone conclusion.

The word from Dr. Comparette, which has made unhappy men who have invested thousands of dollars in

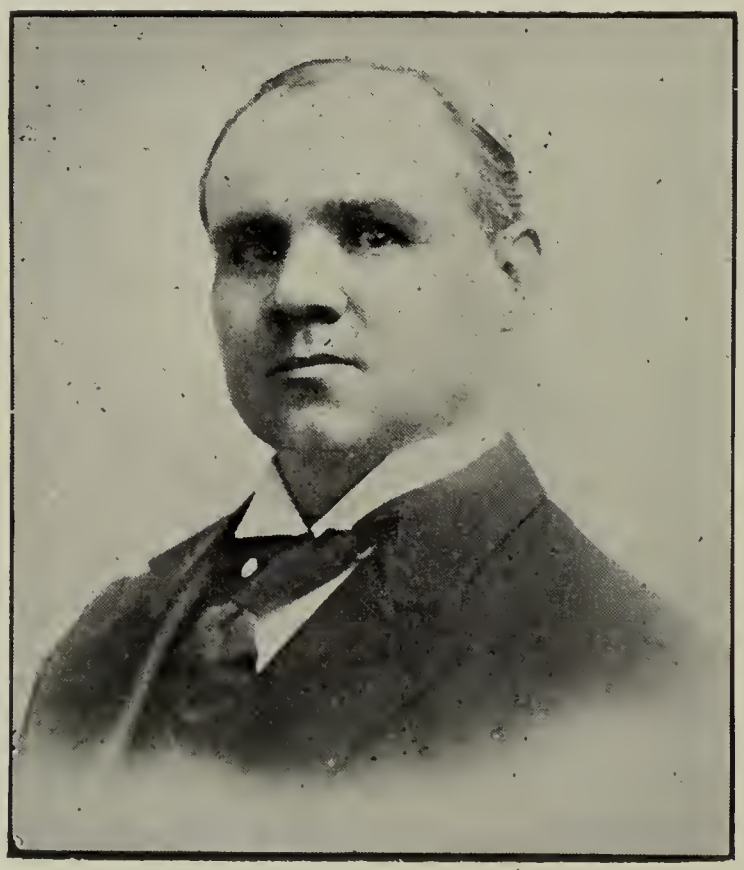
coins made in the old Mormon days is as follows:

"All the dies of the Mormon coinage are in the possession of a public institution and out of the possession of the son of Brigham Young, who had charge of them. The disturbing feature of the news is that it is proposed to make some restrikes. But at my urgent request the persons in charge of the matter will probably mark the restrikes so that they can readily be distinguished from the old and genuine pieces and thus injure the value of those coins as little as possible."

The public institution to which Dr. Comparette refers is the Deseret Museum, the curator of which, Dr. Talmage, having completed a satisfactory visit to Washington, is now on his way back to Utah.

Coin collectors who have a deep interest in the Mormon and Territorial coinage said last night that Dr. Talmage while in Washington had succeeded in accomplishing something that the owners of the old Territorial dies had never been able to do.

He convinved the Treasury officials that inasmuch as the Mormon coins were simply private tokens and not recognized as legal tender by the federal government, there was no harm in making restrikes from the old coins.



DR. JAMES A. TALMAGE
President and Curator of the Deserest Museum, Salt Lake City, Utah

Among coins of the United States there have been restrikes of the early Colonial coins, the dollars of 1804 and the half cents of 1831, 1836 and 1840 to 1849. Restrikes on the scale now made possible has never occurred in this country.

Among the Mormon coins are coins which are now valued at $1800 each.

Coin experts in this city said last night that according to the ruling of the Treasury officials there is no way

of compelling the owners of any of the o'd dies to mark their coins as restrikes and that a great deal of confusion and fluctuation of coin values is bound to result.

The present prices of the old Mormon and Territorial coins were set at a time when it was thought most of the old dies and coining presses had been destroyed and that the use of those which had not been destroyed would be interdicted by the federal government.

Coin collectors added, in discussing the matter, that they feared this country would see a repetition of the upsetting of values which followed the transfer of the good will of the Soho Bank of Birmingham, England, a quarter of a century ago to Hatton & Sons, the present contractors of the British copper coinage. Hatton & Sons disposed of all the old dies of Bolton & Watt to men who made restrikes, which upset the values of all the collections of British copper coins in the world. As the coins affected in the United States are all gold coins, and of much greater value, it is feared there will be more trouble here.

The following letters from Dr. Comparette and Dr. Talmage are self-explanatory:

Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, 1909.

My Dear Mr. Mehl:

I am very glad that you wrote me in re the remarks or statements attributed to me in various articles that have been widely copied over the country. The kernel of truth in the vast amount of fiction is that Dr. Talmage, Director of the Desert Museum at Salt Lake City made a statement here in Philadelphia before the American Association of Museums to the effect that he had procured for his museum the dies, seven pairs, of the Mormon coinage, and that the subject of making some restrikes and selling them at a small profit for the benefit of the museum was under consideration. I stated those facts to a person in a personal letter with the implied permission that they might be given out to the public if desried. The facts were made public and the scribe that published them added some fringes that are stunning indeed. For it appears from the cooked up article that I expressed the opinion that restrikes could be issued without any infringement of law, etc., a subject on which I never had anything to say, and could not discuss with authority if I desired to do so.

If you make any allusion to the matter in the MONTHLY I trust that you will try to pull the stake up straight.

One point is worth your knowing, and that is that the dies reveal a type hitherto unknown, I believe, a reverse presenting a lion among the mountains. Also if restrikes are made they will be so marked as to make them easily distinguishable from the originals. Sincerely yours,

T. L. COMPARETTE.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 1th, 1909.

Mr. B. Max Mehl,
Numismatist,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Sir—In the matter of the deseret, or so-called "Mormon coins, I am unable to give you definite information as to the much-talked-of proposition to make a restrike of the pieces. It is true the original dies are in my custody as Curator of the Deseret Museum, and that the possibility of making such a re-strike has been discussed. The newspaper accounts to which my attention has been called are correct in their statements of the foregoing facts, and in

that my having made recent inquiry of the treasury officials and the mint, as to the propriety of making such restrikes. The papers are incorrect in their statements that the restrikes have been decided upon. Should such an issue be made, the pieces will be marked in such a way as to distinguish them from the original coins, and each set will be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the facts. Thus far the Deseret Museum authorities have not arrived at a definite decision as to whether or not the restrikes will be made. I shall be glad to give you further information when I have such. Respectfully yours,

J. E. TALMAGE.

THE POLITICAL SCRAP OF THE A. N. A.

The spirited contest for several of the important offices, especially for that of President of the American Numismatic Association, is indeed gladly welcomed by us and the majority of interested members of the Association. While we hope and we have no doubt that the campaign will be carried on in a gentlemanly way, omitting any personalities and "mud throwing," we believe that the campaign for the various offices will tend to wake up many of the mebmers who seldom take more than a passing interest in our association.

The Numismatic Monthly received a few communications from A. N. A. members suggesting that we should not publish much or any of the political news or what the different candidates have to say in support of their platform. We fail to see the wisdom of this advice. And we can not understand why the majority of the members should not be kept posted on everything that is going on in our association, or what the different candidates for office want them to know. The interest of the association can only be advanced by having the bulk of the membership take a more lively interest in the association's affairs, and we can devise no better way than keeping them advised what the leading members or those seeking office in the association think should or should not be done for the betterment of the A. N. A. members.

We are pleased to be able to give articles in this issue of the Monthly from both Mr. Higgins and Dr. Henderson. The columns of the Monthly are open to all candidates, and we will be very much pleased indeed to have them take advantage of the offer and shall be pleased to publish anything which the candidates may desire to be made known to the membership of the A. N. A.

The American Numismatic Association is to be congratulated on the excellent candidate "material." And we are assured of a most satisfactory administration on the election of either candidate.

The coming A. N. A. convention to be held in Montreal promises to be the best ever, as can readily be noted from the announcement from Scretary Duffield, printed in this issue, a good time is in store for all who will be able to attend.

Unfortunately we will again be unable to "take in" the convention, but feel highly elated over our good fortune in securing the services of Mr. Frank G. Duffield to act as our correspondent. Our readers are assured of a prompt and most interesting report of the proceedings of the next convention.

If not a subscriber, NOW is the time to subscribe.

The A. N. A. Convention, Montreal, August 9-14

With a splendid program arranged for the entertainment of visitors, a spirited contest for several of the important offices, and the fact that it will be held during the popular vacation season, the convention of the American Numismatic Association in Montreal the week of August 9-14 promises to be the most interesting and profitable session ever held by the Association.

One of Montreal's characteristics is her historic richness. The numismatic side of her history, as well as Canada in general, has attracted many students, a number of whom live beyond her borders. Montreal has probably more active coin collectors than any city of its size on the American continent, and in recent months the Association has had many accessions to membership from that city.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MONTREAL CONVENTION
American Numismatic Association

As this will be the first A. N. A. convention to be held on Canadian soil, the committee in charge is anxious to show the members that in order to be a success a convention does not necessarily have to be held in the United States. This committee is composed of Second Vice-President P. O. Tremblay, Mr. Ludger Gravel and Mr. James Reid, and for several months they have been at work arranging for the entertainment of the visitors. The official program has recently been announced, and it offers so many attractions that the attendance will no doubt break all previous records.

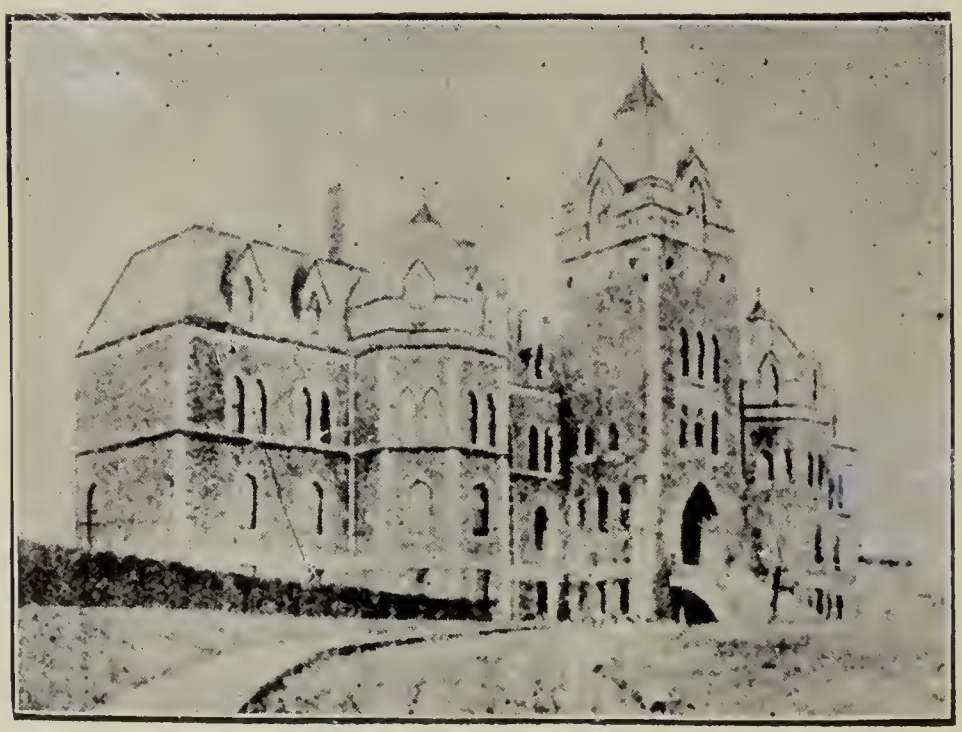
St. Lawrence Hall has been selected as Convention headquarters. This hotel is centrally located, near the postoffice and other public buildings. The rates are $1 a day and up, European plan; $2.50 a day and up, American plan. The Windsor, European plan only, $2 a day and up, is also recommended to the members.

At 2:30 p. m., Monday, August 9, an informal meeting will be held at headquarters for the purpose of discussing A. N. A. matters in general, and at

8 p. m. a smoking concert will also be given at headquarters. These two gatherings will afford an opportunity to get acquainted with each other, and particularly with our Montreal members.

The first business session will be held Tuesday morning at 9:30 at Jacques Cartier Normal School, where all business sessions, as well as the public exhibition on the following day, will be held. Rev. Naz. Dubois, Ptre., a member of the Association, is principal of the school.

Tuesday afternoon will be devoted to sightseeing as guests of the Montreal members. Among the places of interest to be visited are the Bank of Montreal, Notre Dame Church, Notre Dame de Pitie Church, the Chateau de Ramezay Museum and Portrait Gallery and the Notre Dame de Bonsecours Church This will be followed by a ride to Bout de l'Isle, 15 miles distant, arriving there about 6 o'clock, and at 6:15 a lecture on the Bout de l'Isle tokens will be given, Supper will be served at 7 o'clock. Returning to the city a stop will be made at Dominion Park (Montreal's Coney Island), returning to the city about 11:30 o'clock.



JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL

Where Business Sessions of the Montreal Convention, American Numismatic Association, Will be Held

Wednesday will be public exhibition day. This has been a popular feature of the last two A. N. A. conventions, and an opportunity will be given the visitors from the States to see portions of the many splendid individual collections of Canadian coins which we know are to be found in Montreal. The Canadian members will also be permitted to see some of the good things in U. S. coins which the visitors will take along. In the afternoon Mr. S. H. Chapman, of Philadelphia, will deliver a lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views, on "The Coin Cities of Southern Italy." Mr. Chapman has visited Italy several times, and is an authority on the subject.

Thursday morning the second business session will be held. At 2 o'clock p. m., as guests of the Montreal members, a cab drive will be taken around Lafontaine Park, through St. Louis Square, etc., to the Incline Railway, by

which we will go up the mountain to the terrace, thence by eabs around the top of the mountain, through Mount Royal and Cote des Noiges eemeteries, down the mountain-side roads, passing the Royal Victoria Hospital and ealling at MeGill University.

Friday will be devoted to the closing business sessions of the Convention and the election of offieers. In the evening a trip to Quebee has been arranged, leaving Montreal by boat at 7 o'elock, arriving there Saturday morning. The party will visit the Shrine of St. Ann de Beaupie and Montmorency Falls, the Parliament Buildings, the Citadel and Laval University. Rev. Albert Aubret, curator of the University Museum, is a member of the A. N. A., and will personally eondiet the party through the University. Returning, we will leave Quebec about 6 p. m., arriving at Montreal Sunday morning.

Members taking coins to the Convention for the public exhibition will experience no ineonvenience with the customs authorities either oging or returning, and vault accommodations will be provided for the safe keeping of the coins when not on exhibition. Eaeh member attending is requested to take with him a portion of his collection for the exhibition. Cases for displaying these will be provided.

The Portrait Album, with biographical data, now being eompiled by Chairman Coover, is expeeted to be ready for inspeetion at the Convention.

Hotel aeeommodations either at St. Lawrenee Hall or the Windsor may be reserved by eommunieating with Mr. P. O. Tremblay, 489 St. Antonio St., Montreal.

Although all nominations have not yet been made, the indieations are for the most spirited contest for offiees the Assoeiation has yet had. With possibly one or two exceptions, each office will have two or more candidates. The eontest for President is between First Vice-President Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. Frank C. Higgins, of New York. The use of the proxy ballot in A. N. A. eleetions makes the result diffieult to forecast.

F. G. DUFFIELD.

OUR NEXT NUMBER OF THE NUMISMATIC MONTHLY.

While we do not intend to issue a strietly pre-convention number similiar to our issue of last year, our interest in the A. N. A. is stronger—if that is possible—than ever before, and we will try to give our readers a discussion of various topies treating on our Assoeiation. We already have a number of short artieles from some of the leading members, but we want to hear from more of the members. We want to hear from you what you think the convention should or should not do at Montreal; anything for the improvement of either the Assoeiation or the study of our science.

Please do not hesitate to express your opinion. If you think of anything the convention should aet upon and whieh may tend to increase the interest of our association, send us anything on these lines, and we assure you that it will be appreeiated by us and our great host of readers. Forms for the August issue will elose about July 20th; try and let us hear from you before that date.

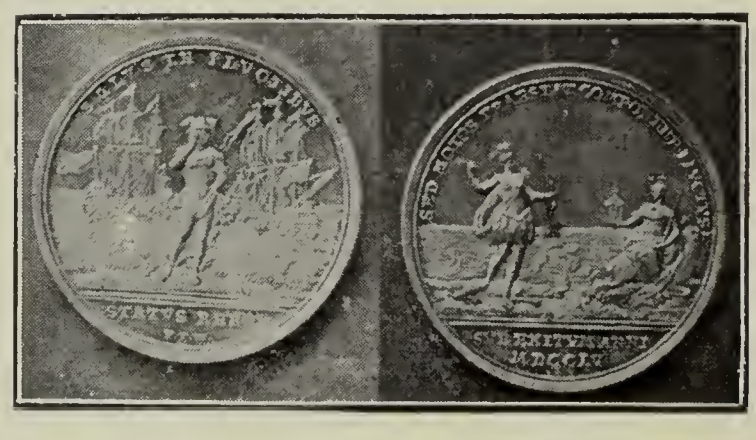
AUCTION SALES.

Owing to heavy increase in retail business, B. Max Mehl, "The Texas Dealer," was unable to hold a sale for some time past, but intends to open the fall season with a really interesting sale of coins. He has built up an admirable retail trade and met with mueh suceess in disposing of rare duplieates of large collectors at private sale. Those wishing to sell their coins or duplieates either at auction or private sale, will do well to eommunieate with "The Texas Dealer."

Beautiful Historical Medal Relating to America

Exhibited at the New York Numismatic Club, by Mr. Wayte Raymond.

Betts 392. 1755. Obv. SALVS IN FLVTIBVS. (Safety at Sea.) In exergue, STATVS RERVM P PW. (Note.—P. P. W. may be for Peter Paul Werner, a medalist of Nuremberg, 1689-1771. Very likely struck in Germany.—Eds.) (The condition of affairs at the close of the year 1755. The conclusion of the exergue being on the reverse.) Mercury stands facing, upon the shore, and listening, his right hand at his ear; behind him two frigates bearing uopn their ensigns, respectively, the harp of Ireland and the lilies of France.



Rev. SED MOTOS PRAESTAT COMPONERE FLVTVS. (But he has power to soothe the troubled waves. The quotation is from the Æneid I, 135.—Eds.) In exergue, SVB EXITVM ANNI MDCCLV. An Indian warrior stands at the left, with crown and girdle of feathers, and bearing in his left hand a bow and in his right an arrow, his right foot upon an alligator; at the right a female is seated upon a sea-horse, beside the ocean, bearing in her right hand a Temple of Fame and in her left a sceptre; at her feet a cornucopia.

Silver. Size 22. Rare. In the collection of D. Parish, Jr., New York.

See a full notice in A. J. N. XXIV, 7, by Mr. Geo. M. Parsons, who considers the female figure to typify Britannia, and the Indian and alligator to allude to the American Colonies of France. "There was safety at sea," which was ruled by Britain, but the Indian (France) "was ready to adjust the arrow to the bow." He considers the medal "an invocation for peace, in the threatening state of affairs between the two nations."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following telegram was received from Dr. Henderson, and which will explain the omission of Dr. Henderson's article as announced in another part of the Monthly:

Columbus, Ohio, June 29th, 1909.

B. Max Mehl,
Fort Worth, Texas.

"Your letter received June twenty-fifth, too late to prepare copy, besides anything I might write would be given political constructions. Not seeking present advertising, but standing on past records in Association. Will gladly comply with your request for article after Montreal convention."

DR. J. M. HENDERSON.

Denford Numismatic Society

"It's a pretty warm evening," said Jennings, "and I hardly expect we shall have a record attendance. Why is it that during the hot weather Numismatics seem to take a rest?"

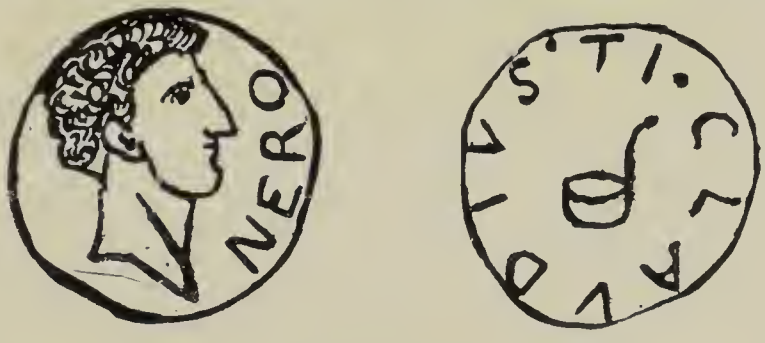
"Do they?" replied Howard. "I cannot say that's the way with myself. I take as much interest in my coins in summer as I do in winter—perhaps it is because there are not so many auction sales in summer—the catlogners are such hard worked men that they are forced to take a rest to avoid a breakdown."

"I got a small parcel of coins this week and have been kept busy placing them. The majority are bronze Imperial Greek—coins struck in the dependencies of Rome with Greek inscriptions. This series is quite as interesting as the more expensive Roman Imperial and far less costly."

"Did you succeed in finding homes for them all?" asked Hill.

"I have a few of these Colonials, but some of them are certainly puzzlers and I have no idea where they belong."

"The hardest one to place," said Howard, "was a large bronze of Valerian, but the reverse was a stickler—the two emperors, Valerian and Gallienus



AE OF GADES

seated to left, but the legend was so mixed up that it was some time before I could make out that it belonged to Anazarbus in Celicia. One of the most interesting belonged to Gades, in Spain, now known as Cadiz, it is a rude coin of poor workmanship. The obverse has a large bare head of Nero, to right and in front of face, NERO. Rev. TI CLAVIDIVS and a simpulum in centre.

"And there are some fine ones from Antioch on the Orontes; Augustus, Tiberius, Nero, Galba, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan and Otho, all with the same reverse—S. C. within a wreath.

"The Colonial first bronze are not nearly as large as those of Rome, as a rule; those of Antioch are only M 29 and 30, but I have one of Caracalla issued at Antioch the size M 33."

"They are certainly a nice lot," said Hill, "but I should imagine them quite costly—one could lock up a lot of cash in this series."

"A common mistake," was the reply. "These pieces cost more than usual because I got them from England, but I could buy quite a few of them for the amount many collectors have paid for a piece of Mormon gold. Other remarkable colonial coins are of Emerita, with the gate of the city; of Illice, the temple of Juno; of Tarraco, the temple of Augustus, and the altar and palm of the same.

"The coins of Cassandria in Macedon are generally small bronze with the head of Jupiter Ammon on the reverse, and furnish that series with many fine heads of Emperors, with Latin legends, from Claudius to Severus, but always with the same reverse. Many scarce portraits are found on colonial coins of that size; as the two Agrippinas, Drusus, Octavia, Calsonia, Drusilla, Messalina and others. The colony Berytus presents as with the temple of Astarte; Antioch with the River god and the Tyche or Genius of the town; Emisa, a beautiful temple with statutes; Sidon has many curious types corresponding with her ancient glory, as the goddess Astarte, in her temple, sacred and inviolate, and others; Nicaea; Neo Caesareia, and its temple with four columns, the goddess in the centre; Samosata, Tyre and Zeugma all have interesting reverse types."

"The Colonial series may be said to end with Gallienus, but the collector must bear in mind that many are rare, especially the most interesting types of reverses. Still one can make a start with the small bronze of Alexandria. Those may be easily picked up for from ten to twenty-five cents each, and many interesting types abound. But the thing is to make a start. When this is once done you will never lose interest in this most interesting series."

Tetradrachm of Gela in Sicily

Exhibited by Mr. Wayte Raymond at the New York Numismatic Club.

Gela in Sicily, B. C. 415-405, tetradrachm of the period of finest art.

Obverse—Fast quadriga to left, eagle above, ear of corn below.

Reverse—Forepart of Androcephalos bull swimming to right, a corn grain above.

This highly interesting coin is the product of the period of peace and prosperity following the conquest of the Athenians on the Assinarus, B. C. 413.

This era is the beginning of the finest period of Greek art largely represented in the beautiful series of coins of Sicilian cities.

This particular piece is a continuance of the archaic type of the earlier coins of Gela of a much higher artistic standard. The quadriga on the obverse is said to commemorate the victory of Gelon the tyrant in the chariot race at Olympia, B. C. 488. The corn or barley ear is a symbol of the fertility of the region of the river Gelas. The figure of the man-headed bull on the reverse represents the god supposed to dwell in the river, having the body of a bull and the head of a man. He was, in the early history of Gela, said to be a power for evil, but in later years he was looked upon as instrumental to the good of the city.

Gela was destroyed by the Carthaginians, B. C. 405.

A Cosmopolitan Candidate

FRANK C. HIGGINS, NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE A. N. A., HAS SEEN SERVICE, EAST, WEST AND IN EUROPE.

Frank C. Higgins, candidate for the presidency of the American Numismatic Association, for the year 1910, is a native of the city of Philadelphia, where he was born on January 7th, 1867. He is related by various ties to the Lynches of South Carolina (the Signer family), the Buells, Custises, Barneys, Farraguts, Ethan Allens, and other American historical families, and is a grandnephew respectively of Colonel Edward Higgins, who held the mouth of the Mississippi against Farragut, and the shore batteries of Vicksburg against Grant and Sherman during the Civil War, and of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist and diplomatist, of the court of Napoleon III. Mr. Higgins' own father, now residing in Minneapolis, Minn., although a Virigian, was inspector general of Pennsylvania artillery on the staff of General H. S. Fairchild. Mr. Higgins has been a life-long journalist and writer, except during intervals when he has been interested in the promotion of great American enterprises abroad. Moving west when a boy, he was educated at Shattuck Military Academy, at Faribault, Minn. He began life on the Philadelphia Public Ledger under George W. Childs. Returning to Minnesota, he served for a time as a reporter on the St. Paul Dispatch and Minneapolis Tribune. The latter paper combined with the Chicago Saturday Evening Herald to send him to New York as correspondent when he was only eighteen years old. At twenty-one the New York Daily Press and the Boston Daily Globe sent him to Paris as their resident correspondent. While there, he was the constant companion of the latter years of Dr. Evans, and met King Edward and many other notabilities as his uncle's protege. He published a weekly newspaper for the American Colony in London for several years, became a charter member of the Royal Numismatic Society, and contributed widely read articles, especially on European crowns, to Spink's Numismatic Circular. He also compiled "The Copper Coins of Modern Europe," which is a universal handbook among young British collectors.

Frank C. Higgins

In 1897 Mr. Higgins went on a special mission to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha once Duke of Edinburg, and second son of Queen Victoria) and

established himself as a favorite at court. Then began a long series of wanderings all over Europe, which lead to prolonged residences in almost every country of the Continent, from Stockholm to Naples, including Paris, Brussels, Berlin nad Vienna, and the acquirement of six or seven languages, which he speaks and writes equally well, and to which he is now adding Chinese. Mr. Higgins became personally acquainted with the leading numismatists of all Europe, with many of whom he is still in friendly correspondence. His work for the A. N. A. began while he was still abroad, and his correspondence from Paris and Rome will be found in back numbers of the Numismatist. His recent work for the advancement of the A. N. A. to honorary membership, in which he introduced His Majesty, the King of Italy, is of recent record. He founded, and is now president of, the New York Numismatic Club, the most enthusiastic gathering of collectors ever congregated in New York, and is local Secretary for New York and New Jersey for the Association, and a member of the American Numismatic Society. He is still engaged in journalism in New York City.—T. L. Elder.

Letters Between Two Live Coin Collectors

My Dear Will:

Just a line to let you know that I have returned from the other side. I take it that you know that my uncle passed away a few months ago, and I will no longer have his guiding hand in helping me along the devious paths of numismatics. I found that there was a sale on the day I landed and I went up and looked over the coins. I found that there was little to interest me in the lot, and, as I thought, very few rare coins, I did not stop to attend the sale. I discovered later, on looking over the catalogue more carefully that I had missed a remarkable sale, for 379 lots were listed anywhere from RARE to EXCESSIVELY RARE or was it STUPIFYINGLY RARE, I have forgotten which; and also, 104 lots were down as SCARCE. Think of that, nearly 500 lots in one sale were uncommon, and I dont' know how many coins were as many of the lots so marked had a number of coins bunched together in them. I always supposed rare coins were of enough account to sell separately, but I have come to the conclusion that rare coins are getting so common that they hove to bunch them or they never would get through selling them. More later. JACK.

My Dear Jack:

I am glad to know that you are back. Great things have been happening since you have been away. There has been a society formed to bestow diplomas for those who surpass in numismatic excellence. The first prize goes to the one who sells the greatest number of RARE coins, and I think that is the reason you see so many "rare" coins offered for sale. The second prize goes to the one who uses the greatest number of descriptive words such a sbeauty, gem, choice, peach, prune, lemon, excessively, stupendously, etc. You see the kibosh has been put on selling California charms, gold and otherwise, as coins, Centennial dollars as out and out dollars, though MEDAL is stamped plain enough on the boxes they originally came in, but somehow the boxes got lost and the worst of us are forgetful. Therefore it is necessary to put in vogue some other pipe dream or numismatic affairs would lose interest and the collector would be without anything to kick about.

By the way, did you ever give any thought as to what was the obverse and what was the reverse of our different U. S. coins? Look up the meaning of these tow terms in the dictionary and then try to dope them out on our own coins and see where you get off. Numismatically yours, WILL.

New York Numismatic Club

Sixth monthly meeting, May 14th, 1909.

Present: Messrs. Adams, Battenburg, Belden, Blake, Brenner, Chattin, Clark, Elder, Frey, Higgins, Kennedy, de Lagerberg, Liveright, Mitchelson, Nagy, Nicklewicz, Pehrson, Proskey, Reymond, Scott, Smith, Wilford, Wilson, Woodin.

President Higgins called "order" at 9 p. m., and after introductory remarks, amused the club with his very entertaining account of the James and Charles sovereigns. The "Jacobus," or gold sovereign of King James I, was annually presented to the Senior Justice, by the civil authorities of Newcastle-on-Tyre, on the termination of the assizes, with the injunction to buy a dagger, as he is about to journey to Carlisle through a dangerous country, "much infested by villanous Scots." He exhibited these sovereigns.

In the same interesting and amusing manner, he gave an account of the Lo-Han, or sacred cash of the Chinese Emperor Kang Hsi, made from the melted statues of Buddha and his attendants, when that Emperor, at the instigation of the Jesuit missionaries, destroyed the Buddhist temples. As these ststues were supposed to be of gold, the cash are much sought for, just as some of our common American coins are sought for by the ignorant. Actually, however, the statutes were only plated, or very thinly covered with gold, so that the quantity of gold in the cash is very small indeed. He exhibited one, of a very whitish brassy color. We have all seen these pieces of very light brass.

Mr. Belden remarked on the numismatic treasures to be seen in the A. N. S. building, and invited all to visit the society and attend the meeting on Monday evening next, when President Zerbe of the A. N. A. was to bive his lecture.

Mr. Wilson then gave a short account of matters at Montreal, his home city, and the place of the approaching convention of the A. N. A.

As the majority of the Club are members of the A. N. A., the matter of nominations for President of the A. N. A. was discussed, as to whether Mr. Zerbe or Mr. Higgins should be named. Mr. Higgins spoke very highly of Mr. Zerbe's good work, but also expressed his willingness to accept the honor and the office if Mr. Zerbe should decline to remain in office another term, as was intimated. Mr. Howard Wood was also highly spoken of for the office. By resolution, Messrs. Brenner and Nicklewicz were named as a committee, to wait on Mr. Zerbe on Monday evening next, at the meeting of the A. N. S., and to offer him the support and nomination of the A. N. A. members of the club; but in case of his declining, then the secretary of the club to forward to Secretary Duffield of the A. N. A. the nomination of Mr. Higgins for president for 1910.

Mr. J. W. Scott related the history of the Confederate half dollar, some of which were stolen from him years ago.

After "speechifying," those remaining gathered in groups, and taked "coin" till narly 12 p. m.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Adams—Twenty dollar piece, 1885, in aluminum, from regular dies of that year; only two known in this metal; unpublished; brilliant proof.

Pattern dollar, 1879, in silver, head of young girl with flowing hair; band with LIBERTY well upon head; Rev. defiant eagle standing on tablet with keystone on each end; IN GOD WE TRUST on tablet. One of our most beautiful patterns.

Snowden's silver dollar of 1885 in aluminum; raised stars and E PLURIBUS UNUM on edge; only two known in this metal.

Mr. Blake—One hundred dollar note; First National Gold Bank of San Francisco; on left of face, Perry leaving his flagship, the Lawrence; on right, Liberty with fasces "The Union;" on back large medalion picture of U. S. gold coins. Now rarer than many gold coins of private coinage. No. 88 of Mr. Blake's book.

Mr. Elder—Double gold stater of Carthage, B. C. 400; Obv. head of Persephone; rev. horse.

Jewish half shekel of Simon Maccabaeus, silver. Quarter shekel of same ruler; obv. citron; rev. manna pot. Bactrian Drachms of Antialcides and Archebius, with busts.

Mr. Nagy—Gold Stella of 1880; Centenial Assay Medal, 1876, silver, head of Washington; Confederate cent in silver, 1861; Assay medal, 1881, without power wheel to coining press.

Mr. Proskey—Silver piece, muled; obv. head of Victor Emanuel II on Italian one lira piece of 1863; reverse of Russian 15 kopek piece; proof; plain edge. Never before heard of.

Mr. Raymond—Tetradrachm of Gela in Sicily, B. C. 415-405.

(See illustrated discirption and history of this coin in another part of this number of the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY).

Mr. Woodin—Stella 1879, in white metal; braided hair type; supposed to be unique.

International $10 piece, 1874; pattern in white metal.

At the May meeting of the club the A. N. A. members present passed a resolution naming Messrs. Brenner and Niklewicz as a committee to wait upon President Zerbe, and offer him their support and nomination for president of the A. N. A. for 1910. If he declined the nomination, Mr. Nicklewicz, Secretary of the club, was directed, as an alternative, to forward to Secretary Duffield of the A. N. A. the nomination of Frank C. Higins for the office.

The committee met Mr. Zerbe after the A. N. S. meeting on Monday, May 17, and at this conference Mr. Zerbe decided to accept.

On May 22, Mr. Niklewicz received Mr. Zerbe's letter, asking him to put the question formally in writing. Mr. N. complied with this request, and on May 26, received Mr. Zerbe's letter declining the nomination, giving as his reason therefore, his desire to hold no office, but to do more effectual work in conducting the Numismatist.

Mr. Higgins, therefore, will receive the support and nomination for the office, of the large number of A. N. A. men of the N. Y. Numismatist Club, at the approaching Montreal convention.

Mr. Higgins is highly worthy of the office, being one of our best numismatists, in the strict sense of the term. He is also a man of action, with an extensive acquaintance in America and Europe.

NERBERT NIKLEWICZ, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

Special meeting, May 29, 1909.

President Higgins made introductory remraks as to the object of the meeting. The secretary then read proceedings of the committee named at meeting of May 14, to receive President Zerbe's acceptance of the A. N. A. members of the club's nomination for President A. N. A. for 1910, or upon Mr. Zerbe's declining, to forward to Secretary Duffield the nomination of Frank C. Higgins for the same. That the committee waited upon Mr. Zerbe and

received his acceptance; who a few days later wrote the secretary to offer the nomination formally in writing. The secretary complying with such request, received Mr. Zerbe's letter declining the nomination.

The secretary then read Mr. Howland Wood's letter to Mr. Higgins, declining to hold any office next year.

Mr. Higgins then read an address as to the presidency.

The meeting then made the following nominations for A. N. A. officers for 1910.

William W. C. Wilson of Montreal, for First Vice-President.

H. O. Granberg, of Oshkosh, Wis., for Second Vice-President.

William F. Dunham, of Chicago, for Chairman Board of Directors.

Frank G. Duffield, of Baltimore, for General Secretary.

Edgar H. Adams of Brooklyn, for Member Board of Governors.

A resolution was passed inviting the A. N. A. to hold its convention of 1910 in New York City.

Resolved that 1500 copies of Mr. Higgins' address be published and circulated.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

Seventh regular monthly meeting, June 11, 1909.

Present: Messrs. Adams, Belden, Blake, Burke, Comparette, Elder, Frey, Haseltine, Higgins, Imhoff, Johnson of St. Louis, Kennedy, Kohler, Mitchelson, Nagy, Podhaiski, Proskey, Raymond, Scott, Smith, Weeks, Weil, Wilson, Woodin.

A. N. A. politics and the election of its officers for 1910 were the principal matters discussed, and remarks in that line were made by Messrs. Higgins, Wilson and others.

Messrs. Adams, Frey, Elder and Nicklewicz were named as a committee to forward the interests of the New York candidates at the Montreal convention.

Mr. Henri Weil, who cut the dies of the new Lincoln cent from Mr. Brenner's designs, was present, and made a member of the club.

The club was honored by the presence of Dr. T. Louis Comparette, curator of the Philadelphia mint, and of Captain John W. Haseltine, the veteran numismatist, both of whom made very interesting and appropriate remarks. Mr. William A. Weeks, Librarian of the A. N. S., also edified the club.

Some exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Belden—The beautiful large medal presented by the A. N. S. to its president, Archer M. Huntington.

Mr. Blake—Twenty dollar gold note, with obverse upside down.

Mr. Elder—U. S. pattern 5 cent piece 1896, in three metals.

Mr. Frey—In a discussion with Dr. Comparette and Mr. Higgins, called attention to the curious briquet of 1477 recently coming to his notice, with date half in Roman and half in Arabic.

Mr. Haseltine—Four dollar gold piece of 1880, Barber's design.

Mr. Imhoff—Justus Judex thaler of Denmark.

Mr. Nagy—Proof dollar, 1879, New Orleans mint.

Mr. Raymond—Great bronze of Otho; Antiochia and Orontem. Tetradachm of Messana; MESSANION in a straight line; a very rare type; not in British Museum catalogue. 20 Litrae gold of Syracuse; the Democracy, B. C. 214-212.

Mr. Vreeland (by Mr. Frey)—Specimens of New Portuguese coins of King Manuel.

Mr. Woodin—Unique $50 gold, each of different design, dated 1877, U. S.

mint. Long regarded as the rarest coin in the world; purchased at a price exceeding all high coin records.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The sixty-fifth monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, June 4th, Vice-President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following members were present: Messr.s Ripstra, Puttkamer, Lewis, I. T. Kelly, Green, Verkler, W. F. Dunham, Mc Donald, Simpson, Excell, Michael, Blummenschein, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker and Dr. Bert.

Messrs. Sigmund Krausz, Chas. P. Burbach and Frank C. Higgins were elected to membership.

A motion was carried authorizing the President to appoint a committee of one to call upon Mr. Franklin Mac Veagh, Secretary of the Treasury, who is now in the city, to present a protest in the name of the Society against the Treasury Department permitting the striking of gold or other pieces from the dies used for minting private coins and especially those struck by the Mormons. The President appointed Mr. W. F. Dunham as such committee.

Mr. Holmes exhibited some gold dollars; Mr. Michael some quarter eagles; Mr. W. F. Dunham the new Canadian mint sovereigns, and Mr. Green some metal street car tickets and political medalets, including twenty varieties of the Wm. H. Harrison log cabin and other pieces.

The following magazines were received since last meeting: Philatelic West, Numismatische Correspondenz, Spink's Numismatic Circular and the Numismatist for May; auction satalogues from Henry Chapman, Elder, Green, Low and St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; catalogues with mixed prices from Baldwin and Egger Brothers; and a printed catalogue from Low.

Mr. Henry Chapman sent the Society a photograph of himself, and Mr. J. de Lagerberg some illustrations of new medals with clippings and letters relating to same. Mr. Verkler entertained the members with some banjo music.

Adjourned to meet July 2nd.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

A NEW VALUABLE BOOK FOR COLLECTORS OF AMERICAN COINS.

What we believe to be the most useful book on United States and Pioneer gold coins ever published, has just come to our notice. Mr. C. H. Shinkle has just completed and issued his new "U. S. Coin Values and Lists." The book lists all rare U. S. Coins and the Pioneer issues showing the actual prices paid for them at recent auction sales. It also contains a discriptive list of over two hundred of the rare U. S. Pattern cents, together with three large beautiful half tone plates, illustrating the rarer Pioneer coins.

The book will be found very useful to every collector of the United States series, and especially to the auction buyer. The price at which any certain coin sold for may be readily found. The book is brought up-to-date, containing some of the records made in June. Its published price is $1.00.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary on June 1st. From the report sent us by Mr. Granberg, we note that the affair was a most elaborate and enjoyable one. The presents were of great beauty and worth. Telegrams of congratulations came from Philadelphia, New York and Fort Worth.

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I have in stock at all times the finest scientific stock of shells in America. If you have a small collection and wish to add to it, or if you have a desire to start collecting shells I can help you, as my stock covers the entire World, and I am prepared to send assortments from any section or clime on approval to responsible buyers. I also have some of the best curios which I have been able to get in many foreign countries. Let me hear from you, stating what you collect. All lists free.

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1c blue, 1893, Provisional Govt.			.07
2c dull violet,	"	"	.03
5c black blue,	"	"	.10
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12c black,	"	"	.20
12c red lilac, red sur.	"	"	1.50
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Continental, ⅓ dollar. The reverse of this piece is similar to the Continental dollar of 1776.

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South Carolina, 1778. Two shil., six pence, and Three shil. and nine pence.

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Complete set of the Second Issue. Washington in oval gold frame; Levee scene. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c. Brown, green, lilac and carmine backs. Plain paper In about perfect condition. A very scarce set.

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Volume II. Whole Number 20 No. 8

MEHL'S Numismatic Monthly

¶ A High-Class . . . Illustrated Monthly Magazine

Published in the Interest of COINS and COIN COLLECTORS

AUGUST

1909

Containing in This Number Communications, Articles and Information About the A. N. A. Convention In Montreal, August 9-14, 1909

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR
SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

RESULTS

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Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

Vol. II. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, AUGUST, 1909 No. 8

Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully received. Contributions from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for

Denford Numismatic Society

Containing an Interesting Discussion of the Coinage of

CANADA

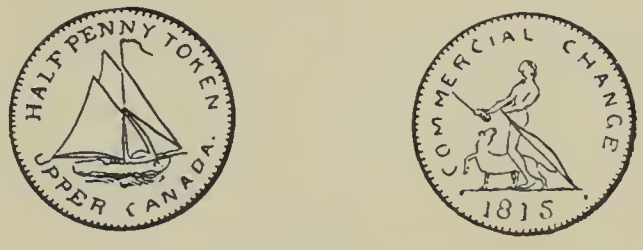
"How many of you are going to Montreal?" said Jennings. "I suppose their ice palace is a thing of the past by now, and one may venture without winter clothes."

" I guess so," said Blake. "I have been polishing up my French and saving my dollars for some time and I'm nearly ready now. I shall go if I am the only one from this State."

"I wish you joy," said Hill. "I am going for a few weeks' fishing about that time, and anyhow wild horses could not draw me to a convention."

"As you take more interest in Canadian coins than any of us," said Howard, "I would like to know which you consider their rarest coin."

"That is a hard question to answer," replied Blake. "A coin may be very rare and yet fail to bring much if offered at a sale. For instance—one can always buy a side view if he is willing to pay the price, and yet he may try for years to get a coin that is only rated rarity 2, and never be able to get it. There are two varieties of Breton 726, the 1815 Commercial Change Token. I have the one with the bowsprit below the letter A but I have never been able to get the variety with bowsprit above A.



Breton No. 726.
THE 1815 COMMERCIAL CHANGE TOKEN.

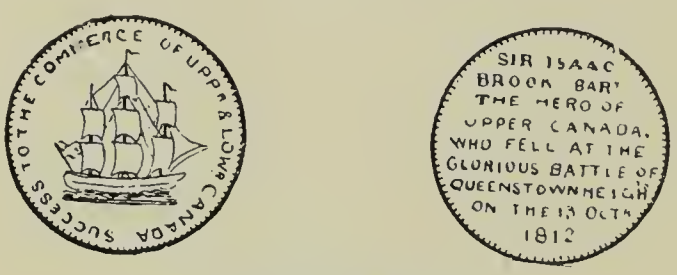
"They are cheap enough, I should think," said Howard. "What are they worth anyhow?"

"Mine is worth a dollar and a half," answered Blake, "but I'd cheerfully give three dollars for the other one, if fine. Then take the Brock tokens—Breton 723 and 725; they both have a ship on obverse, but different reverses; the first with the nine lines (1812) on reverse is common, but the one with the date 1816 in centre of reverse is rare in fine condition and easily worth from two to three dollars. In Frossards sale of the Hart collection in 1888, this variety, B725, sold for $2.55, while the nine lines brought only forty cents."

"What about the 'Barrel' tokens?" said Jennings. "Are they not considered rare?"

"Yes," replied Blake, "they are both rare, the one having 'Upper Canada' on the barrel is easily worth from two to three dollars, while the one having the word 'Jamaica' on it is worth from ten to twelve dollars if fine."

"The same value as the big Lesslie two-penny piece," said Jennings.


SUCCESS TO THE COMMERCE OF UPPER CANADA
SIR ISAAC BROCK BART THE HERO OF UPPER CANADA WHO FELL AT THE GLORIOUS BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN HEIGHTS ON THE 13 OCTR 1812

THE BROCK TOKEN.
Breton No. 723.

"No," was the reply, "the Jamaica barrel is worth more than the big Lesslie; that is only worth from five to eight dollars."

"You do not think much then of the issue of the Copper Company of Upper Canada?" asked Howard.

"No," was the reply. "The modern restrikes of these pieces place them on a par with the Berlin and Bytown checks—pure fakes."

"What about the Montreal bouquet sous?" asked Evans.

"A very fine series," was the reply. "For my own part I value them more than any other Canadian coins, they are strictly Canadian; and the legends partly French and partly English are emblematic of the union of the two great races in Canada. There are only four sous that I lack and they are very rare pieces—Breton 672, 673, 675 and 703."

"Which do you consider the rarest sou you have?" asked Jennings. "It's hard to say," was the answer . "I have B677, 681 and 690 and they are of about the same rarity, though the prices paid differed greatly, the cheapest was B681, that only cost me one cent, B677 cost six dollars, but I gave ten dollars for B690. I consider each of them easily worth from twelve to fifteen dollars in fine condition."

"What about 689?" asked Jennings.

"You mean the restrikes? Well, I do not place much value on them," was the reply. "I place any rarity 2½ sou above 689."

"Which do you consider the rarest 2½ sou?" was asked.

"That is another hard question to answer as degrees of rarity have changed since 1894; but I should say 698 is, but 696 and 706 run it very close. These three sous are each worth from four to five dollars if fine. After these coins 676, 710 and 671 thick flan, these are worth from three to four dollars each when fine, then 708, 685, 701, 682, 709, 711 are each worth from two to three dollars when fine."

"What about the brass sous?" was asked.

"I would advise anyone buying brass sous to do so in daylight," said Blake. "Many of the sous are found in dark (red) and light copper, and a light copper sou rubbed up will look like brass by gas light, especially if placed side by side with a dark copper one, the only way to be sure is to compare it with one you know to be really brass, the brass 674 is brass, but most of the other so called brass sous are nothing but light copper, when this is so, they are worth no more than usual. Besides the different varieties in edge and flans of 674, I have 679, 683, 684, 691 and 704 in brass and there may be

others that I have not seen, any of these are worth from three to four dollars if fine, except 674, which I value at about two dollars."

"What about 712?" Howard asked. "You have not mentioned it yet."

"I question very much," Blake replied, "whether this sou is genuine; it is, I believe generally admitted that it is an alteration from 691; anyhow, I leave it out of the series."

"But are there not any other rare Canadians besides those you have mentioned?" was asked.

"By all means," was the reply. "The side views are really rare and worth from fifteen to twenty five dollars, and the less known City Bank muled penny having the Obv. of B526 and Rev. of B521 is worth as much as a side view. It is well to remember, however, that some of the Montreal pennies are found muled with Australian tokens of more recent date."

"Rare though the side views are, the 'Vexator Canadiensis' 1811, tokens, B558-559, are of far more historical and numismatic interest; they are always poorly struck and of rude design and workmanship, but of the greatest interest to all students of Canadian history. Perfect specimens are worth from three to five dollars."

"Then there are the Halifax N. S. tokens— these are an interesting series though none of them are rare if we except the 'Success' piece of B895, and the 'Convenience of Trade,' 1814 token, these are each worth two or three dollars when fine. Many of these tokens have a ship on the reverse—one of Britain's 'Dreadnoughts' of a century ago.,

"When I said none of these were rare I should except one variety of the 'Barry' token, B891. There are three distinct varieties of this obverse, and one of them I cannot get, it is the small bust with date touching he bust. I have seen it but have never been able to get a fine one. Then there are the 'Black' tokens, the one without the firm's name, B892, is much scarcer than the other. These are worth one dollar each. There are also other tokens and the regular issues of 1823 to 1856. New Brunswick has nothing extra rare. The St. John's half penny is the scarcest—worth about one dollar."

"You are forgetting the McDermott card," said Howard.

"I do not collect store cards," Blake replied, "unless they were actually used as currency, so I pass that one.

,"Prince Edward Island comes next and I consider the Wheatsheaf half penny, B916, one of the rarest of Canadian coins—in really fine condition—well struck up. It is worth from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars.

"The Hudson Bay tokens have declined in value of late, and five dollars is enough for a set—but the 1820 Northwest Company's token, with the beaver on rev., B925, is really rare, it is found in both copper and brass. I have it in copper, but I have my doubts about the brass ones—they are too new. Mine has evidently been worn for years and I consider it perfectly genuine. This piece is (in copper) worth from fifteen to twenty-five dollars."

"Then there are the many so-called doubtful pieces—non-local tokens would be a better term—in the sale of the Hart collection in 1888, catalogued by the elder Frossard, many of these went cheap, a lot of thirty-five pieces with the reverse—SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE sold for 4 cents each. Thirty-two of these had a ship; two had a bust, and one, a harp on obverse. They would be cheap at twenty-five cents each today. Take the one with bust on obv. and S. C. & C. on rev., B1002, there are three varieties of bust, and one of them is really rare—it is the one having same bust as the common var. of 1007, which has COMMERCIAL CHANGE for rev. Frossard says the bust is that of George Canning, the celebrated British statesman, the rare

var. of 1007 has the same bust as 1006. which is also found on the common var. of 1002. This is said, by the same authority, to be the bust of Sir Robert Peel. The third var. of 1002 is, I consider, meant for Peel also. The rare vars. of 1002 and 1007 are worth from five to ten dollars each."

"They seem to be a muled up lot," said Howard.

"They are," was the reply. "The 'No Labor—No Bread' token, B1010, has three vars. The one that is a mule of the other two is much the scarcest, and worth one dollar. Then there are the bust—rev. Harp 1820 tokens, B1012, there are many vars. of these, but the copper ones are the scarcest, one variety has the date of 1825. It is very rare, but a good many altered dates, from 1820 to 1825 have discredited it somewhat."

"Breton, whose catalogue of Canadian coins is the best yet published, finishes the series with the North American token. B1013. Many of our catalogues claim it for us, but I think Canada has the best right to it.

A RARE BLACKSMITH TOKEN.

"The 'Blacksmith's' tokens are interesting also. Take Scott's copper catalogue, 1893 edition, Canada, doubtful 58. This bust is found on several tokens—one unrecorded by Scott has for reverse RISING SUN TAVERN. it is very rare, and I hope to find out something about it while in Montreal, as it is said to belong to that city. Another 'blacksmith' has on obverse the Union Jack in oval, a branch of laurel at each side. Reverse, an anchor—these are very rude pieces, but are rare, and worth from three to five dollars each."

"Well, I hope you will have a very pleasant time," said Jennings, and this seemed to be the wish of all the members.

It is our business to keep tab on all high records of U. S. Coins, but it seems that there is always some class of collectors whose tremendous purchases never reach the ears of the average collector. An Indiana correspondent writes that he now wants to sell his 1804 dollar that he "took it in" his store some fifteen years aao. He also intimates that he notes that the Stickney dollar sold for $3,600 but he "tells me right now that no such money will buy his dollar, as he has been offered nearly three times that amount. It is strange how these "offers" bob up so often and never materialize.

A large number of sample copies of the Monthly is sent out each month to names we receive during the month. To those who receive this this number of the Monthly as a sample copy we want you to seize your opportunity now and send in your subscription. Fifty cents will bring this excellent magazine to you for a whole year.

Subscribe for the MONTHLY.

"It is pleasing to note that the Numismatic Monthly is making phenomenal strides toward the front rank of Numismatic magazines."

J. A. KELLY

The Chicago Numismatic Society

The 66th monthly meeting of the above named society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, July 2d, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following 19 members responded to roll call: Messrs. J. T. Kelly, Green, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Michael, Vercouter, Blumenschein, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Scve. sen, Loer, J. A. Kelley, Smith, Krausz and Dr. Bert.

A telegram with greetings to the society was received from Mr. Frank C. Higgins. Mr. W. F. Dunham, committee appointed to wait upon Mr. MacVeagh, reported that he was unable to see the Secretary, and after some discussion on the legal aspect of the matter of restriking private issues of coins, report was accepted and committee discharged. A motion was carried that it is the sense of the Society that it depreciates attemps at resriking coins from any private dies whatever and that it is hoped that no authority be granted by the Government to restrike any such coins. A paper on United States half cents was read by Mr. W. F. Dunham in which the much disputed matter of which of the rarities are original and which restrikes was gone into, bringing out a lively discussion.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Mehl's Monthly, Spink's Circular, the Numismatist and Philatelic West, all for June; auction catalogs from Elder and Low; and catalogues with fixed prices from Hess and H. S. Rosenberg.

Adjourned to meet August 6th. BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views expressed by our readers. Our columns are always open for communications of general interest. But we are pleased to state that the views expressed by Messrs. Tracy and Morey in their following communications coincide precisely with our views on the same subject.—Ed.

B. Max Mehl, Esq., Chicago, July 9th, 1909.
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Sir:

The only suggestion I have to make—or the most important one—is the matter of **instructing the boys** in numismatics appeals to me strongly.

I suggest that discussion be held as to the best manner of doing this—by special offers of small and varied collections for beginners—or special rates on the Numismatist or the establishment of the "Numismatist, Jr.," especially for beginners, or any other method which may appeal to the meeting at Montreal.

"Tis inclination shapes the growing mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

Very respectfully, G. W. TRACY.

Mr. B. Max Mehl, Boston, Mass., July 11th, 1909.

Dear Sir: There are a few things that in my mind should be done by the A. N. A. which I think will tend to its increase in members and effectiveness. A department should be devoted in its official organ to the Young Collectors, describing common issues, not only United States, but all countries, giving advice as to the care of coins, what to collect, etc. In this way a wide interest will be awakened among the boys who will be the future collectors.

I think it is time that our Canadian brethren were recognized and that the presidency go to them for a year at least.

I like your magazine and wish you so much success that you will be able to hold out as long as you live. Yours very truly, H. E. MOREY.

The Crossroads Numismatic Club

Twenty-third monthly meating, held on Friday, July 23.

Present—Messrs. Howe, Barn, Green, Younger, Wood, Clubb, Hand, Smoke, Lowchap, Mann, Bee, Maxmell.

After the weiners and beer had been thoroughly enjoyed President Mann called the club to order at 9 p. m., but Mr. Clubb proposed that there was no occasion for selecting him for public reproof. He insisted that he was perfectly sober though the weiners were rather strong.

After quiet had been restored with some difficulty, Mr. Younger gave some interesting particulars of medals issued in honor of the Sons of the Revolution, and showed some rare business cards issued by Pittsburgh butchers.

The president showed some tokens bearing the arms of Dublin with leg., also some trial pieces for state coinage prepared under the direction of William Penn.

Mr. Howe showed a nickel without the word "CENTS," the issue of that variety has since been discontinued: also a very rare war token with the legend, "Shoot him on the spoot."

Mr. Green showed a cent of the year 1877.

Mr. Wood had a splendid series of the cast money of Morocco as an exhibit, and gave a most interesting account of their production and issue.

Mr. Clubb showed some signs of awakening at this time and insisted on making an exhibit of some Zodical coins of India and read a paper on the same, which we reserve for a future issue.

Messrs. Lowchapp and Bee made exhibits of theirselves.

Mr. Maxmell showed some large coins of China, and gave a most interesting account of the same, he drew particular attention to the fact that many varieties were found holed.

An informal discussion followed, respecting the choice of the club for the office of president of the A. N. A., at the forthcoming convention at Montreal, and it was unanimously decided to support the election of Brother H—— as president of the Association. Mr. Clubb said he had heard that Montreal was dry on Sundays, and advised any member going there to take proper precautions.

It being past midnight, the club adjourned to meet on Friday, August 13th.

Local Organizations

by HOWLAND WOOD, F. R. N. S.

Chairman of the Board of Governors, American Numismatic Association.

The American Numismatic Association is an organization composed of hundreds of coin collectors throughout the country. Many of these members are known to one another only through their membership in the A. N. A. and its official organ, The Numismatist. Except in the larger cities the members are unorganized. The Association has done a great work in bringing the collectors together in the way it has, but the country is so large and the general organization so widespread, the Association by itself cannot bring all of the members into the closest touch desirable. The formation of local societies can carry on the work the rest of the way.

It is natural that in an association so large and with so many diverse interests the general policy of progression must be a broad one. The continued success of the organization must be the first aim of the officers, but how to keep this up so that the Association is better and stronger each year is oftentimes a problem. The A. N. A. holds but few meetings and frequent conferences cannot therefore be had. What is done can be done only slowly and cautiously. The polices of the officers are guided chiefly through correspondence and by informal conferences with those members who are the more accessible. This is fairly satisfactory, but not wholly so. As it has always been the endeavor to have the various officers chosen from the different parts of the country the interests of the different localities are thereby looked after.

A powerful factor for bringing up and discussing improvements and needs lies in the different local numismatic organiaztions. By these means numbers of collectors can get together and make recommendations to the National Association. Up to date very little on this order has been done. Numismatics in general and the Association in particular would be greatly benefited by an increased number of local organizations. The association can help found these societies and this work should be one of the future duties of the American Numismatic Association. In other words the A. N. A. can help unorganized communities to form units, and, these in turn can help the A. N. A. by suggestions and new ideas.

ACKNOWLEDGED WITH THANKS.

Clippings from Messrs. J. Gibbs, A. H. Johnson, J. A. Foster, A. H. Mittenthal, C. A. White, A. S. Elwell, H. H. Martin, S. H. Hamer.

While we are unable to always print all the clippings so kindly sent us by our friends, we appreciate them very much, as at times, some of them prove very interesting. We are always glad to hear from our readers with anything which they think may interest our readers.

Mr. Shinkle's new book on U. S. Coin Values and lists, has found great favor among the American collectors, as is evidenced from the satisfactory sale of the books since its issue. According to our belief, no collector of coins, especially the United States series, can afford to be without a copy of this valuable book. Its price of $1.00 is within reach of all. It may be had from B. Max Mehl at its published price of $1.00, post free.

THE A. N. A. PRESIDENCY.

We regret that we were unable to induce Dr. Henderson or any of his supporters to send us something for publication for this issue of the Monthly. We would have been glad to hear their "side of the story." It has been our desire from the outset to be as fair and impartial in this campaign as we know how. While the editor's vote was promised to one candidate, the free and liberal use of the columns of the Numismatic Monthly were offered to both Mr. Higgins and Dr. Henderson, as we believe that the members of the Association have a right to know just on what platform each candidate seeks the highest office in the Association.

Notwithstanding the unresponsiveness of some of our members, we are pleased to be able to publish in this issue several communications from various members, including one from Mr. Higgins. The Montlhy, as mentioned before, is impartial in this race, and only desires to suggest to the members of the A. N. A. to carefully study the issues advanced by both candidates and cast their votes according to their own dictation and what they believe would be to the best interest of the Association.

In absence of any statement from Dr. Henderson, we are unable to express an opinion as to the issues advanced by him. But judging from his past record in the Association affairs and our high personal regard for him, we have not the slightest doubt that he would make an admirable president.

The vast numismatic knowledge of Mr. Higgins and his wide acquaintance in the entire numismatic world would make him one of the most efficient officers we have had, and the platform on which he seeks the office of president seems to us to be as fair and sane as any A. N. A. member could possibly desire.

The American Numismatic Association is assured of an excellent administration either way the election at Montreal turns.

We were a trifle dissapointed in the unresponsiveness of some of the leading members of the A. N. A. from whom we hoped to be favored with a short article on an A. N. A. topic. We believe, however, that this number of the monthly is up to its standard, and, undoubtedly, the many interesting and timely articles of this issue will appeal to many of our readers. The campaign for the A. N. A. presidency is touched upon in an interesting and impartial manner.

We are always more than pleased to welcome contributions from those interested in our science; but the publication of such articles or communications cannot be held to be an endorsement by the editor of the views expressed.

The Denver mint is the treasure vault of the nation, with $370,000,000 in gold stored in its coffers.

Subscribe for the MONTHLY.

Through the kindness of Mr. Elwell we learn of the death on June 2d of Henry Joseph Mickley of Philadelphia. His father was Joseph J. Mickley of the first of the great American Numismatists whose collection when sold forty years ago was the finest ever offered up to that time and contained the famous Mickley 1804 dollar.

Suggestion for a Year-Book for the A. N. A.

Davenport, Iowa, July 15, 1909.

Mr. B. Max Mehl, Editor,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Mr. Mehl:

In response to your request of the 5th inst. relative to what should be attempted by the Association at its Montreal convention, I would like to suggest that a Year Book be seriously considered. This would naturally contain a detailed account of the convention proceedings, giving the addresses and lectures in full; the reports of committees, a description of the exhibits, a suitable number of portraits, a complete list of members, and full information as to the contents of the Association's library.

B. H. SAXTON

This is merely a rough outline, and the plans for the actual publication could be elaborated upon as might seem best. The account of the convention need not be a newsy write-up, as we will have the benefit of that in the current numismatic publications, but a complete, business-like report of the proceedings from start to finish.

My reasons for urging a consideration of the Year Book are as follows: Only a small portion of the members of the Association find it possible to attend the convention, and yet we are all deeply interested in all that is done; such a publication would add much value to a membership in the A. N. A. and would be an additional inducement for other collectors to become members; added to year by year it would form a most interesting portion of our libraries; in a widely separated membership too great importance cannot be placed upon the personal element, upon the fact that each member is really identified with the organization. Every one of us interested in the welfare of the Association and believing that there are great possibilities ahead must also realize that a fraternal spirit is absolutely essential, and the more this spirit can be broadened and intensified among the entire membership the greater will be the progress. I am aware that much work and expense are necessary in its preparation, but the work can be paid for, and the live members will surely not object to any reasonable price for their copies.

There is another thing which I believe should prove of great value to the membership, and that is an annual district convention, in such districts as care to hold them, about six months after the national convenion. I will venture to say that a representative number would be able and willing to attend, and there is no reason why such a meeting should not be interesting and profitable.

In theory the A. N. 9. is very broad in its scope; this theory will be more nearly lived up to when more practical encouragement is given the members who seldom, if ever, can attend a national convention, who are not so situated that a membership in a local numismatic society is possible, who have not the advantage of whatever benefit a museum might afford and who never see the inside of a dealer's office or an auction room. Yours very truly,

B. H. SAXTON.

CLIPPED SILVER COINS OF CANADA NOW REDEEMABLE AT A DISCOUNT.

From a clipping from the Toronto World, kindly sent us by Mr. J. Gibbs, we learn that clipped Canadain silver coins are now redeemable.

The punishment for mutilating and attempting to pass mutilated coins is not generally understood and is so severe that there is a reluctance to prosecute and as a consequence many innocent persons are put to inconvenience and loss, being only able to dispose of them as old silver at a mere fraction of their nominal value.

In order to relieve such persons and at the same time to keep the currency clean, the minister of finance has now authorized the assistant receivers-general to take such coins at a discount of 25 per cent off their face value, so that they may be recoined at the mint.

It seems, from the above report, that the Canadian government has at last decided to do something regarding the mutilated silver that was in general circulation until forced out by the public during the past ten years.

About eight years ago Mr. Gibbs got out a petition and had it circulated requesting the government to redeem it in about the same way that they have now decided on.

SOMETHING MORE THAN POLITICS.

Thanks to the amusing and entertaining letters of "Will" and "Jack" which we were so fortunate to obtain for publication, it occurred to the editor that politics, while a pretty good thing, does not pay printer's or any other important bills. And it also reminds me that I have a more serious business to attend to—that of buying and selling coins. Politics will shortly be over, and I would like to hear from all who desire to buy or sell anything in the Numismatic line. I am in better position than ever before to serve you most satisfactorily.

THE SMALLEST EUROPEAN COIN.

The very smallest coin now current in Europe, and the one having the least value, is the Greek lepton. The lepton is, according to the decimal monetary system, current money in all countries belonging to the Latin union. Some idea of this valueless little disk of copper may be gained from the following: The lepton is the one-hundredth part of a drachme. The Greek drachme usually passes for the same value that the franc piece does. The franc is worth a small fraction over nineteen cents, American money, which would make the Greek lepton worth less than one-fifth of a cent.

Greece has no silver or gold money in general circulation. Such being the case business is chiefly conducted "on paper."

Mr. Higgins' Views on the A. N. A. Campaign

Editor Mehl's Numismatic Monthly. New York, July 12, 1909.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your generous invitation to those interested in the A. N. A. Convention of 1909 to make use of your columns in expressing their views, I will endeavor to thank you by being as concise as possible.

As I view the contest from this end of the glass I could wish that the government of the A. N. A. were like that of old Japan—divided between a Mikado who was paid divine honors, enthroned in splendor, saluted as son of the Sun, brother of the Moon and Stars as well as a few other things and a Tycoon who did the work and at whom the guns of Japan's enemies were invariably pointed.

If I could run for Tycoon alone my esteemed opponent might be Mikado forever with my most benevolent benediction.

We are, this year, having the first semblance of an ethical, parliamentary campaign the A. N. A. has yet known, and the first in which it has been declared to have a tangible existence otherwise than as the privately owned subscription list of its official but privately controlled organ.

The New York Numismatic Club has nominated a ticket so strong, so popular and so impartial in its selection of representative American Numismatists from north, south, east and west that the efforts of opposition have been almost exclusively confined to attempts to disrupt it and induce individual candidates to accept opposition nominations. Eight of our principal candidates have been so approached and steadfastly declined to shift their allegiance.

The ludicrous effort to set up a "West against East" issue has been laughed out of existence principally by the representatives of the real West. An outcry against the espousal of our cause by one dealer has been signed and circulated by FOUR dealers.

The "Numismatic" platform, if I may so term it, which is now going before members of the A. N. A. tells its own story of desire to create of the A. N. A. a great and powerful National institution of specialized learning, backed up by men who are students, thinkers and leaders in Numismatic science.

The "Service" platform so far circulated claims "honors" due for service in entertaining past conventions and "rights" founded upon alleged "precedents," which the history of the A. N. A. shows to have never existed even in the slightest degree.

I adhere to my contention that the broadening and extension of Numismatic science is to be desired far beyond any other consideration and while we appreciate and enjoy the many phases of generous hospitality extended to convention visitors that so far as the real business of Numismatic science is concerned we had better walk to our conventions and banquet on sandwiches and coffee than retard the progress of Numismatic science in the United States year after year by handing out the greatest offices in the association in return for the biggest plates of ice cream and the longest trips to adjacent pleasure resorts. We cannot confide the upraising of future Numismatists to other than competent and qualified Numismatic teachers.

This is not the austerity of an anchorite but the sober reflection of a man who loves fun and a good time with the best in the A. N. A. and can laugh and play as much and as long as the most genial member, but just as church picnics are not church services, mere convention joys are not Numismatics.

If the majority in the A. N. A. think otherwise the "Numismatic" ticket is going to be badly defeated.

FRANK C. HIGGINS, F. R. N. S.,
President of the New York Numismatic Club.

The New York Ticket

Owing to some slight difference in names between the proxies sent out by the Secretary of the A. N. A. and those sent out by the N. Y. Campaign Committee, we have been asked to publish the complete list of candidates nominated by the N. Y. Numismatic Club. It will be noticed that Mr. Howland Wood is a candidate for membership on the Board of Governors,. but his name is not on the ballot proxy sent out by the General Secretary

For President—Frank C. Higgins, of New York.

For First Vice-President—William W. C. Wilson, of Montreal.

For Second Vice-President, H. O. Granberg, of Oshkosh, Wis.

For General Secretary, Frank G. Duffield, of Baltimore, Md.

For Treasurer, D. A. Williams, of Baltimore, Md.

For Librarian—Ben G. Green, of Chicago.

For Chairman Board of Governors—William F. Dunham, of Chicago

For Members of Board of Governors—Howland Wood, of Boston; **J. H. Clapp,** of Washington, D. C.; **Edgar H. Adams,** of New York, and **P. O. Tremblay,** of Montreal.

On Change

As swiftly we're hurled through this busy old world,
We're subject to change all the way.
It's cold, then it's hot, and we never know what
Will fall to our lot the next day.

Our opinions we change, and we try to arrange
To have a few changes of rags,
If we don't change our brand, there'll some of us land
Where they send them for carrying "jags."

The twenty in gold we tried hard to hold
Is now far beyond our range,
And even the dollar we worked so to collar
Is gone, and we have but the change.

The unchangeable kind are quite hard to find,
But this thing is true, never fear,
The A. N. A. is here to stay—
It only grows better each year. —D. A. WILLIAMS.

REMARKABLE PRICES AT SALE OF OLD ANGLO-SAXON COINS.

London, July 10.—Some remarkable examples of Anglo-Saxon coinage has been offered for sale at Sotheby's, at the dispersal of the well-known Rashleight collection. A sum of $7,185 was realized for 124 lots, no less than $2,245 being paid for two rare silver pennies of Wiglaf, King of Mercia, while a penny of Eagberht, King of Kent, changed hands for $765, and one of Eadvald, of East Anglia, for $260.

The collection belonged to Evelyn W. Rashleigh, of Stoketon, Saltash, Cornwall, and is said to have occupied 120 years in its formation.

During the Civil War Irish "money of necessity" was struck and Inchiquin, Kilkenny, Ormonde, Dublin and Cork coins of such were seen in the last day's portion of the Rashleigh sale. What Sir Boyle Roche would have described as "that rare bird," a gold farthing of St. Patrick appeared, and as numismatists deem it to be

Letters Between Two Live Coin Collectors

My Dear Will:

Say, but this Mehl is a smart lad; he is right on his job every minute. I wonder how he got hold of our letters, published in the last Monthly? Coins and collecting now seem to have been forgotten, everything is politics now-a-days. I think I will vote for that New York man, he has a swell line of ancestors, and I think will deliver the goods all right. That booklet they just got out has a lot of convincing arguments in it, and if they can do half that they say they will, things ought to be humming the next year. The only thing that is worrying me is that A. N. A. affairs will be so lively and the numismatic tension so strenuous in the future, no one will have time to collect coins. Have not time to write you what is obverse and what is reverse on our United States coins. I have been trying to study these out and am all balled up. I am going to the convention, would not miss it for a thousand dollars. I take it you will go. JACK.

My Dear Jack:

You may be right, but I think you are wrong. My vote will most likely go for the Doctor, only I am waiting to hear what he has to say. It is up to him to tell what he is going to do. Those New York ideas sound well in their book, but "nihil faciendo" when it comes to working them out on our unresponsive organization. Don't believe anything you hear about any man being a "Dealer's Candidate." Dealers have just one vote each, like ordinary mortals and they have all they can do to look after their own business without trying to run the A. N. A. One of the merchants, however, is quite a gentle joker in his way and is always bringing out some novelty. He is one of the best boys in the bunch, but don't you tell him so. That was a good one on somebody. In Mehl's last he said he was pleased to give an article in that issue from both candidates, the Doctor's article went by default, which was properly explained. But where is the one from the other candidate, unless it is the one on page 107? Both candidates are good men and the Association will prosper under whichever one gets in. Our present president is an able officer and is one of the best workers we ever had, and the coming convention ought to give him an ovation.

It is very doubtful if I get to the convention, but am going to do my best to get there. If you don't see me there you must let me know all about it. WILL.

---

unique it was not surprising that Mr. Spink had to give £83 (about $402) for it. On the obverse King David, crowned, kneels to the left and plays upon a harp. St. Patrick, engaged in his hobby of driving out snakes, is shown on the reverse.

The 1663 pattern crown of Thomas Simon, known to collectors in about a score examples, is no longer held to be the corner coin of a collection, and fell at £63 (about $325.00). Of the scottish series, the best was a Mary ryal, 1555, £23 5s (about $112). The total of the nine days' sale was £7,0007 8s (about $34,000).

New York Numismatic Club

Eighth regular meeting, July 9, 1909.

Present—Messrs. Adams, Barnet, Clark, Eaton, Elder, Frey, Hayes, Higgins, Kennedy, Kohler, de Lagerberg, Lindenberg, Nagy, Smith, Osborn, Podhaiski, Raymond, Ryder, Scott, Smith, Webster, Weil, White, Wilson.

President Higgins called the meeting to order at 9 p. m. He remarked at length upon A. N. A. politics and the probable success of the club's nominees at the Montreal convention.

He then discoursed upon the limitations of the club's usefulness, and as to the serious and non-serious collector; the true numismatist, serious, from the standpoint of the library; on the other hand, the new collector, like ourselves when boys, delighted with our cigarbox of old coins. Hundreds of grown collectors never pass beyond the cigarbox stage. We seek to see new societies formed, the great numismatic need of collectors in this country. There is a great absence of contact among our New York collectors, which contact our club is trying to effect. We are trying to erect a standard. He alluded to the magnificent institution, the American Numismatic Society, and likened it to a magnificent safe, containing one of the finest collections in the world. In speaking of the A. N. A., he spoke of its great numbers of imaginary collectors, of the non-serious class; although a large number take the numismatic publications of Europe, and some belong to European societies. He said many of the nobility of Europe are ardent numismatists.

The question arises, shall the A. N. A. become a great numismatic and learned body for America, or be as heretofore, a large body of collectors, of the non-serious class; grown collectors still in the "cigarbox of old coins" stage; with a limited number of good numismatists, those of the serious class, sitting back and merely looking on. Shall we become numismatists, or remain purile collectors?

Mr. Wilson of Montreal remarked as to the political situation there.

Mr. Nicklewicz, the Secretary, strongly urged the co-operation of the club members in his efforts to make the reports of the club's meetings interesting and valuable reading. That members give him full and detailed descriptions of exhibits, with devices, legends in full, and history, and if possible, good rubbings or photographs, for illustration in the Numismatist and Mehl's Monthly. He highly praised Mr. Mehl's kindness and good offices for the club in printing full reports of its meetings.

President Higgins, at close of the Secretary's remarks, suggested a vote of thanks to Mr. Mehl, and upon putting the question, the club heartily voted its thanks to him.

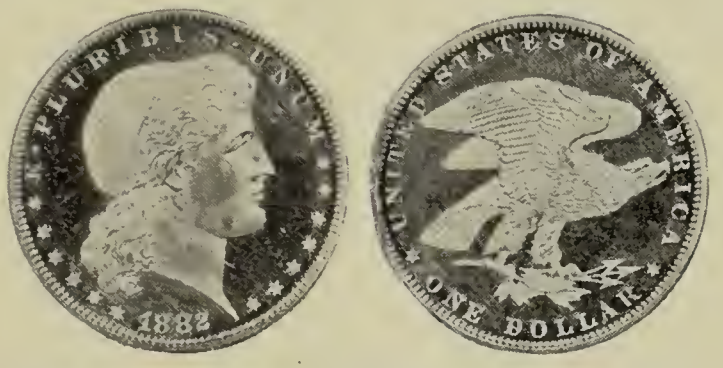
The following gentlemen were made members:

Messrs. H. J. Osborn, 54 Park Ave., Passic, N. J.; D. Macon Webster, 25 Broad St., N. Y. City; Alfred J. White, 27 Thomas St., N. Y. City.

As at the next stated meeting on August 13 many members of the club will be in Montreal, it was decided to hold next meeing on the third Friday of the month, August 20.

Mr. White, who is producing "Coins of the World," a manual of current coins and values for bankers and numismatists, with an account of ancient coins, exhibited sample pages, and beautiful halftone illustrations in facsimile from photographs, to be used in the book.

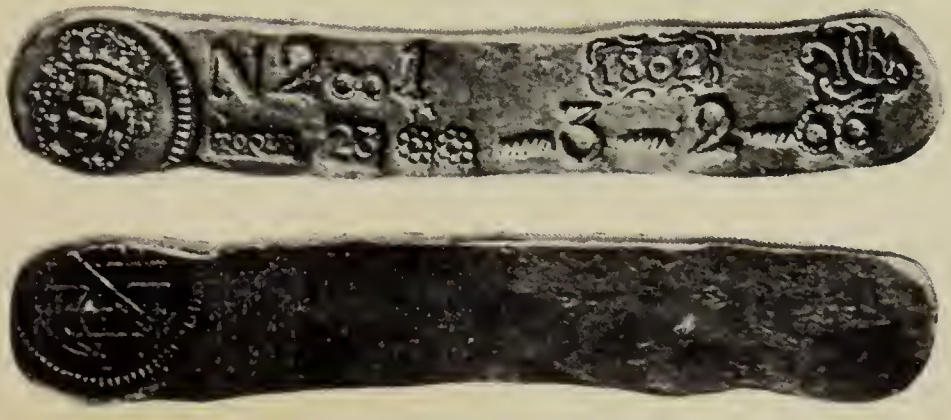
Some exhibits follow:



MORGAN'S BEAUTIFUL PATTERN DOLLAR IN SILVER,
An Extremely Rare Coin.

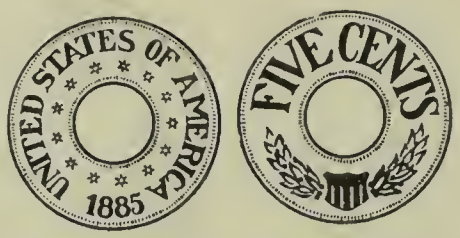
Mr. Adams—One of the rarest silver dollars issued at the U. S. mint; designed by George T. Morgan, a mint engraver; obv.: handsome head of Liberty to right, with flowing hair bound behind with band inscribed LIBERTY. U. S. Shields in ears for ear-rings; around, thirteen stars, and E PLURIBUS UNUM; below, 1882. Rev.: starding eagle with wings partly open. In talons, three arrows and olive branch; around, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ONE DOLLAR. This dollar, in silver, was unknown to Dr. R. C. Davis, the pattern expert, whose list appeared some years ago in the "Coin Collector's Journal." Also pattern 20 cents in nickel. Obv.: seated female to left; sea in distance, with steamship, 1875. Rev.: The adopted die of the year. Davis did not know of this design in nickel. The coin is of extreme rarity.

Mr. Imhoff (by Mr. Adams)—A very interesting siege piece; silver, circular; struck at the siege of Zava, 1815, in one of Napoleon's campaigns. Obv.: In center of a small field, a small crowned eagle; on one side of which, ZAVA; on the other side of eagle, 1815. Rev.: Small square stamp inscribed 2.0 9F .20c (2 ounces, 9 francs, 20 (?).)



UNIQUE GOLD BAR OF BRAZIL.

Mr. Nagy—Unique gold bar of Brazil, of Don Juan, Prince Regent ,1799-1817. Barrinhas de ours or "Bar of Gold." At left, punch mark; arms of Portugal; a shield crowned; next, in upper row, the number N2001; date 1802 in cartouche; at end, punch mark monogram VCR; in lower row, TOQUE; the fineness, 23; two ornaments, 3-2-66; the Troy weight, 3 oz. 2 dwt.—296.41 gr. Rev.: at end, opposite shield, punch, bearing globe; length 62, width 11. This bar is dated eight years earlier than others known. From these bars, Moffat and Kohler, the California coiners, are thought to have taken their idea of bars and ingots to pass as money.



VERY RARE U. S. FIVE CENT NICKEL PATTERN.
Perforated Center.

Mr. Ryder—Cent and five cent nickel patterns, 1885; excessively rare; extremely fine; but one other set known in proof condition.

At the meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held July 9, a vote of thanks was given to B. Max Mehl, for his kindness in publishing full reports of its meetings in the "Numismatic Monthly."

My Dear Mehl: I take great pleasure in sending you the vote of thanks above, and also add my own personal thanks for printing my reports in full, without change or cutting. Yours sincerely,

HERBERT NICKLEWICZ, Secretary.

MR. NICKLEWICZ, SECRETARY OF THE N. Y. NUMISMATIC CLUB, WITHDRAWS FROM ITS CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

[The following was received from Mr. Nicklewicz, requesting us to publish it in this issue of the Numismatic Monthly.—Ed.]

To the American Numismatic Association:

Having already served on the committee named by the N. Y. Numismatic Club to secure Mr. Higgins' nomination for President, I was rather surprised (in my absence from the June meeting of the Club, while confined to the house), to find myself again on a campaign committee, to further the interest of the Club's nominees for A. N. A. officers, etc.

For the following reasons: That politics are rather distasteful to me; that I have not met with said committee and am in utter ignorance of its doings; that I do not admire all of the methods adapted in this campaign, and therefore am not in accord with the other committeemen; and that I, inadvertently, being very busy, omitted, at the July club meeting, to announce my withdrawal from the committee.

I herewith announce my withdrawal from said committee and desire to disclaim any and all participation in its proceedings. Respectfully,

HERBERT NIKLEWICZ.

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Whole Number 21

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

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Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully received. Contributions from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for

THE 1909 MONTREAL CONVENTION OF THE American Numismatic Association

A Successful and Profitable Numismatic Gathering, With an Abundance of Enjoyable Social Features.

As Seen by FRANK G. DUFFIELD and "L'ALOUETTE."

The Montreal Convention of the A. N. A. is now a matter of history, and when the members read of the unanimous election of Dr. Henderson as President, some will probably ask, "What was all the political commotion about, anyway?" Still, it must be said that the convention had more of politics than numismatics to it. The contest for President had been carried on for weeks, and it seemed as if a harmonious gathering was out of the question. Before the convention was opened Tuesday morning it was evident that the friends of Dr. Henderson held a big majority of the proxies, and anything they desired could have been accomplished, had they made use of their strength. Several conferences were held between representatives of both sides in the hope of adjusting the matters in dispute and keeping politics from the floor of the convention, and this was successful after the session of Tuesday morning. Everything was not settled as everybody would have had it, but the result will undoubtedly be satisfactory to the majority of the members.

The one thing upon which all agreed was that the local committee knew how to entertain visitors. This committee was composed of Messrs. Ludger Gravel, P. O. Tremblay and James Reid. All three were on the alert to make everything pleasant and agreeable during our stay. Headquarters were at the St. Lawrence Hall Hotel, and as each member arrived he was presented with a neat badge and a copy of the official program. The badge bore the arms of the city of Montreal, with the inscription "American Numismatic Association Convention, 1909," with white and brown ribbons attached.

From all points of the compass came they, from north, west, east and south. The "avant garde" of the numismatic cohorts struck Montreal as early as Saturday morning, August 7th, and they kept coming right up to the climax of the following Friday.

The convention of 1909 is as unforgettable as a cyclone and it left a [illegible] same kind of a trail in its path.

The politics immediately preceding had left no doubt in the minds of the oncomers that there was destined to be a "hot time in the old town" for several nights, and the best description which could be given on arrival of each eager delegate was that of an animated question mark with a suit-case.

The delegates of the New York Numismatic Club were probably the first to arrive on the scene.

As nominators of a leading Montreal citizen, W. W. C. Wilson, for the first Vice Presidency, and clamorers for many reforms, their first business was a caucus with the Canadian contingent, all solid Wilson men and sympathizing on many points with the aims of their neighbors of the Empire State.

The attendance was greater than at any previous convention, most of the members remaining throughout the week. The proxy representation was also the largest in our history.

Mr. R. L. Reid of Vancouver, B. C., had the distinction of being the member present from the most distant point. He was accompanied by his wife. Mr. Reid was elected District Secretary for the new district of Northwest Canada.

During Saturday afternoon an informal meeting was held at the office of Mr. P. N. Breton, No. 230 W. Catherine St., where two important points were settled. One was that, at the request of the Entertainment Committee, the New York contingent agreed to a total suppression of all such political hostilities as should mar the harmony of the convention. The other was the learning by both parties of the absolute accord of each with the principle of establishing parliamentary law in the A. N. A. and the earliest possible abolition of the obnoxious proxy system of voting—source of every disagreement which ever seems to have arisen within the association.

Sunday was a comparatively quiet day, marked, however, by the arrival in Montreal of President and Mrs. Farran Zerbe, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson of Columbus and Mr. S. Hudson Chapman of Philadelphia. The ultra-fashionable Windsor Hotel captured a few of the principal autocrats of the numismatic world, but the majority found themselves very well accommodated at St. Lawrence Hall.

Sunday evening W. W. C. Wilson organized a carriage party, which skirted Morent Royal and conducted Messrs. Adams, Wood, Higgins and Elder to a sumptuous dinner at the Royal Hunt Club, where Restigouche salmon, which had almost leaped from the river upon the grill, and the choicest game of the great north were served by the nimble and authentic London flunkeys with warranted 18-karat cockney accents.

Monday morning, the eventful August 9th, witnessed the ceremony of registering the arrivals at St. Lawrence Hall, where a reception committee, consisting of M. Ludger Gravel, P. O. Tremblay and James Reid, proved to a large assemblage that the Canadian "glad hand" is as warm and retaining as its most expressive cogener in other parts. The charming ladies of Mr. Reid's family acted as a volunteer reception corps to the lady visitors to the convention.

Attractive badges were distributed, bearing the arms of the city of Montreal from the reverses of the well known Bank of Montreal tokens and mounted on white and bronze colored ribbons, signifying the two metals coined in Canada, silver and copper.

Among those mustered on this occasion were President and Mrs. Zerbe, Dr. and Mrs. Henderson, S. Hudson Chapman, Brother Cyprien, O. S. V., R. W. McLachlan, P. N. Breton, Charles E. Belanger, Cyrille Tessier, Dr. Courteau, Stephan K. Nagy of Philadelphia, Edgar H. Adams of New York, Frank C. Higgins of New York, H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Theophile E.

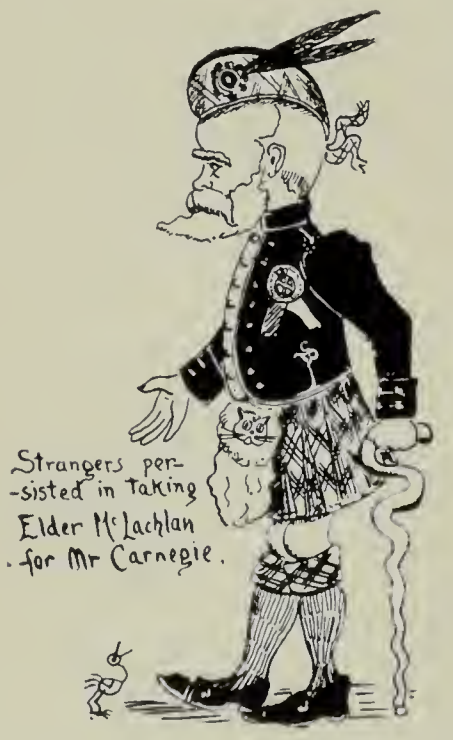
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION OF 1909

On the steps of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, Canada, August 12th.

Leon of Chicago, Rudolf Kohler of New York, R. James of Montreal, Dr. B. P. Wright of Watertown, N. Y.; W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, Jno. A. Lewis of Chicago, Ben G. Green of Chicago, D. A. Williams of Baltimore, Howland Wood of Boston, Frank G. Duffield of Baltimore, Charles Metivier and H. Richards of Montreal, Thomas L. Elder of New York, Elmer S. Sears of Fall River, Joseph C. Mitchelson of Tariffville, Conn.; James Reid, S. J. Boucher, Geo. W. Parent, M. Renaud, R. M. McFarlane, Victor Morin, and many others.

After registration and introductions by the reception committee, the larger part of Monday morning was given up to various meetings of officers to arrange routine of business and a meeting of the Board of Governors which is said to have given the famed Venetian "Council of Ten" forty points and then discounted it in ferocity, if not in numbers or successful issue. Who the Marino Faliero of the occasion was to have been has not been disclosed.

It became quickly apparent during the day that there were two distinct parties in the field, resolving theselves into natural groups, one marshalled by Mr. Zerbe and Hudson Chapman and the other by Messrs. Wilson and Higgins. Much skirmishing of videttes and scouts of both factions occurred, with endeavor to discover just what each had concealed in its voluminous sleeve.



Monday Evening's Smoker.

At 8:30 p. m. a function called a "smoker" took place in the parlors of St. Lawrence Hall. The lions and the lambs of the numismatic jungle mixed like a covey of partridges and the strife of the moment was lost in clouds of fragrant incense from the excellent Havanas supplied by the entertainment committee and the tinkle of cracked ice in tall beakers. The dove of peace circled over the heads of the combatants of the morrow. Mr. Zerbe and Mr. Elder were observed discussing a uniform gold standard, Mr. Higgins and Dr. Henderson compared notes on the diverse numismatic discoveries of the New York Numismatic Club and the Ohio State Numismatic Society. Messrs. Nagy and Chapman swapped matches and jokes, Elmer S. Sears recited Romeo's oration over the body of Mark Antony from Troilus and Cressida or some other Shakesperian masterpiece, while M. Ludger Gravel sang a potpourri of fifty-seven different French chansonettes by actual count, all ending in a chorus about that Alouette. Mr. McLachlan was dissuaded from singing a coon song by Monsieur Poillon, but no one was able to restrain Howland Wood from giving imitations of "Great thirsts I have met," and his trueness to life was the hit of the evening.

TUESDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

The 1909 session of the American Numismatic Association was called to order by President Zerbe at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, August 10, at Jacques Cartier Normal School. Mr. P. O. Tremblay of the entertainment committee, on behalf of the Montreal members, welcomed the visitors. Mr. Ludger Gravel,

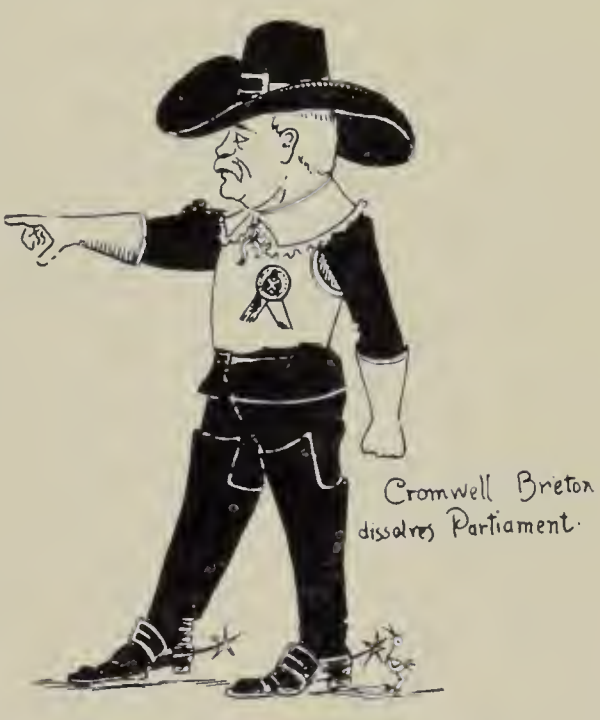
chairman of the reception committee, then introduced acting Mayor Major, who also made an address of welcome on behalf of the city.

President Zerbe responded to the welcome of Mr. Tremblay, and Mr. F. C. Higgins to that of acting Mayor Major.

Will any of us forget the morning of Tuesday, August 10th? Westminster Hall must have been something of a kind on that memorable morning when Oliver, the great Protector, marched at the head of his iron-sided Round-heads into the British Parliament and thundered, "Take away that bundle." This time it was Napoleon—Breton. President Zerbe had assembled church and state, with the ladies' gallery well occupied and the fourth estate well represented, at the Jacques Cartier Normal School in Lo Fontaine Park.

The meeting being declared open, Mr. Zerbe named Messrs. D. A. Williams, Howland Wood and Elmer S. Sears as a committee on credentials, authorized to collect and examine proxies and ascertain if a quorum for the transaction of business existed according to the old system; one-third of the membership present or represented by proxies.

Monsieur P. N. Breton, rising from his place opposite the Chair, declared for the abolition of the proxy and the supremacy of the convention in its assembled membership over all precedents and forms of government.



President Zerbe stated that he could not entertain any motion until the presence of a quorum was determined, which could not be learned until a report of this committee was presented.

The scene which was followed was indescribable. The majority in the Convention hall, led by M. Breton, demanded that business proceed. A free and somewhat acrimonious discussion followed, in the midst of which the committee retired and the session broke up in a complete dead-lock, no one feeling safe to predict in what condition business would be resumed on the following Thursday. Messrs. Henderson, Higgins, Adams, Williams, Sears McBean, Breton and others spoke on the subject.

Among the indignant protests of the more conservative members present was that of Mr. McBean, who emerged from his Brunswick & Luneberg trailer to remark that the hall was packed with Canadian obstructionists. A count of heads, however, by E. H. Adams, revealed the presence of twenty-four Americans to fifteen sons of the Maple-leaf.

After the committee retired, the following papers were read by Mr. S. H. Chapman: "A Treasure-House of History—The British Museum—150th Anniversary—Origin and Growth," by J. de Lagerberg. "The Gold and Silver Question as Viewed from a Study of Its Numismatic History Among the Greeks and Romans—An Aftermath," by Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, D. D., LL. D.

At noon the committee on credentials announced that it would not be able to present its report for some time, and in order that the program for the afternoon might be carried out, it was decided to wait until Thursday morning before receiving its report.

TUESDAY'S SIGHT-SEEING TRIP AND DINNER AT BOUT DE L'ISLE.

Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock the party left headquarters on foot. The first stop was at the Bank of Montreal. Here the members obtained a good front view, also an interior view, but a side view was out of the question. The present bank occupies a site adjoining that of the original one portrayed on the Bank of Montreal pennies and half-pennies. This is one of the strongest financial institutions in America. Its fine Corinthian structure looks like the spirit of Ancient Greece among the modern edifices by which it is surrounded.

The next stop was at Notre Dame de Montreal, which faces the Place d'Armos. The interior, with its great breadth, its rich decorations and its great tiers of galleries, is most impressive. The Grand Altar is a magnificent piece of work from an artistic point of view. As a special favor to our members, and one seldom granted to visitors, the altar was illuminated during our visit.

A short stop was made at Notre Dame de Pitio, and then the party proceeded to the City Hall, where a few minutes' rest was taken in the City Council chamber.

The Chateau de Ramezay was next visited. This is the home of the Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and is full of Canadian historical treasures. Here each member was presented with a medal issued by the society.

The good citizens of Montreal have no monopoly of the intense interest felt by all lovers of antiquity in the historic Chateau de Ramezay, of which the account is substantially as follows:

It was built in 1705 by Claude de Ramezay, the eleventh Governor of Montreal. De Ramezay was one of the most prominent men of his time, occupying an official position in Canada for a term exceeding forty years. The neighborhood in which the Chateau was built was the fashionable part of the town, and was occupied by a number of the most prominent personages of the times. Under de Ramezay's regime, 1703 to 1724, this venerable edifice was the hall of entertainment of the illustrious of the country.

De Ramezay died in 1724, and his family sold the Chateau. It changed owners a few times until it was purchased by the English Government, and became once again the residence of the Governors up to 1849.

In 1775-6, the Chateau was the headquarters for the Continental Army under

THE A. N. A. BOARD OF GOVERNORS, FOR 1919.
Elected at the Montreal Convention.

Montgomery, and in the spring of 1776 there came Benjamin Franklin, Carroll of Carrollton, and Samuel Chase, envoys sent by Congress to influence the French Canadians to join the colonies in the revolt against British rule. Then came Benedict Arnold, who occupied the Chateau for several weeks.

When the government was withdrawn from Montreal, the Chateau served several purposes. For some years the courts were held there, and later the Normal School.

In 1894 the Chateau was purchased by the City of Montreal, and in 1895 the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society obtained the building for the purpose of founding an Historical Portrait Gallery and Museum.

Notre Dame de Bonsecours was the next stop. Historically this is the most attractive of the local churches except Notre Dame. From the tower of the church a magnificent view of the harbor was obtained by the party.

The numismatic piece de resistance was naturally the visit to Bout de l'Isle (end of Montreal Island), where upon the broad veranda of the Hotel Bureau which faces the sites of the old bridges which once joined the several islands of the locality with the mainland, Monsieur Breton, who had presented each visitor to the convention with an autographed copy of his work, "The Coins and Tokens Relating to Canada," recorded the story of those celebrated bridge jetons good for passage of a Charette, a Cheval, a Caleche, or a Personne, to or from Repentigny. He told of the old bridge keepers who could not read, so clipped the side of one series of tokens so he could tell them from the other.

The dinner tendered us by the Montreal members at the Hotel Bureau was one of the most enjoyable features of the week. After cigars had been lighted, Mr. James Reid proposed a toast to His Majesty the King and President Taft, followed by all singing "God Save the King" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." Other toasts were offered as follows:

"Our Guests, God Bless Them," by Mr. Breton. Responses by President Zerbe and Mr. F. C. Higgins.

"Our Hosts," by President Zerbe. Responded to by Mr. Ludger Gravel.

"To the Ladies," by Mr. R. W. McLachlan. Responses by Messrs. Howland Wood, T. L. Elder and D. A. Williams.

"To the Montreal Press," by Mr. Gravel. Responses by Mr. Chasse of "La Patrie," Mr. Mousseau of "La Canadian," and Mr. Richards of the "Gazette."

"To the Reception Committee," by Mr. Breton. Responded to by everybody singing "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows."

President Higgins of the New York Numismatic Club spoke at length, contrasting the elegance of the [illegible]e of the French courtier at old Versailles with

his hardships in helping to found the great Canadian nation in a savage peopled wilderness. He also told of the first historic meeting between the Royal Family of Great Britain and the French rare, when Welf, the first known ancestor of King Edward, stood by while his brother Odoacch, King of the Goths, offered the crown of the Gauls to Zeno, Emperor of the East, in 474.

The program called for a stop at Dominion Park on the return to the city, but owing to an accident the street car service was tied up, and the stop was omitted. Headquarters was reached about midnight.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION AND LECTURE.

Wednesday was public exhibition day. Although the attendance by the public was not as large as had been expected, the display was fully up to that of previous conventions, and was especially rich in paper money.

The exhibition, which was held at the Normal School, was guarded by a squad of gigantic gensd'armes, who impressed the many lay visitors that it was worth millions It was enjoyed quite as much as if such were the fact.

Following were the exhibits:

By Abbe Dubois—Several examples of early Canadian bibliography and early almanacs, including the first one printed in Montreal; card money of Canada; fine specimens of early Indian work, belts, etc.; Indian wampum.

By Rev. Fr. Cyprien—The only known existing copy of the earliest Quebec Catechism; the first book printed in Canada in the Indian tongue; perfect specimens of the wampum belt.

By E. H. Adams—The original plaster cast model of the Liberty head by Mr. Victor D. Brenner for new designs for the U. S. silver coins.

By the A. N. A.—The letter of acceptance of Honorary Membership in the Association by His Majesty Victor Emammuel III., King of Italy.

By Howland Wood—Case of Mohammedan coins from the earliest issues down to the present time; a complete set of Bryan dollars.

By Theo. E. Leon—A complete set of U. S. gold dollars; a collection of early Canadian military buttons.

By Dr. E. G. Corteau—A collection of military medals.

By J. C. Lighthouse (through Dr. J. M. Henderson)—A series of 215 Papal medals in gold finish and 15 in bronze.

By S. K. Nagy—Wass, Molitor & Co. $50 slug; unique gold bar of Brazil of Don Juan, Prince Regent, 1799-1817.

By Farran Zerbe—Collection of old bank notes; early Colonial notes; Oriental coins; freak pearl, wood and stone currency, etc.

By Ben G. Green—Every denomination of [illegible]sed postage stamps.

By S. H. Chapman—Early Scotch and English coins; a collection of Ancient Greek and Roman coins.

By Henry Chapman—A collection of Ancient Greek and Roman coins in gold and silver.

By H. O. Granberg—A case of gold nuggets, quartz, etc.; four cases of early U. S. greenbacks, Treasury notes, etc., including some freak bills with one denomination on the obverse and a different denomination on the reverse.

A number of excellent photographs of the Convention were taken on both the front and rear steps of the Ecale Normale Jacques Cartier by the official photographer, Monsieur J. A. Dumas. One of these, containing the greatest number of clear portraits, we reproduce.

Mr. W. W. C. Wilson entertained, during the day, a large luncheon party at the exclusive Montreal Club, the guests comprising the New York Numismatic Club delegation and their nominees for various offices.

DR. J. M. HENDERSON
President-Elect

In the evening Mr. S. H. Chapman gave an entertaining lecture at the Normal School on "Coin Cities of Southern Italy," illustrated by stereopticon views. Mr. Chapman took his audience over the sites of the ten great cities of the fourth and fifth centuries B. C., giving views of present-day scenery, of ancient ruins, of the sculpture preserved in the museums, and of the coins of the period.

At the [illegible] was proposed by Mr. James Reid, [illegible] audience.

THURSDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

By the time Thursday morning had arrived, incessant holding of caucuses, lobbying in the public rooms of St. Lawrence Hall and private meetings had produced a spirit of compromise.

The second day's business session was opened at 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

The Committee on Credentials presented its report, which showed that 447 were presented or represented by proxy. Proxies were held as follows:

J. Everett Alden	1	S. H. Chapman	2
Ben G. Green	19	F. G. Duffield	76
Jos. C. Mitchelson	2	Farran Zerbe	75
E. H. Adams	2	Dr. J. M. Henderson	205
E. S. Sears	4	Howland Wood	12
H. O. Granberg	1	Thos. L. Elder	1
Theo. E. Leon	3	Frank C. Higgins	34
P. O. Tremblay	3	S. K. Nagy	2
Henry Chapman	4	R. W. McLachlan	1

The presence of a quorum being determined, President Zerbe declared the convention in session, and in a short address reviewed the work of the Association during the past year.

Reports from the officers and committees were then called for.

General Secretary Duffield presented his report, which showed the total membership to be 621 Active and 10 Honorary, an increase over the membership reported at the last convention of 65 Active and 4 Honorary. Two members have died during the year—Mr. R. W. Williams of Three Rivers, Quebec, and Mr. William Goodhugh of Montreal.

The report of Treasurer Williams showed the receipts since January 1 to be $168.62 and the expenditures $154.05, leaving a balance of $14.57.

The report of the Librarian was made through President Zerbe, who stated that as the Librarian had been uncertain as to his permanent residence, the library had not been available to the members since January 1.

The report of the Committee on Publicity, Mr. J. de Lagerberg, chairman was read by the General Secretary. The report referred to the great improvement in the Official Bulletin, and urged the members to solicit their home libraries to subscribe for the publication.

Mr. Thos. L. Elder, chairman of the Committee on Coinage Improvement, reported that the committee had addressed a letter to President Taft, asking if any legislation might be expected in the near future regarding a change in the present design of the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and nickel. He stated that he had received a reply through Mr. Chas. D. Norton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in which he said that under the present law no change in the design of the half and quarter and dime could be made for several years, but that the design of the present nickel could now be changed. The committee urged agitation in favor of a new design for the latter coin.

The Committee on Biographical Album, Mr. A. B. Coover, chairman, presented its report, which showed that the returns from the committee's circular letter have been very encouraging, 143 replies having been received, 104 of which contained photographs.

Under the head of new business President Zerbe appointed as members of the Committee on Resolutions, Messrs. Ben G. Green, E. H. Adams and P. O. Tremblay, and requested that all appropriate matters be referred to the committee for consideration.

The Association Album was taken up for discussion. Dr. Henderson said he believed this matter could be made a valuable and interesting feature of the Association if the members would comply with the request of the chairman and send in the photographs and data. Dr. B. P. Wright and Mr. Henry Chapman suggested that when sufficient photographs had been received, they be reproduced in book form and sold to members. No action was taken.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan offered a resolution that in the future all mail ballots must be sent sealed. Mr. Adams moved the matter be referred to the Committee on Revision of Constitution. Carried.

Mr. Adams suggested that much good could be accomplished, especially for the beginner, by the publication of monographs by our members on numismatic subjects, to be sold at 25 cents each to pay the cost of printing. President Zerbe stated that he would be glad to have such papers first appear in the Official Bulletin, from which reprints could be made. Mr. Adams said that in his opinion these monographs should be published independent of the Official Bulletin.

Mr. Higgins said that a few pages of each issue of the Numismatist should be devoted to articles which would be instructive to the beginner. Mr. Adams moved that the suggestion be adopted. Carried.

What the Convention would have liked to have elected Abbe Dubois.

To briefly summarize the many conclusions which were arrived at:

It was recognized by even those who had profited most thereby that the proxy system was a relic of the crudest age of the Association and should certainly be abolished.

The feasibility of doing away with them on the present occasion was open to legitimate question, because so many had exercised the proxy voting that they must be kept faith with.

The resolution that they should never again be permitted to mar the harmony of or result in abuses of the Association was, however, unanimous, and it may be said that the proxy system of voting for officers of the A. N. A. died at Montreal on Thursday, August 12th, 1909.

Other points of controversy and dispute all proved upon analysis to have grown out of the proxy abuse and it was held by controversialists that the promise to do away with the main evil rendered it useless to entertain rancor over past ill results.

The result of this general hatchet burying was a business assemblage of a much improved tone.

The greatest discussion thenceforth bore upon the necessity for strenuous work and co-operation between the Committees on Incorporation and upon Constitutional Revision in the providing of new working machinery, the introduction through r[illegible]endum of a new voting system to take effect before the next gener[illegible] electi[illegible], the sealed mail vote in vogue with the British Numismatic Society [illegible]ng the mos[illegible]ored.

The ways and means of securing incorporation were also much discussed and it was shown that lack of action so far had been caused by want of co-operation between the two committees already alluded to. The Thursday business session ws therefore a pleasant foreboding of restored harmony and left everyone in good humor.

ABBE DUBOIS' LUNCHEON.

After Thursday morning's session the members were entertained at luncheon by Abbe Dubois, principal of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, a member of the Association. The luncheon was the more enjoyable because it was served in the style, perhaps a little more elaborate, in which the meals are usually served to the students when the school is in session, and was waited on by a number of the young students.

At the close of the luncheon the Abbe proposed the health of the guests in a few words in French and English. This was responded to by President Zerbe. A vote of thanks to the Abbe was offered by Mr. James Reid, and a toast to "Our Host" was proposed by Mr. Gravel, who stated that the members had come together for the study and furtherance of their favorite pursuit, and in attaining this object they were not separated by differences in race, religion, language or an imaginary geographical line. His toast to the health of Abbe Dubois was followed by all joining in "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

THURSDAY AFTERNOON'S CAB DRIVE.

Every effort of the Montreal members to provide entertainment was thoroughly appreciated, but perhaps the most enjoyable feature was the cab drive tendered by the city of Montreal Thursday afternoon.

Carriages were in waiting at the Normal School after the luncheon by Abbe Dubois, and three visitors and one Montreal member were assigned to each carriage. The drive was through Lafontaine Park and St. Louis Square to the incline railway, which carried the party to the top of Mount Royal. This mountain is about 900 feet above the sea and is an ideal crown for a city. From the "Lookout" a splendid view of the city, the St. Lawrence River and the surrounding country is obtained.

At the "Lookout" we were met by the carriages and driven through the two cemeteries, and down the serpentine drive through the Mount Royal Gardens to the McGill University, where a stop was made and the library and engineering building were visited, St. Lawrence Hall being reached about 6 o'clock.

Following this a large party proceeded by train to Lachine, where the famous Rapids were duly shot with daring and hilarity.

In the evening the ever bountiful maecenas of the New York Numismatic Club party, Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, led his charges through the hallowed portals of the splendid St. James Club, which has entertained monarches and princes of the blood royal galore, and feasted them on more of the spoil of Canada's matchless game preserves. Truly the "Big Eats" were reserved to the hungerers and thirsters after righteousness in the A. N. A. politics.

FRIDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

The session on Friday morning was called to order at 11 o'clock.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Mr. Green, presented its report, making the following recommendations:

That Mr. Thomas Wilson of Montreal, Mr. Archer M. Huntington of New York, the Director of the U. S. Mint and the Director General of the Canadian Mint be elected Honorary Members of the Association.

That resolutions be adopted by the Association urging the retention of the initials of Mr. Victor D. Brenner on the new Lincoln cent.

That the custom of publishing the Association number of new members be revived.

Expressing our appreciation of the splendid hospitality accorded us by the Montreal members during our visit.

Expressing our thanks to the city of Montreal for the enjoyable cab drive given our members.

Expressing our thanks to Brother Abbe Dubois for the privileges of the Jacques Cartier Normal School, for the excellent luncheon given us, and for his uniform kindness and courtesy.

Expressing our appreciation of the efforts of the reception committee to make our stay a pleasant one.

To the press of Montreal for the space given to accounts of the proceedings of the convention.

Tendering a vote of thanks to the present administration of the A. N. A. for its faithful work during the past year.

Expressing thanks to the members who brought coins for the public exhibition.

Expressing the hearty thanks of the members to Brother Frere Cyprien for his presence at our sessions and for his friendly personality.

Expressing appreciation of the kindness of the heads of the various churches visited, and especially of Notre Dame for the illumination of that edifice.

Expressing appreciation of the kindness of the daughters of Mr. James Reid for their attentions to the visiting ladies.

"Friday the thirteenth" was not a bad day for the American Numismatic Association. The finishing touches were put on business already taken in hand, and the Committees on Constitutional Revision, Howland Wood, chairman, and on Incorporation, Frank C. Higgins, chairman, were instructed to have their work completed and ready to lay on the table, ready for the final O. K. of the Association, at the next convention. The necessary legal expenses of this important step were enthusiastically subscribed on the spot.

The matter was discussed by Dr. Wright, Messrs. Higgins, McLachlan, Poillon, James Reid, R. L. Reid, S. H. Chapman and Henry Chapman, and the matter was postponed to hear the report of the Committee on Constitutional Revision on the resolution offered by Mr. McLachlan.

Chairman Wood of this committee reported that it was not favorable to the resolution as it read, as some provision should be made for nominations on the floor of a convention. Mr. R. L. Reid moved that the committee be instructed to prepare an amendment embodying Mr. McLachlan's resolution and that it be submitted to the members for a mail vote before January 1. The motion was carried.

After discussion, Mr. R. L. Reid moved that the Committee on Incorporation be requested to learn the cost of incorporation, necessary papers, approved by legal advice, and other details, and report at next convention.

Mr. Morin offered an amendment that the committee be instructed to secure incorporation before next convention. The amendment was defeated and the original motion carried.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then adopted

A motion was made that we proceed to the election of officers. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Williams and Wood [illegible] tellers.

The Committee on Credentials having reported on Proxies, Mr. Higgins arose and spoke [illegible] as follows:

"Gentlemen of the American Numismatic Association: When I entered the lists as an opponent of Dr. Henderson for the Presidency of this organization I announced that I did so upon principles and not through personal ambition; I have been taken strictly at my word and every reform which I have striven for and which has been demanded by the constituency which I represent has been vindicated and indorsed upon the floor of this convention. I therefore consider that I have won the greatest victory of all in being elected a practical well-worker for the good of the American Numismatic Association.

"However they may in the minority as regards Proxies, there are a great many gentlemen on this floor who have come here to vote for me and who within the last few minutes have assured me of their intention to do so without reference to the proxy majority held by the adherents of Dr. Henderson. I have first come to know Dr. Henderson during this convention and I am convinced that in him you will enjoy the leadership of a straight-forward, honest, loyal man who will sink personalities in effort for the benefit of the Association.

"I am going, therefore, to ask you to leave me out of the question and join your voices to those of Dr. Henderson's friends in this convention in electing him unanimously and by acclamation to the Presidential office.'

All we could get of Ben was a rear view.

Thus, without further reference to the discredited proxy system, Dr. Henderson and subsequently every other officer of the Association for 1910 were personally nominated and elected by acclamation.

When it came to the election of the Board of Governors, it was found that there were six candidates for four offices, and so the proxies had to be resorted to.

In the attendant discussion Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia withdrew his candidacy and Mr. E. H. Adams followed suit. Mr. H. O. Granberg, candidate for second Vice President, having already retired from the race for that office, and Mr. Howland Wood's nomination by the New York Numismatic Club having been accepted as a candidate at the eleventh hour.

President Zerbe stated that it was his opinion that the result of the mail ballots should be announced and recorded. A motion was made and carried that one vote be cast for Dr. Henderson for President.

The new A. N. A. officers for 1910 are as follows:

President—Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
First Vice President—Wm. W. C. Wilson, Montreal, Can.
Second Vice President—B. H. Saxton, Davenport, Iowa.
General Secretary—F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.
Treasurer—D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md.
Librarian—Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Can.
Chairman Board of Governors—Wm. F. Dunham, [illegible] Ill.

Members Board of Governors—Wm. A. Ashbrook, Johnstown, Ohio; J. de Lagerberg, Passaic, N. J.; H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.; Howland Wood, Brookline, Mass.

It was the sense of the convention that the mail vote for members of the Board be announced. The entire vote was as follows:

E. H. Adams	142	J. De Lagerberg	410
Wm. A. Ashbrook	388	H. O. Granberg	395
Henry Chapman	137	Howland Wood	384
J. H. Clapp	184	Scattering	3

Messrs. Ashbrook, De Lagerberg, Granberg and Wood were declared elected.

General Secretary Duffield stated that he had been requested to present the names of Geo. L. Tilden of Worcester, Mass., and John A. Wood of Hamilton, Ont., as candidates for District Secretaries from those districts. He also stated that in his opinion the district of Ontario and Western Canada should be divided and a new district created, composed of the Northwest provinces, and nominated Mr. R. L. Reid of Vancouver, B. C., for District Secretary of the new district. Mr. Higgins stated that he was not a candidate for re-election as District Secretary, and Mr. E. H. Adams of Brooklyn was nominated. These gentlemen and the present incumbents of other districts were elected.

The joint invitation of the American Numismatic Society and New York Numismatic Club to hold next year's convention in the city of New York was officially accepted.

President Zerbe announced that it lay within the realm of possibility that he abandon his connection with the Numismatist after January 1st.

Mr. Higgins replied with a proposition that the name remain the copyrighted property of the Association but be licensed to the future editor under the control of an A. N. A. Press Committee.

Mr. Zerbe, however, contended that the Numismatist had been acquired as personal property from the Heath estate.

The question of the Association's future official organ is therefore in abeyance.

Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia disavowed any desire or attempt to control or influence the Association and felt as if imputation as to "dealer control" might be construed to mean him.

On the motion of Mr. Higgins the convention passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Henry Chapman.

Mr. Chapman also desired that remedies be brought to bear on the question of undesirables obtaining credit through Association membership and failing to settle their bills. This was promised early consideration.

Mr. S. H. Chapman read a letter addressed to Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, asking for the retention of the initials of Victor D. Brenner on the new Lincoln cent, and asked that it be sent as expressing the sentiment of the Association. This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. James Reid announced that he had just been informed of the illness of Second Vice President P. O. Tremblay, and that he would be prevented from taking further part in the convention. A vote of sympathy for Mr. Tremblay was given.

Mr. Higgins then spoke of the coming Brussels Conference in 1910 and asked for information as to who would attend, stating that Mr. Brenner would go. He also asked for contributions of papers from any of the members, and asked that a committee be appointed to take charge of papers and exhibits from the A. N. A. members. President Zerbe gave some information regarding

the appointment of the delegates from the United States, and Mr. Leon asked that a delegate from Chicago be added to the list. Dr. Wright asked that the name of Mr. W. F. Dunham of Chicago be recommended for appointment.

A motion was made that a vote of thanks be given to President Zerbe for his work for the Association during the past year and for the able manner in which he had presided over the convention. The motion was put by the General Secretary and unanimously carried, and the Convention of 1909 was over.

THE TRIP TO QUEBEC.

Following the convention a large party of delighted visitors from the "States" traveled up Friday night and spent Saturday in the ancient walled city of Quebec, being shown all the chief historic points of interest, including the great Numismatic Collection at Laval University. The representative of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly, owing to illness, was unable to join the party, so a more complete account of this trip must be omitted. As the comfort of the members and the arrangement of details were in charge of the indefatigable Ludger Gravel, we feel safe in saying that every promise of a good time was abundantly fulfilled.

CONVENTION BRIEFS

Of all the visitors to the convention, none won more golden opinions than Monsieur Edmond Chasse, the accomplished young representative of the French daily, La Patrie. M. Chasse's articles were long, profusely illustrated, and a perfect daily picture of convention life. His charming young bride of a few weeks, who accompanied the party with him, was the belle of the convention.

M. Chasse's speech, in acknowledgment of the complimentary toast of "The Press," at the Bout de l'Ile dinner, was a masterpiece of well-chosen English diction for one whose chief distinction lays in the mastery of French journalism.

Ben. G. Green, in the role of Cupid, was an inspiring sight. All of us who spotted him on the Bout de l'Ile trolley car rides, wonder how the French newspapers got him catalogued as the "Reverend G. Green de Chicago." Ben must have spilled some hush money.

Tom Elder's impersonation of Warren Hastings was marvelous, and nearly brought the house down—on Tom.

Dr. Henderson's ringing utterances on "questions of moment," "the numismatics of the future," and "how it all happened," are among the brightest recollections of the convention.

The venerable numismatic twins, M. Belanger and M. Tessier, gave an academic air to the convention, which made it look like the meeting of a Royal Commission. Moral: Collect coins and grow old gracefully.

Henry Chapman arrived on the scene late, but he was good to look at when he was there. Henry fairly radiates dignity and geniality these days. He is a living welcome to Philadelphia.

When R. W. McLachlan finally decided to turn himself loose, solid chunks of wisdom, couched in the finest of rhetoric, spellbound the convention while he held the floor on salient topics.

Dear old "Doc" Wright, today the beloved dean of our organization, not ashamed to shed an honest tear over its troubles, and ever ready with the healing plaster of solidified sunshine, laid on an inch thick with the trowel of a wonderful benignity. He did the trick.

Howland Wood said he held a meeting of the Board of Governors, to do some terrible things to somebody, but as he was the only Governor present, after considering the corpus delicti, casus belli and the habeas corpus for several minutes, he decided to adjourn himself sine die, and did it.

Joe Mitchelson got so excited over his nomination of Duffield for re-election as secretary, that he voted "aye!" with the ayes, and was the only voter who yelled "NO!" on the same proposition.

Elmer S. Sears, in refined Shakespearean vaudeville stunts, kept up the reputation of Swansea, near Fall River. He also got into trouble with the powers, by megaphoning things about "Big Eats," "Dealers' Candidate" and "Hee-Haw" on the Bout de l'Ile trolley line.

Ludger Gravel flew that Alouette (meadow lark) every fifteen minutes by the clock, and all the rest joined in the chorus.

Some of the Berlitz system French students at the convention fairly shone with special erudition. We heard a lot about the "Acole Normal de Charcutier" and "St. Anne de beau pied" (St. Anne with the beautiful foot).

Ben Green's French, when he read that resolution of thanks to the French clergy, with their names in it, was so hot that three bronze statues of the Popes in the room melted into puddles of liquid brass.

W. W. C. Wilson spent most of his time telephoning to headquarters to reserve best tables for parties of ten, and to see that the chef cornered the salmon, trout, venison, partridge, la trappe, cheese and Montreal melon markets against the coming of the big eaters. He got very little sleep, as Tom Elder insisted on talking to him till four or five o'clock every morning.

A big man named Reid, from Vancouver, loomed up toward the end of the convention, and punctured some hot-air balloons of the wearisome, with legal points which changed a few aspects as he proceeded.

E. H. Adams discovered everything to eat in Montreal which is not known in the United States of America, and can now discourse as knowingly on "strange plates I have partaken while pursuing pocket pieces," as upon the extensive private gold issues of Long Island.

D. A. Williams made a hit on his reminiscences of Indian warfare, when he unlimbered his gun on Higgins and Elder.

Wm. Poillon is writing a book entitled: "Why Do People Hand Me All Their Valuable Coins for the Society; Is it My Good Looks or Fascinating Address?"

Zerbe and Higgins are going to lecture next winter on the same platform. Topic: "What We Know About Us."

Theopile E. Leon brought only four proxies with him this trip, and gripped them tightly every time the President looked at him.

They say that Zerbe discovered Columbus and Columbus discovered America, but when Henry discovered Hudson at the convention, it was nearly all over but the shouting. This is the Hudson Centennial year, too.

A lot of money is spent in the papers to tell the people to eat H.-O., but did you see H.-O. start to eat Higgins?

Of course, we know that it is not so awfully proper to throw bouquets at ourselves—and we don't do it—but we [illegible] of our success in this [illegible] we cannot help [illegible] ing [illegible] and [illegible] since we send no sample copies of this issue, may we not ask you to kindly show this number to an interested friend? The demand for extra copies of this issue is so large that we cannot offer to send free copies, but will supply extra copies, as long as they last, fifteen cents each.

CORNERING THE MONEY MARKET.

The line of newsboys and messengers in front of the United States Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, New York, August 4th, waiting to obtain new Lincoln cents. The coins were afterward bartered on the curb.

—Collier's Weekly.

In spite of the issue of about 27,000,000 of the new Lincoln cents, there was a lively run on them at the sub-treasury in New York, and newsboys in the Wall Street district did a thriving business in them. The police were needed to keep the applicants for the new coins in line, and it took at least an hour of waiting to get to the window where they were issued. To prevent a monopoly, the assistant treasurer refused to issue more than $10 worth to anyone.

THE ARTIST AND HIS WORK.

Among the most important resolutions adopted at the Montreal Convention of the American Numismatic Association is one protesting against the removal of the initials of Mr. Brenner from the Lincoln cents. The question of a designers' initials on a cent piece is not a vital one, and there is no doubt that the world is too little mindful of the artist's just claim to its recognition. But an artist who can design and execute a coin or medal of merit, certainly should have the privilege of attaching his name, or at least his initials, upon his work, the same as the painter places his name on the canvas and the sculptor on his work. St. Gaudens and Pratt, we believe, placed their names on the late issue of gold coins.

We should make concerted efforts to have the initials of Mr. Brenner retained on the Lincoln cents, not because Mr. Brenner is a member of the A. N. A. but for the historical knowledge it will convey to future generations.

The Lincoln cent is being admired by the public as an appreciative work of art; then why not retain the initials, which will keep up from being forgetful of the name of the artist whose genius conceived it?

It is indeed gratifying to note the seemingly harmonious ending of an almost bitter campaign in the presidential race of the A. N. A. As mentioned in a previous issue of the Numismatic Monthly, the campaign aroused much interest in a number of otherwise disinterested members, and as may be noted from the excellent report of the Convention as it appears in this issue of the Monthly, the Convention, from our point of view and knowledge, was about the most successful one ever held.

The present efficient administration, with four months yet to exercise its ability and efforts toward the advancement of the interest of and a most excellent administration elected for the ensuing year, we hesitate in saying that there is a very bright and most successful year in store for the American Numismatic Association.

THE NEW LINCOLN CENT IS IN CIRCULATION AT LAST.

The Lincoln cent, the latest thing in United States coins and the first coin to bear the image of the head of one of our great statesmen, was issued from the Philadelphia mint on August 2nd. The coinage of the familiar Indian head cent was stopped last June.

Notwithstanding the fact that about twenty-five million of the new coppers were placed in circulation, the entire supply was exhausted within a comparatively short time. And reports from all parts of the country indicate the live interest entertained by the general public in the issue of these new and most artistic coins. The pieces have already sold as high as twenty-five cents each, and since it is reported that an order has been issued by Secretary MacVeagh that the coinage of the new cents should cease and a new die, without the artist's initials be prepared, it is likely that the present issue of the new cents will never reach the general circulation, and that they will command a slight premium. Especially is this true of the issue of the San Francisco mint, where but about $3,000 worth of the new pennies were coined, and the entire supply of which is already exhausted.

The obverse side of the new coin shows a bust of Lincoln facing to right; above the head the motto, "In God We Trust;" to the left of head the word "Liberty," and to the right the date. On the reverse side, across the center, "ONE CENT," above in the upper circle the inscription "E Pluribus Unum," and below the value, "United States of America," in two lines. Two ears of wheat replace the wreath of leaves and arows which, with the shield at the top, made a circle on the old cent.

Just between and below the stems of wheat appear the letters V. D. B., initials of Victor D. Brenner, the designer of the coin.

I want to purchase a fine specimen of the Miners' Bank $10 gold piece. I will pay a fair cash price and shall be pleased to communicate with any one having one to offer. Other rare pioneer or other coins also wanted. Address B. Max Mehl, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.

The most regrettable of all incidents resulting from the recent A. N. A. campaign, is the resignation of Mr. Herbert Niklewicz from secretaryship and membership of the New York Numismatic Club.

The reports of that young but live Club, as prepared by Mr. Niklewicz, proved quite an innovation, and proved of great interest to all numismatists and of much benefit to the science of numismatics.

Knowing Mr. Niklewicz as we do, we do not hesitate in saying that he undoubtedly acted according to his straightforward and conscientious convictions. But we do hope, that it will be our good fortune to be able to furnish our readers, in the future, with articles from the pen of Mr. Niklewicz.

It is evident that there are many important matters to be considered for the advancement of the A. N. A. during the coming year. We are pleased to note the increasing number of interested members, and we wish to say that the columns of the Numismatic Monthly are always open to any member for the discussion of any topic pertaining to the Association. And we would be highly pleased to see a great number of the members express their views on any A. N. A. topic.

Although we have added a number of extra pages to this issue of the Monthly, we find that much good material on coins has been crowded out by our exhausive report of the Montreal convention. We know that our readers are all interested in the doings of the greatest Numismatic Association, and we can only promise a good portion of enjoyable material in the next number of the Monthly.

The extremely hot weather that prevailed over the country during August seemed to be no setback to numismatic activities. The fall season opened up rather early, with an inrush of retail trade that was rather surprising, and B. Max Mehl, the "Texas Dealer," found it impossible to issue the auction catalogue for a sale in September. The convention number of the Numismatic Monthly required much time and attention, and the ever-growing retail business forced him to postpone the coming sale for a short while. In the meantime, orders, "want lists and "for sale" lists will have the very best attention.

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The Relation of this Years' Hudson-Fulton Celebration to Numismatics
Louisburg Medal Struck From a Corrected Die

VOLUME II. *NUMBER 10*

Whole Number 22

Official Medal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration
Numismatic Societies, Etc. Etc.

OCTOBER, 1909

SUBSCRIPTION, 50c PER YEAR; SINGLE COPIES 10c

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

B. MAX MEHL

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1805 Very fair ..... .50
1807 Good to very good..... .90
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1822 Good. Rare 2.00
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1795 Fine, but pierced.....$ .60
1795 Very good 2.00
1796 Very fine, but holed at top. Without hole, would have been easily a $10 to $15 coin. A bargain at 2.25
1797 15 stars. Fine. Rare..... 4.75
1797 15 stars. Very Fair..... 1.65
1801 Date. good. Button mark on head. Rev. poor. Rare.... 1.50
1846 About fine. Rare..... 2.25

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B. MAX MEHL **P. O. Box 976** **Fort Worth, Texas**

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

Vol. II. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, OCTOBER, 1909 No. 10

Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully received. Contributions from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for

Louisburg Medal Struck From a Corrected Die

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

Read before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal.

The continued success of the French arms during the earlier stages of the war, which culminated in the conquest of New France, caused deep depression among the British people on both sides of the Atlantic, consequently, when the tide turned, with the capture of Louisburg, in July, 1758, there was even greater elation.

The elation, like that over the more lauded but ephemeral victories of Admiral Vernon manifested itself, or rather was commemorated by the issue of a number of medals. The larger part of these, which are of an inferior order of art and of unskilled workmanship, are credited to a London clock, watch and toys maker.

His name, Pinchbeck, was originally a nickname of French origin, from Pince and Bec meaning having a mouth like pinchers.

The father, Frederick, invented an alloy of zinc and copper, "which so closely resembled gold in color, appearance and smell" as to be scarcely distinguishable from it. By one authority the formula of this metal is set down as ten parts of zinc to ninety of copper and by another three of zinc and four of copper.

The invention has given in his name which has been applied to the alloy, a new word to the English language. It was added to Johnson's dictionary by Todd and is found in Ashe's dictionar yas early as 1775. From the fact that watches and jewelry were made from it, and passed off on the unsuspecting as real gold, it came in a colloquial way to be used in preference to cheap jewelry or gaudy tinsel, and later, to any sham producteur. The word has of late like the metal itself, fallen into dissuitude.

Frederick Pinchbeck guarded most carefully the secret of his formula and on his death, in 1732, passed it on to his son Edward. It was shortly after the son assumed control of the business that the striking of the Pinchbeck medals was commenced, and their issue was continued from time, as occasioned seemed to warrant, until his death, in 1766—a period of twenty-five or thirty years during which some two or three hundred varieties were struck. Over one hundred of these relate to Admiral Vernon's Victories.

Although all the medals set down under this class could not have been struck by Edward Pinchbeck, he at least furnished the metal from which the bulk of them were made. While some varieties show some strining after an artistic effect by far the greater number are woefully wanting in that particular. The attempts at portraiture are more like crude caricatures while perspective is uterly wanting. The wording as well as lettering of the inscription is uncouth. The dies were evidently all engraved in Lon-

don by medalists who, while their designs differed, all belonged to the same school, shall I say of art, rather the same rude way of appealing to their patrons; and it can easily be seen that these were not coin or medal connoisseurs or art critics, but the great mass of London's common people.

Pinchbeck was evidently parsimonious with his metal, as almost all of his medals that have come down to us were struck on thin flans, some of them very thin. And the metal, while it has at first a brilliant gold-like appearance, soon tranishes with handling and exposure to the atmosphere. It is much more liable to corrode than pure copper or eve bronze, consequently it is diffi ecure medals struck from it . ine condition, as many specimens have been rendered worthless through excessive corrosion.

The number of varieties struck for each occasion shows either that the dies soon gave out or that vast numbers of the medals were placed on the market.

Among the medals struck to commemorate the battle of Louisburg, six may be set down to this class. As I have already described these in the Canadian Antiquarian, it is not my intention to repeat this description here but to call your attention to a variety not described in that list. This is evidently a die-correction of the one in which the date through an error reads 1768 it is also illustrated and described by Dr. Leroux.

There must have been a considerable number struck from the blundering die, as five specimens have been noted by me. They are as follows: One in the British museum, one in the collection formed by the late W. S. Appleton of Boston, one in the collection of Mr. Cyrille Tessier, Quebec, one in the Cabinet formed by the late Mrs. William Learmont and one in my own cabinet.

The medal may be thus described: Obv. ADML. BOSCAWEN TOOK CAPE BRETON. A half-length figure, holding a baton in his right hand. Rev. LOUISBURG in exergue IVL 26 1768. The harbour of Louisburg with seven vessels attacking the city. On the left a tower from which the flag is dropping. Metal: Pinchbeck size 37 millimeters.

The error in the date was evidentiy discovered before the whole issue was completed, for a specimen has lately turned up struck from the same dies but correctly dated. To accomplish this, the figure "6" on the die had been rudely turned into a "5." Although the new figure is easily recognized, it is not well formed, as under the circumstances it could not be. The top of the 6 has been elongated, to form the cross stroke, and a break opened in its left side to complete its transposition into a 5. To accomplish this the dies had to be softened and afterward retempered. This process often renders dies more brittle therefore we may note the beginning of a break on the right side of the altered die—there was no evidence of it before the correction was made. This must have soon so developed as to have rendered the die useless, for the corrected medal is much scarcer than the blundered one.

My attention was called to this variety by Dr. Engene G. Courteau of St. Jacques l'Achigan, who purchased it at the Ulex Sale. It is now to be found in his collection.

It is described by Betts but whether from a medal struck from the dies before or after correction, I have not been able to ascertain. If the latter, then there are two corrected medals known. Betts may have had it in his collection. In that case it is, no doubt, to be found in the collection of Yale University. In any case the corrected medal is the rarest of all those relating to the capture of Louisburg and Dr. Courteau is to be congratulated in having secured it for Canada where it properly belongs.

The Relation of This Year's Hudson-Fulton Celebration to Numismatics.

By FRANK C. HIGGINS, F. R. N. S.

There will be plenty of Numismatic memorials of the great navigator of the seventeenth century and of the earliest wizard of the nineteenth, a veritable century of wizards in every venture of human craft and understanding. They will however bear dates long subsequent to their inspiring subjects whereas we of the musty tome and patinated prize like to associate our heroes with more of the contemporaneous.

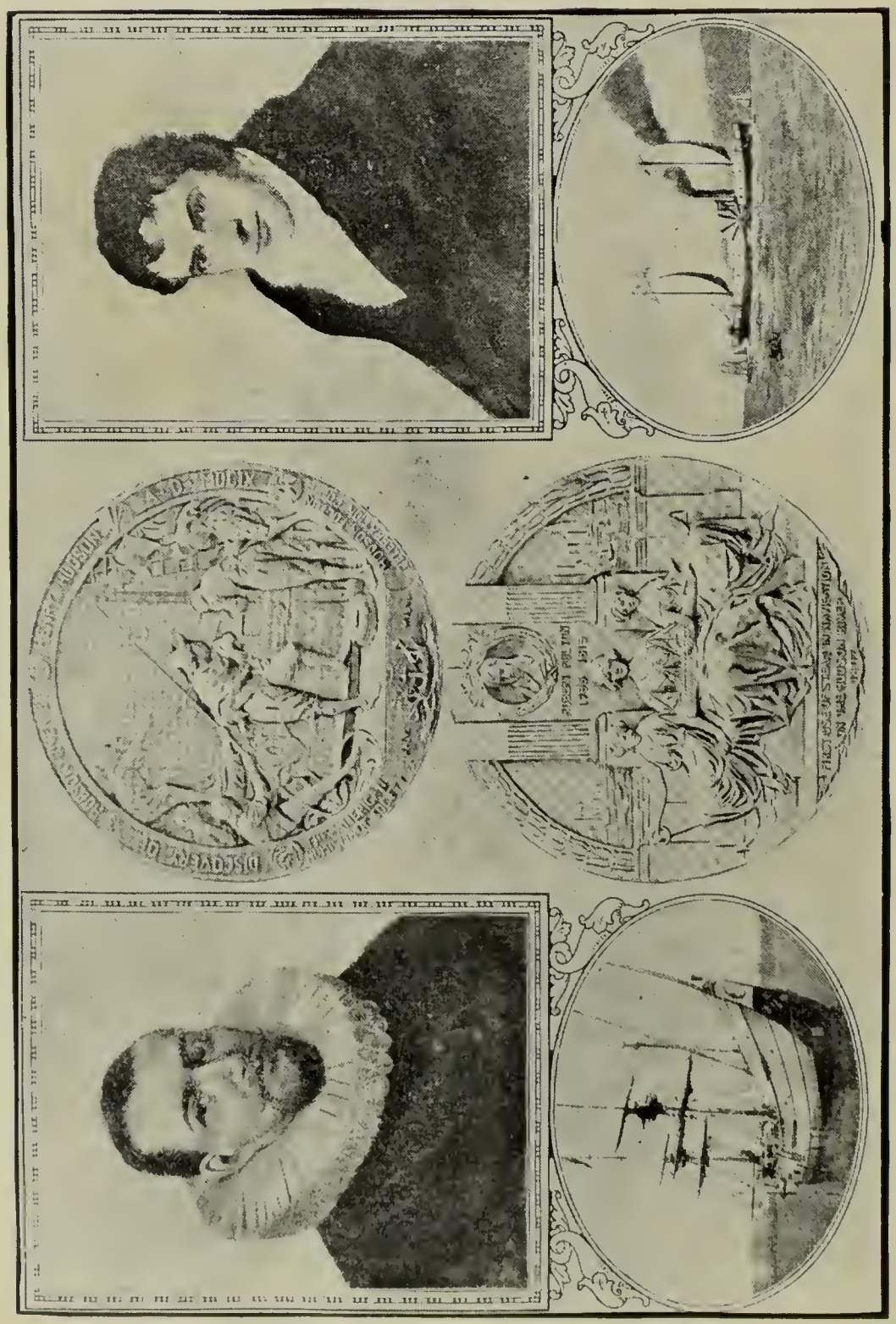
The direct connection of Hendrik Hudson with a well known subject of Numismatic art is not so accentuated as that of his quondam crony John Smith, that dashing proto-American of whom we love to think when gazing at a Transylvanian Crown of the Waiwode Sigismond Bathori, knowing that it was partly made possible by some of the cleaving strokes dealt by the "first gentleman of Virginia" upon Paynim craniums before he, himself, fell foul of the original American "big stick" in the grasp of Powhatan.

Neither has Hudson left us any known descendants as John Smith has in the famous English General Baden-Powell, to figure in personal right upon the latter day records of numisma.

We can however associate Hendrik Hudson with some of the great numismatic events of the day in recollecting that 1609, the year of the discovery of the site of the great American metropolis, was that of the famous "Triple Alliance" between England, France and the Netherlands which secured a peace of twelve years with the belligerent Spaniards. This event, which has been made the subject of some very fine medallic achievements is the principal reason why an English commander was found peacefully navigating a Dutch sailing vessel in waters where a year before it was ducats to duros that his ship would have been among those myriads argosies of the day which were never heard of again. These advantageous conditions were even made the subject of a jeton cited by Von Loon (II 56) struck in honor of the "Peace of Antwerp" as it was called and of the success of the Dutch East India Company of which Hudson was an employe. The obverse of this piece shows a soldier sleeping, pillowed upon his drum while the reverse presents Mercury the God of Commerce awakening another sleeper. While this piece could hardly refer ot an expedition which only set out in the year of its issue the sentiment of "Wake up and get busy" which it illustrates could almost pass as the first germ of the modern spirit of Manhattan Island.

All the coins of the Archduke Albert and Isabella, the famous Leijesterdaalders (crowns of the Earl of Leicester) and the Ducats of William I, together with the various daalders of Holland of which the half figure of a knight grasping a sword with one hand and the provincial shield of arms with the others, must have formed the principal contents of the Half-Moon's treasure chest and the first coins which jingled in the capacious pouches of the venturesome mariners who may have pursued their adventures in the society of friendly Indian guides as far as the present line of twenty-third street.

It is not however necessary to fly to the rarities for enduring memorials of the flag flown in New York waters for one is to be found on every one of those interesting little doits struck by the Dutch East India Company and



HENRY HUDSON and His Ship, the "Halve Maene"; ROBERT FULTON and His Steamboat, the "Clermont," and the Official Medal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

[Copyright by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission]

bearing its monogram "V. O. C." together with the arms of one or another of the United Provinces. This monogram is said to have adorned the field of the first flag which fluttered in the breeze on the beautiful expanse of water between the Staatan Island and the Battery of today.

The numismatic association of Robert Fulton is far more direct than that of Hudson, an artist of great individual merit himself he mixed most intimately with a society which thought, talked and worked incessantly with considerations of medallic art so that he cannot possibly have escaped a more than passing interest in numismatics

The writer refers most particularly to his intimacy with the principals of the firm of Boulton & Watts, proprietors of the famous Soho Mint on the outskirts of Birmingham, England. The almost romantic story of this great firm has been many times told but has ever the greatest interest for the coin lover.

The real success of James Watt the inventor of the steam engine only began when mutual friends introduced him to the humane and admirable Mathew Bolton, who bought out the interest held in the primitive invention by a certain Mr. Roebuck and thenceforth acted as the financier and business promoter of the great Scottish genius he thus captured. "At Soho," wrote the French savant Arago who was a familiar friend of all those great men, "Boulton manufactures all kinds of admirable works in steel, plated goods, silver and or-moulu, even astronomical clocks and painting on glass. During the last twenty years of his life Boulton devoted his attention to improvements in the coining of money. By uniting some processes originating in France, with new kinds of presses and an ingenius application of the steam engine he was enabled to attain at once an excessive rapidity of execution and great perfection in the articles produced.

It was Boulton who re-coined for the English government the whole copper specie of the United Kingdom. The economy and excellence with which this great work was accomplished rendered counterfeits nearly impossible. The executions (for the crime of false coining) which in London and Birmingham every year till then of unhappily frequent occurence, altogether ceased. It was on this occasion that Dr. Darwin exclaimed in the notes to his "Botanic Gardens,"If a civic crown were given in Rome for preserving the life of one citizen, Mr. Boulton should be covered with gardlands of oak." It was Boulton who planned and installed the machinery of the present British Mint on Tower Hill and executed that for the coining department. He did the same for the Empress Catherine II of Russia and at the Royal Mint in Copenhagen. His son setting up the still more splendid establishment for the Calcutta and Bombay Mints of the British East India Company. It was through his association with the coining business of the Soho Mint which beside a profusion of medals commemorating historical events, occupied itself with coinage for foreign governments and struck the majority of the famous English tokens known from the Cataloguer as the "Conder" series, as well as most of the well known Washington Cents, that James Watt was led to another great triumph which is intimately associated with the arts of coining and medal making down to the present day, without which the genius of a Saint Gaudens, a Brenner or a Roine would count for very little in medallic work. That invention is the reducing machine or engraving photograph which mechanically copies the sculptors' large plaster model of his work upon the small steel die from which the coin is eventually struck.

It need but be cited that Boulton and Watt, Turnerlli the Artist, Lord

Stanhope, the patron of art and letters, Wedgewood the great porcelain manufacturer, Flaxman, the sculptor, John Wilkinson, the great iron-master, who figures on so many Conder tokens and many others of like note formed the entourage of the great American painter Benjamin West, the master of Robert Fulton for it is to be understood by the usual test of "knowing a man by the company he keeps," what manner of person he was.

It was little wonder then that on August 6th, 1803, Robert Fulton placed his first contract for a marine engine with his old friends of Soho, visiting them personally about the work in 1804 the date of "the missing dollar." This engine otgether with its copper boiler which I have heard, ludricously but erroneously, to have been made of melted up 1804 cents thereby accounting for the scarcity of the latter, was the one set up in the Clermont and which made the triumphal trip from New York to Albany on the eventful seventeenth of August, 1807.

NUMISMATIC CLUB PRESENTS ITS COINS.

A committee of the American Numismatic Club waited on Mynheer Dr. W. F. Leeuwendam, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, Holland, at the Plaza Hotel, New York, Sept. 23, and presenting to him a gold and silver reproduction of the "Hendrik Hudson Daalder," issued by the club members to commemorate the celebration.

Frank C. Higgins, President of the club, designed the coins, which were modelled by Mousieur J. E. Roine, of the French National Ecole des Beaux Arts. They are finished in dull gold and silver. On the obverse side is a reproduction of the features of the navigator, with the words "Hendrik Hudson" in raised letters around the outer surface. At the beginning of the word "Hendrik" there is a small half moon, and under it a star. A similar decoration is placed at the end of the word "Hudson." At the bottom of the portrait is the date "1609."

On the reverse side there is a reproduction of the Half Moon under full canvas. On the smaller of the two sails there is a raised half moon, and half moons are on either side of the words "Nieuw Amsterdam," which includes the reproduction of the ship. At the bottom is the date "MCMIX," and under it the designation of the coin as "1 Daalder."

"The two pieces you are so good as to accept," said President Higgins, in making the presentation, "have just been issued through private enterprise for the purpose of filling a gap in what should be true numismatic recognition of such great events as the one which has brought you here."

The Hudson-Fulton souvenir "Daalder" in gold (dollar size) issued by members of the New York Numismatic Club are, according to our opinion, the most artistic numismatic gems issued to commemorate any important National event in recent years. In artistic excellence they are far superior than the regular souvenir gold dollars of the St. Louis and Lewis & Clark gold dollars They are made of 18 carat gold and finished in dull gold. The likness of Fulton appears on one and that of Hudson on the other, with view of their ships on the reverse.

They are published at $2.50 each $5.00 the set of two. Specimens may be had by remitting the amount pluss registry fee, to B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

"I consider the convention number of Numismatic Monthly the best ever. There is certainly come class to it." H. O. Mann.

COMMUNICATIONS

[Communications and contributions are always welcomed, but the publication of same cannot be held as the editor's endorsement of the views expressed.]

MR. ELMER S. SEARS' VIEWS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE PROXY BALLOT OF THE A. N. A.

Regarding the abolition of the proxy ballot, I do not like it. Many persons wish to be represented at our conventions and it is impossible for them to get there in person, and the proxy ballot system helps this, and is also an instrument to keep these members in good humor, and make them feel as if they really were a member of our organization, more than sending $1.50 for a magazine, and then having no voice in the matter, nothing to say about officers or anything of the kind. It may work, but I think it will work to the disadvantage of the Association in general.

It would not make any difference to those few, like myself, who attend regularly, in fact, it would make it better for us than for the others who could not take in the convention. I do not mean those who are not interested enough to attend, but those through inability to do so. And there are many members living a good ways to whom $100 or $150 to make a trip for four days to attend a convention would be quite an item, whereas those living in the vicinity would take it in.

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THE TOKENS OF THE COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA, BRETON No. 721-2.

Halifax, Yorks, England, Aug. 16th, 1909.

Mr. B. Max Mehl.

Dear Sir: In your publication for June, there is a letter by Mr. S. S. Heal of Toronto, Canada, in the course of which he refers to "speculative restrikes" of the "Half Penny of Upper Canada." I have before me a reference, published in 1894, being an extract from the "American Journal of Numismatics," in which is stated: "That the dies of the Halfpenny Token of the Copper Company of Upper Canada have recently been discovered in England," and that it is intended to strike twelve specimens in silver at $10 each and 50 specimens in bronze at $5 each."

It is not definitely stated that the dies are the obverse and reverse, or whether the reverse dies was a newly prepared one. The following extracts from Sale Catalogues of Wm. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, throw some light on the subject. 1899, November 16th, George Deakin's Sale, Lot 194 is—Obv., "Canada, Pattern Halfpenny, 1704, by Pouthon. FERTILITATEM DIVITAS, &c. Recumbent, river god with trident. Rev., ONE HALF PENNY and in center, COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA, an extremely fine bronzed proof and of great rarity as an original. It sold for £13-5-0 to Thomas; who also was the buyer of Lot 191, silver, Kentucky, Proof Halfpenny (Middleton's) 1796, BRITISH SETTLEMENT, KENTUCKY, Hope presenting two children to Liberty, &c., plain edge, extremely fine and very rare, at £5-7-6, and Lot 192, a similar one in copper finely bronzed, very rare at £3-16-0 (about $19). On December 2, 1899, at the same place was sold Lot 407, Canada Pattern Halfpenny (Pewter) by Pouthon, 1794, a very fine and rare piece, struck from the second original die. No explanation was given as to the meaning of "second original die," but as the word is singular, not plural, it suggests that one die was a newer, or more recently made one than the other. As the difference between the genuine original and the modern specimens, is on the reverse (see the shape of the letters and fol-

lowing note to Lot 194, Deakin Sale.) The modern specimens appear to be from the original obverse die and a new reverse.

I have not seen the Kentucky token referred to, but if there are specimens with the letters on the reverse as per those on the reverse of the modern Upper Canada tokens, then we may infer that the obverse die of this token also was discovered at the same time as the obverse of the Upper Canada one. If the reverses differ then probably the Kentucky tokens are from the genuine obverse and reverse dies and were struck contemporaneously with the date. I should like to see a really definite statement from the pen of on who has the Kentucky token. On November 16, 1906, lot 250, there was sold for £3 6 0 a gold proof of the Upper Canada token, 1794,brillant condition. I enquired and was informed that the reverse corresponded with the modern struck specimens.

The description of the reverse of the original Upper Canada token is—"the O's are circular and the limbs of the R's are not curled; in contra-distinction to certain modern struck imitations." Seeing that the original bronzed proof sold for £13 5 0 and the gold proof, brilliant condition, only realized £3 6 0 no comment is needed as to the character of the latter.

Some years ago and before I knew of the facts of the case, one who knew much more than myself sent as very rare specimens, a bronze proof and one in tin at 15s and 12s 6d respectively, of course with the modern reverse as the bronzed imitations were to be sold at $5 I got some concession, but still such should have been stated to be modern, which was not the case.

Yours respectfully,

S. H. HAMER.

MR. DUFFIELD MAKES AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Sir: Will you kindly make the following explanation to your readers in the next issue regarding the account of the Montreal Convention published in your September number?

As published it was a report of the Convention "as seen by Frank G. Duffield and "L'Alouette," and it was left to the reader to infer which parts were seen by "L'Alouette" and which by myself, as the two separate accounts had been blended into a single report by the editor. It contained much that I did not see, hear or imagine, and this explanation is made in order that I may not be credited with certain parts of the report not in harmony with my attitude on A. N. A. matters at the convention, and particularly with that part on page 140, which "briefly summarizes the many conclusions which were arrived at." These, as well as many other parts are presmuably by "L'Alouette," whoever he may be. The drawings were not, of course, by me, nor did I have any knowledge that they would form part of the report; neither were any of the "Convention Briefs" by me. I am always willing to have my name attached to anything I write for publication concerning the A. N. A. and do not wish to take from "L'Alouette" any credit due him for his part of the report as published.

F. G. DUFFIELD.

Baltimore, Md., September 18, 1909.

Official Medal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

(See Illustrations on Page 152.)

THE ARTIST.

The designs were modeled by the celebrated painter-sculptor, Emil Fuchs, who, by royal command, designed the "Queen Victoria," "King Edward VII," "Queen Alexandria," "Prince and Princess of Battenberg," "Official Coronation," "Science, Art and Music" and "South African War," medals and various other foreign commissions, as well as some of the leading medals for the Hispanic and American Numismatic Societies.

THE MEDAL—THE OBVERSE.

Is devoted to the Hudson Commemoration. The central and main design represents, inboard the HALF MOON, Henry Hudson and a group of six sailors watching the heaving of the lead. In the background is a suggestion of the scenery of the Hudson River. In the margin are the legends: "Discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson, A. D. MDCIX," "The American Numismatic Society" and "Hudson-Fulton Celebration" divided by small representations of the HALF MOON, the seal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, an astrolabe, a jack-staff and a sextant. On other side of the representation of Hudson's little ship are the old Dutch words for HALF MOON—HALVE MAENE.

THE REVERSE.

The Fulton idea is treated with a classical design, consisting of three seated, draped female figures. The central figure holds in her lap a model of the CLERMONT, and represents the genius of Steam Navigation. The figure at her right rests one hand on an anchor, representing Commerce, while the figure at her left holds a pen and scroll, representing History. Upon a tablet in the central background, between two columns, is a portrait of Fulton, made after Benjamin West's painting, surrounded by a wreath. Under the portrait are the name and date "Robert Fulton, 1765-1815." In the dexter background is a view of New York from the Hudson River in 1807, and in the sinister background a recent view of the same. At the bottom of the design is the legend: "First use of steam in navigation on the Hudson River, 1807."

One of the most important matters to be considered by the members of the A. N. A. is the abolition of the present proxy ballot system. We are not thoroughly conversant with the subject to express an opinion freely, but to our present mind, it appears that the substitution of the straight mail ballot in place of the present proxy would be a welcome change to our entire membership.

The most good to be derived from any subject is by universal discussion of the matter, and we would be pleased to have more of our A. N. A. members express their views on this or any other subject of interest to the A. N. A.

"I am very well pleased with the account, as published in your Numismatic Monthly of the annual meeting at Montreal of the association. Reading such a good account is next best thing to being there."—Jno. A. Seltzer.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.

The two-cent stamps commemorative of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, and showing the Half Moon and the Clermont with the Palisades in the background, evidence further progress toward a postage stamp picture gallery of American hisotry. The Secretary of the Treasury has reason to envy the Postmaster General the greater latitude he enjoys in providing the public with official works of art.

Special attention is called to the advertising pages of this issue. An unusually interesting line of coins at reasonable prices are offered, and the most interesting of all ads' is the one of Mr. Gravel, advertising his excellent coin cabinets and safes. For several years past the demand for a good coin cabinet could not be supplied, and it is with much pleasure and satisfaction that we recommend the cabinets as offered by Mr. Garvel.

VALUABLE NUMISMATIC BOOK TO BE ISSUED.

Another book which will undoubtedly prove of interest among numismatists is now in preparation and will be issued shortly by the Banking Law Journal.

The work is under the editorial supervision of Mr. Maurice L. Muhleman, the well-known expert upon monetary subjects, and the coins were catalogued by Mr. T. Louis Comparette, Curator Numismatic Collection U. S. Mint, Philadelphia. The accuracy of its contents may be relied upon and will make it a standard reference work.

The price of the book, we are informed, will be very reasonable. A complete review of the book will appear in the November issue of the Monthly.

The suggestion for a Year Book for the A. N. A. as suggested by Mr. B. H. Saxton, second vice president elect, and published in the August number of the Numismatic Monthly, is a most commendable suggestion to be considered for the advancement of the interest of our Association. We shall have more to say about this a little later.

There is now being considered the incorporation and establishment at Houston, Texas, of a free public museum, the science of Numismatics to be one of the features. A number of Lone Star numismatists are interested in the launching of this novel museum.

NEW ISSUES.

Liberia.—We are indebted to Mr. J. W. Scott's circular for the information of the issue of a new copper coin of this country. Obverse, beautiful female head to left, inscription "Republic of Liberia," with star below. Reverse, palm tree with rising sun to left, ship with bird above, carrying a letter in its beak, all in beaded circle. "One Cent" above date; below, single star at each side. Copper. Edge, plain.

German East Africa.—A new value of the copper coins of this country appeared. It will be remembered that only the ½ heller is noted in the copper catalogue. The 1 heller is of the same design. Obverse, Imperial crown, with inscription above, "Deutsch Ostafrika," with date having a star at each side below. Reverse, 1 heller in olive branches with Berlin mint mark below. Copper. Plain edge.

Sweden.—A very beautiful commemorative coin has been issued in this country. Obverse, profiles of king and queen; inscription, "Konung Oscar II. Drottning Sopia," conventional rose branch below. Reverse, crowned arms in circle encircled by chain and order. Inscription, "Den 6 Juni, 1857-1907 2 Kr." Silver. Milled edge.

"It has always been a puzzle to me how you manage to pay for the paper alone out of the 50 cents you charge per year. Other expenses connected with your magazine is evidently a labor of love on your part and being such ought to be richly rewarded."—A. H. Johnson.

Friends of the Medallion

New Society to Encourage the Taste for Medals and Petty Sculptures Started in New York.

Starting with a charter membership of several hundred men and women interested in small sculpture and the medallic art, a "Circle of Friends of the Medallion" is about to be added to the minor art societies of New York. There has been a marked revival of this taste in Europe and America during the past quarter century.

Vittorio Piani (called Pisanello) led the way in the fifteenth century. He was a painter and engraver of Verona, employed as a medallist by the lay and ecclesiastical magnates of Italy. All through the Italian Renaissance, suburb medals were struck, which have preserved for future generations the likeness of some of the greatest men in letters, art and politics of that age.

The seventeenth was another century when medals became once more the fashion, particularly in the Netherlands. Bisot's Histoire Metallique des Pays Bas contains a portion of the medals referring to the struggle of the Netherlands, struck by countries, towns and kings, by commanders and private individuals, in memory of remarkable events, such as sieges and victories on land and sea, treaties and congresses, various and useful inventions, distinguished personalities. France Spain, England, various German and other countries did likewise. Of late years France and Austria have been leaders in this modern renascence of the Renaissance.

Medals of the Italian fifteenth century have great artistic qualities as well as historic value; those of the seventeenth, in Holland, France and England are more interesting for the history they teach than as works of art. Modern medals attempt to combine the two. Many of the Parisian and Viennese placques and medallions do not refer at all to events of national importance, to persons or to inventions, but celebrate family joys, such as engagements, weddings, births, baptisms, "the baby's first step" and so forth. They rely on that charm of artistic expression which the sculptor has been fortunate enough to impart to the small bas-relief in bronze.

"The Circle of Friends of the Medallion" will issue to its members each year one or more medals or little bas reliefs or perhaps a statuette of bronze, without further charge than the annual membership dues—at present ten dollars.

The Art Club, Gramercy Park, is temporarily the "Circle's" headquarters, many members of that club and of the Numismatic Society, the Sculpture Society, Lotus, Century, etc., being enrolled in the "Circle."

The first medal to be issued this month to members of the "Circle" will commemorate the celebration of the Hudson-Fulton Festival. It is designed by Mr. John Flanagan, who won recognition as a medallist, at the Paris exposition in 1900 and made the clock for the reading rotunda in the Library of Congress. The obverse has profiles, charmingly modelled, of Fulton and Hudson, and the reverse shows the modern Goddess of Science reclining on clouds. She holds an electric staff emblem of the present age of electricity and gazes pensively at the symbols of the Age of Steam and the Age of Sails in the shapes of the "Clermont" and "Halve Maen." In the background, dimly seen, are the very modern skyscrapers of Manhattan.

Medals and placques for the "Circle" will not be placed in the conventional round or square box, but will be inlaid in a perforated card between the covers

of a book, along with a few pages of letter press referring to the medal. This not only displays both sides of the medallion to advantage, but keeps the piece from being mislaid.

It also allows the owner to arrange the consecutive issues along with his books on the shelf for handy reference. Some members may prefer, indeed, to mount a medal on a stand, or frame it for the wall. The book-mount, however, is not only ingenious, but very practical. It is to be hoped that the "Circle" has a long and efficient life before it. Such small portable works for the library and office do more than monuments to give people a feeling for sculpture and form the habit of looking at art works with understanding and appreciation.

THE AUCTION FIEND.

On a raft in mid-ocean after shipwreck a number of passengers and sailors were huddled together, some trying to slumber. Among the latter was a well known coin collector. At length the out-look shouted "A Sail! A Sail!" Up started the collector. "What?" shrieked he, "A sale, and I havn't got a catalogue!"—Exchange.

CENTS USED AT LAST IN WESTERN STATES.

For Years Quarter Was the Smallest Coin Acceptable on the Coast.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—The coining of over a million pennies at the local mint in 1908 made a new record in the history of the United States mint and its branches, for never before since the coinage of pieces of this denomination was begun in 1793 had such coins been struck anywhere but at the parent establishment at Philadelphia. There was no need for the making of coins of this denomination in the West until within recent years as the demand for cent pieces was confined almost exclusively to the Atlantic and Middle Western States. In the West and Southwest this minor coin had no purchasing value, was not recognized and was seldom seen in circulation. Indeed, even at the present time there are many Western localities in which cent pieces are not accepted.

Stamps for Change.

In Colorado, for example, if a person tenders a five-cent piece to a postmaster for a two-cent stamp, he receives in exchange, together with his stamps, not a one-cent piece, but a one-cent postage stamp. There are no cent pieces in the money drawer of the postmaster, and he doesn't desire any.

Califronia has had as little use for the cent piece as other parts of the West. For many years no coin of less denomination than ten cents had a purchasing value there, and in the gold days nothing less than twenty-five cents would buy anything, miners frequently throwing a handful of small silver pieces out into the street as useless weight to carry, the "two bits" or quater, being the minimum current coin.

"Your convention number just at hand, and I congratulate you on its completeness. You certainly deserve great credit for your progressiveness." —C. H. Shinkle.

MINT MARKED LINCOLN CENTS.

The new Lincoln cents of the first and second issues are to be found with the mind mark "S" for San Francisco. The first issue of this mint mark is now quite scarce, as only a small number—about $3,000 worth—were coined and the supply immediately exhausted. Those without the artist's initials are more easily found.

New York Numismatic Club

The ninth monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club did not take place until Friday evening, August 20th, on account of the interference of convention week, at Montreal, with the usual date.

In spite of the vacation season and general out-of-town residence of most of the membership, there were present Messrs. J. E. Roine, Henri Weil, Weil, J. W. Scott, Wayte Raymond, David Proskey, E. Smith, Frank G. Higgins, Rudolf Kohler, E. H. Weks, Daniel Kennedy, A. R. Frey, Edgar H. Adams, Laurin Labar and D. Macon Webster.

President Higgins called the meeting to order at 8:30, and delivered a report in extenso of the Montreal convention, and the good work there done by Club members in agitating the infusion of new life and spirit into the American Numismatic Association.

Mr. Edgar H. Adams spoke in support of Mr. Higgins, and Mr. D. Macon Webster made an eloquent address on the subject of the Club's beneficial interest in the progress of American numismatic affairs generally.

The subject of the next A. N. A. convention in New York City, was discussed at length, and President Higgins appointed a committee, consisting of A. R. Frey, E. Smith, and Wayte Raymond, to wait on the officers of the American Numismatic Society and arrange with them for the organization of a joint entertainment committee which would commence its labors sufficiently in advance of the convention to insure a perfect success.

A committee consisting of Messrs. E. H. Weeks and D. M. Webster, both members of the New York State Bar, was appointed to consider the question of constitution, by-laws and incorporation for the club on a basis which should preserve its informal character.

The resignations of Mr. H. Niklewicz from both secretaryship and membership of the club were considered and accepted, Mr. Daniel R. Kennedy being appointed to succeed him.

On the proposition of Mr. H. R. Storer of Newport, R. I., a general discussion of the question of the employment of artists' initials on U. S. coins was entered upon and it was generally agreed that the Secretary of the Treasury, in heeding the usual anonymous jealous complaints which are usually directed at artistic success, had merely affronted Mr. Brenner, without having in the least resolved the question so long since satisfactorily settled in Europe to the encouragement of wholesome and progressive numismatic art.

Mr. Victor D. Brenner addressed to the club his regret not to be able to be present and wrote as his contribution to the topic of the evening:

"The artist's name on a coin is of value to the student of history and art as relating to history."

Mr. E. H. Adams was desired to draw up a memorial on the subject to the Treasury Department for official resolution and signature at the next meeting of the club.

As usual, many personal exhibits were made of fine and rare recent acquisitions by members.

Mr. Higgins showed a set of four plaster moulds of the original models after his designs by Mr. Roine for the Hudson-Fulton gold dollar-sized tokens to be shortly published by Mr. Elder.

DANIEL R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

The tenth regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club assembled at Keen's Chop House, 7:30 p. m., Friday, September 10th. In spite of an unusually stormy evening, the following put in appearance: Dr. Martin Burke, Mr. Bauman L. Belden, Albert R. Frey and friend, Mr. Garber of Brooklyn, Elmer S. Sears, R. Kohler, Mr. White, Edgar H. Adams, Charles Dekay, President Circle of Friends of the Medallion; Wayte Raymond, Daniel R. Kennedy, E. Smith, Thomas L. Elder, E. J. Deitsch and Frank C. Higgins. Among the treasures exhibited was the rare five dollar gold piece of Wass, Moliter & Company of San Francisco, dated 1852. There is but one record of the public sale of this coin, when the Randall collection was disposed of in 1885. The popularity of this coin at the time of its issue was so great that Augustus Humbert, of the U. S. Assay Office, wrote a letter to the Secretary

of the Treasury saying that if he were not permitted to issue coins of the denomination lower than fifty dollars that the firm of Wass, Moliter & Company would put the assay office out of business.

Mr. Adams also showed on behalf of Mr. W. H. Woodin, a rare pattern dollar in copper, showing on the obverse the head of Liberty as borne by the twenty dollar piece designed by James B. Longacre and circulated before 1907. This is one of the rarest of the trade dollar patterns. Mr. Charles Dekay exhibited the first medal issued by the Circle of the Friends of the Medallion, a Hudson and Fulton medal executed by Artist Flanagan. Mr. Elmer S. Sears showed a "chain" cent of 1793 in the most unblemished condition which any member present had ever seen of this coin; also a set of twelve, six and three rouble coins in gold. Mr. Wayte Raymond showed a tetradrachm of Corinth, of the archaic period, Circa 200 B. C. Mr. Rudolph Koehler exhibited interesting coins of India. Mr. Thomas L. Elder exhibited the completed Hudson and Fulton dollar-sized gold tokens modeled by Sculptor Roine, from the designs of Mr. Higgins. President Higgins' address to the members was a description at length of the various revivals of wide popular taste for medalic art which had occurred from the middle of the fifteenth century up to the present day, indicating by a comparison of signs which had at various periods preceded great productions of new coins, medals and tokens, that another such renaissance is now fairly upon us. In the course of his remarks Mr. Higgins also dwelt upon the fact that the great token production of the latter Georgian era in England was produced by the circle of intimates surrounding the young American inventor, Robert Fulton, during his residence in England. Mr. E. H. Adams submitted a scholarly letter expressing the sense of the club in the matter of the removal of Sculptor Brenner's initials from the new cent, as voted at the last meeting. This will be shortly forwarded to Secretary MacVeagh. A. O. Garber, E. J. Deitsch and Charles Dekay were unanimously elected members of the club.

DANIEL F. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The sixty-seventh monthly meeting of the above-named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, August 6th, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Lewis, Kelly, Green, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Blumenschein, Chester Dunham, Holmes, Baker, Williams, and Doctors Bert and Merrill. Messrs. Henry F. Donovan and W. O. Hart were elected to membership.

Mr. Chester Dunham exhibited his collection of foreign coins, consisting of 200 countries.

The following magazines were received since last meeting: Numismatische Correspondenz, Spink's Circular, Numismatischer Verkehr, Numismatist and Philatelic West for July, and Mehl's Monthly for July and August.

An aluminum medal bearing his portrait, was received from Mr. T. L. Elder, and two of the new Lincoln cents from Mr. Farran Zerbe.

Considerable time was devoted to a discussion of American Numismatic Association prospects and politics.

Adjourned to meet September 3rd.

BEN. G. GREEN, Secretary.

The 68th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, September 3rd, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Lewis, Mayor, J. T. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Leon, Vercouter, Chester Durham, Holmes and Baker and Doctors Merrill and Bert. Mr. Allanac was present as a visitor. Mr. Louis Mohr was elected

to membership.

Under exhibitions Mr. Leon showed some rare and interesting patterns for the early California gold pieces. Messrs. Brand and Verkler each showed a number of ancient Greek silver coins and Mr. Brand a five franc piece of Henry V (the Pretender) of France struck on a planchet of quintuple thickness.

Magazines received since last meeting were: The Numismatist, Spink's Circular and The Philatelic West for August; auction catalogns from Appelgren and Low: and catalogue with fixed prices from Appelgren.

After much interesting and instructive numismatic discussion adjournment was taken to October 1st. BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

MEETING OF THE OHIO STATE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Johnston, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1909.

At a meeting of the Trustees held September 13th, it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the O. S. N. S. at Columbus, Ohio, on October 28 and 29, 1909. An attractive program is being arranged including an auction of coins to be offered by the members of the Society. A catalogue will be issued about the first of October and may be had upon application.

The Ohio State Numismatic Society has arranged for a very interesting program at Columbus, Ohio, on October 28th and 29th, 1909.

Prof. J. G. Halaplens of Athens, Greece, will make an exhibit of coins and seals of Ancient Greece and deliver an address upon the same, wearing the royal costume worn by King Otto in 1834.

Prof. T. L. Comparette, Curator of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, will deliver an address upon coinology.

There will be an exhibit of coins; short talks by several members and the annual election of officers.

On Friday, 29th, beginning at ten o'clock a. m., a coin auction will be held under the auspices of the Society to which the members have contributed. Catalogues will be ready for mailing on October 15th, and may be had upon application.

WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK, Secretary.

A FEW CHEAP COLONIAL COPPERS.

1783 Nova Constellatio. Very good, and very interesting....$	.65
1785 Nova Constellatio	.75
1787 New York Cent. Nova borac. Date, as usual, weak or indistinct	.90
1787-8 Mass. Cent. Indian and Eagle	.75
1786 Vermont Cent. View of Mountains. "Vermontensinm" Good	1.00
1785 Vermont. "Vermontis" V. G.	1.25
1785 Vermont. "Immune." Poor and small hole, but rare.....	.50
1766. Pitt Token. "No Stamps." Fair	.50
1787-88 Connecticut Cent. "Auctori Connec." Fair to good..	.50

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It is amusing to read the silly letters which are being published in the daily papers in regard to the initials of the artist's name on the new cent, all of the current cents bear a small L the initial of Mr. Longacre on the ribbon at the end of the last feather on the head-dress. The silver likewise shows a B on the edge of the neck for Barber the designer. Collectors of cents will make quite an addition to their collections this year, no less than five and probably six distinct varieties having been coined up to date. Minor varieties in position of date have also been found. Such trifles are inevitable and careful search will reward the hunter in the coinage of every year since the mint has been established.—J. W. Scott.

Good Collection of Early U. S. CENTS

Lock Close; There Are Some Scarce Varieties and Good Bargains.

1793 Chain. Compate date. Nick on Rev. Good. Rare.....$11.50
1793 Wreath. Stems on leaves horizontal. Slightly corroded. Fine 11.00
1793 Wreath. Broad leaves, large LIBERTY and Date. Obv. field smoothed, reverse nearly uncirculated. Scarce variety 12.00
1793 Liberty Cap variety. The rarest variety of the 1793 cent. Good to very good. Seldom found so well preserved..... 15.00
1794 Hays No. 26. Very good.. 2.00
1794 Hays No. 34. Good 1.00
1794 Hays No. 43. Very good to fine 2.00
1794 Hays No. 48. Good to very good. Rare 2.00
1795 Lettered edge. Very good. Scarce 1.50
1795 Thin planchet. Good..... 1.00
1796 Liberty Cap. Very fine, but corroded 2.00
1796 Fillet head. Very good.... 1.75
1797 Very good 1.25
1797 About good ..... .75
1798 over 97. Very fair..... .60
1798 Large date. Good to very good ..... .60
1798 Small date. V. Good..... .75
1798 Scarce variety with wrinkles in left field. Good..... 1.25
1800 Cleaned and recolored, but a beauty 1.50
1800 Very good ..... .90
1800 The Q die. Scarce. V. G. 1.00
1801 Very good. Very scarce.. 1.00
1801 1-000. V. G..... .90
1801 Three Errors, IINITED, 1-000, and with one stem; an excellent "IINITED" spoiled to making a bogus 1804. An unusually interesting coin.... 2.00
1802 Curved die break from nose to edge. Fine. Rare..... 2.25
1802 Stemless. Good ..... .60
1802 1-000. Very scarce..... .65
1803 Very good..... .50
1803 Large 3. Has been catalogued as rarer than 1799. good 1.25
1803 Stemless wreath. Scarce.. .75
1804 Broken die. About fine. Well centered, every letter bold. Very reasonable at..... 12.50
1804 Poor. Position of stems show to be an 1804 and the date under a glass seems faintly visible. A good space filler to a young collector..... 1.50
1805 Good to Very Good..... .75
1806 Obv. burnished. V. Fine and of fine color. Rare..... 2.50
1806 Very good 1.00
1807 over 06. Good ..... .75
1807 Perfect date. V. G..... .75
1807 Comet variety. Fair..... .50
1808 13 stars. Good ..... .90
1808 13 stars. Very good..... 1.25
1808 12 stars. V. G. Scarce.... 1.75
1809 Good to very good, but slightly corroded. Rare Date. 2.50
1810 over 09. Old cleaning; now very fine and beautiful olive color 2.25
1810 Small date. Very good.... .85
1811 Old cleaning. Very fine and olive color. Rare..... 5.00
1811 About V. Good..... 1.50
1811 Good. Scarce 1.00
1812 Large date. Fine. Scarce. 2.00
1812 Small date. Fine, sharp. Rare 1.65
1813 Very fine, slightly corroded 2.25
1814 ross 4. V. G..... .75
1817 Separated date. V. F..... .60
1817 lose date. Very fine..... .70
1817 15 stars. V. Good..... .65
1818 Unc. Mint bloom..... .75
1819 Large date. Extra Fine. Light olive 1.00
1819 Small, wide date. V. F.... .90
1820 Perfect die. About Unc... 1.00
1821 About fine. Very scarce... 1.00
1823 over 22. About Fine. Rare 1.50
1823 Perfect date. Near fine.... 1.00

SCARCE HALF CENTS.

1793 G. to V. G. Somewhat corroded, but everything very plain .....$ 4.50
1794 V. G. to fine. Scarce..... 1.75
1795 Thin. No pole. Good..... 1.35
1795 with comma, 1,795. Pole to cap. V. Good. Rare..... 2.00
1795 Lettered edge. V. G. Rare 2.50
1797 Very good. Very scarce... 2.00
1800 V. G. to fine. Scarce..... 1.00
1802 over 1800. Obv. Very good; Rev. Good, but nicked. Rare. 2.50
1811 Very good. Scarce..... 1.00

Transportation charges paid on orders amounting to $5.00 or over, otherwise purchasers are to pay all mail or express charges. Make remittances in any way most convenient to yourself. Unused stamps—1c and 2c—accepted up to $1.00.

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SPECIAL SAFE WITH DRAWERS

No. 6 Special—Price in United States, $35.00

Dimensions.	Height.	Width.	Depth.
Outside	25 in.	16 in.	18 in.
Inside	15 "	10 "	12½ "
19 Drawers	7/16 "	8½ " (inside)	9 7/16 "

Weight, about 250 lbs.

No. 8 Special—Price in United States, $50.00

Dimensions.	Height.	Width.	Depth
Outside	31 in.	21 in.	20 in.
Inside	18½ "	14½ "	12½ "
23 Drawers of	7/16 "	12⅝ " (inside)	9⅝ "

Weight, about 425 lbs.

The drawers are made out of very dry wood and with gold plated knobs; each drawer slides on its own grooves, making them all independent one from the other.

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Only one of each in stock.

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Charles II. 1678	2.50
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William II. 1696	2.60
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Volume 2 (Whole Number 23) Number 11

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

A Numismatic Magazine Published in the Interest of Coins and Coin Collectors

November, 1909

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

B. Max Mehl

Numismatist

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

Subscription, 50 Cents per Year; Single Copies 10 Cents

Have you received Catalogue for my Auction Sale of Coins, Medals, to take place November 22nd?

If not, drop me a postal and a copy will be cheerfully sent you by return mail, without any obligation on your part, of course.

This sale consists of over 800 lots of interesting coins, United States, Colonial, Pioneer Gold, Rare Currency, Canadian, Foreign and Ancient.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1909

B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

P. O. Box 976 Fort Worth, Texas

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

Vol. II. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, NOVEMBER, 1909 No. 11

Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully received. Contributions from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for

The Petition Crown of Thomas Simon

By EDWARD F. HERDMAN.

The recent sale at auction, for £155, of a specimen of the rare coin known as the Petition Crown of Thomas Simon, affords an opportunity of giving a brief history of this famous piece, and in doing so it will not be out of place to review the state of the English coinage immediately prior to its issue.

The reign of "good Queen Bess" was distinguished by the introduction of new mechanism for the minting of money. Instead of the old hammer and punch method of minting, the mill and screw was introduced, by which process coins of a superior workmanship, and more regular appearance, were produced.

Folks say that the inventor of the "mill and screw" is supposed to have been a Frenchman named Philip Mastrelle, who eventually fell into the practice of coining counterfeit money, and was convicted and executed at Tyburn on the 27th of January, 1562.

Mr. Hawkins, however, does not agree with this statement, and asserts that the name of the introducer of this process of coining is unknown, and the whole history of its employment involved in obscurity.

Most of the milled money (but chiefly the shilling and sixpence) of Queen Elizabeth's reign may be known by a five-pointed star at the end of the legend. The larger coins (crowns and half-crowns) are struck on the old hammer principle, which

was continued by her successors, James I. and Charles I. But the bulk of the money issued by Queen Elizabeth, from the crown to the penny, was hammered money.

In about 1650 Cromwell availed himself of the more recent improvements of coining already adopted by some of the continental nations. A celebrated French artist, Pierre Blondeau, who had perfected the mode of minting by the mill and screw, was invited to England. On his arrival he produced patterns of the half-crown,

shilling, and sixpence, coined by the mill and screw, by which means a legend was impressed for the first time on the edge of a piece. But no issue was ever made of these coins, and specimens of them are very rare.

During the latter part of his protectorate, Cromwell caused coins to be executed by the new process bearing his own bust; but it is supposed that few were issued, as the coins of the old hammered type are much more numerous. They are considered by some authorities to have been patterns. The bust of Cromwell on the obverse is most beautifully executed by Simon, and in a manner superior in point of art to anything that had been seen upon an English coin before.

Charles II. on his accession to the throne in 1660, with a view, it may be, of returning to the extreme orthodoxy of his father's reign, discarded the mill and screw, and his early coins were produced by the old process; but in 1662 Peter Blondeau was re-engaged to direct the mint upon the mill and screw principle, and a competition for engraving the dies was entered into between the celebrated Simon, and John Rotier, of Antwerp, which, it is said, was unfairly decided in favor of Rotier.

Dissatisfied with the judgment of Blondeau, and confident of his skill as a die-sinker, Simon appealed to the king, and his petition took the unique, though appropriate, form of a pattern coin of the value of a crown. Hence it is that England can justly boast of a most exquisitely engraved coin, which is considered a model of art, and superior to any coin of that or any other period. It will be seen from the illustration of the piece here given, that the king's bust is draped and laureated, with flowing hair and love lock over the right shoulder. The inscription on the obverse reads CAROLUS II. DEI. GRA. On the reverse are crowned shields of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, arranged in the form of a cross, with garter and St. George in center. There are two C's interlinked in each angle. Inscription MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. REX. 1663.

On the edge of this famous coin is inscribed Simon's petition to the king against the alleged unjust decision. The petition runs thus "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this, his tryal piece, with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully order'd, and more accurately engraven, to relieve him." Notwithstanding the undoubted superiority of the piece, Simon's petition was unheeded.

It is said that only twenty copies were struck with the petition on the edge, and a few others with a different edge. In 1755 a specimen of this rare and beautiful crown piece sold for £12. In 1802 a specimen changed hands for £105, and in 1824 the same piece brought £210. At Trattle's sale in 1832, a fine specimen realized £225.

A WORD ABOUT RENEWALS.

During the past few weeks we have been receiving a great number of renewals for the Numismatic Monthly from subscribers whose subscription expires with the December issue. This is indeed a very wise thing to do, if you do not want to miss an issue of the Numismatic Monthly, as back numbers are very difficult to obtain, owing to their scarcity caused by our ever-growing circulation.

The greater percentage of subscriptions expire with the December issue, and we urge upon all subscribers to please send in their renewals promptly—send it in while you think of it—and when so doing, if you can possibly get another subscriber to send with it, we will thank you for it, and so will the "other subscriber."

Falling Leaves

The closing days of the year are good for retrospection, and the present is a good time to look back on the numismatic features of the year.

The new Lincoln cents are perhaps the most prominent at present, but personally I have never known another year that the most objectionable system of knocking has been so much in vogue. On this continent, knocking has developed into a fine art, and has reached its highest stage of development—few of us are free from the habit.

Collectors and dealers have met on common ground, and an unhealthy rivalry has existed that cannot fail to have an ill effect on Numismatics generally.

The collector is fortunate; he has the dealer and his fellow collector to work on—while the dealer is restricted to his fellow dealer. Still it's a merry game, my masters, and one that we can all take part in; but we should remember that knocks, like chickens, come home to roost.

And what is the good of it? The chronic knocker is a nuisance; he must go, and the sooner the better.

From Mr. Duffield's report at the Montreal Convention, it seems we have a membership of over six hundred in the A. N. A. Is there any reason why we should not pass the 1,000 stage before the close of the coming year?

It can be done, and done easily; but it should not be left to a few. Nearly every present member knows some collector who would doubtless join, if he only knew of the A. N. A., its objects, and the advantages of membership.

Of course it is just possible that we may lose a customer if we persuade our friend to join—and that box is full of duplicates—or he might bid on the lots we are interested in, or tread on our corns in some other way.

Did you ever notice that you had lost anything as a result of joining the A. N. A.? I know that I never have—then why not pass it on?

But know the man you vouch for. As it is, membership has been too easy in the past. Quality should never be sacrificed to quantity.

Let us then, one and all, make an effort to get one new member before the close of 1909. Do not wait until your friend is a full-fledged numismatist and a F. R. N. S. We cannot all be at the top of the tree, and our position on the lower branches is far safer and much more comfortable.

I received a batch of circulars recently from a "Money and Stamp" firm in New York. Among the bargains offered were an Austrian Kreutzer of 1816 at 15c and a Morocco faloo made in the twelfth century(!) at 27c. A word to the wise, etc.

X.

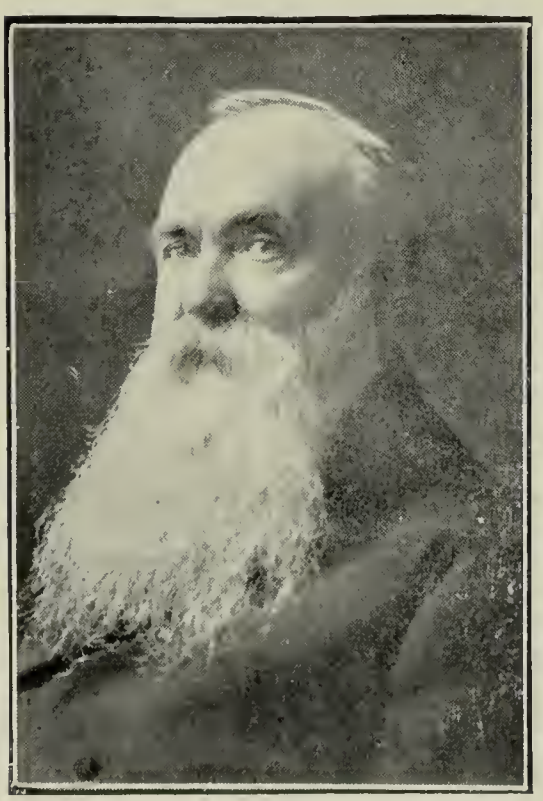
Facts Concerning Oregon Beaver Gold Coins

Written for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

By PROF. BYRON N. ROOKS.

On the return of the settlers of Oregon from the California mines in 1849 they brought with them a great amount of gold dust and particles which immediately became the circulating medium. Its approximated value could only be secured by weight on small apothecary gold scales.

This gold contained a large percentage of black sand and other impurities that were not separated by the then crude mode of mining, and the ruling price was $16.00 per ounce.



PROF. BYRON N. ROOKS.

Frequent disputes arose between the purchaser and seller as to whether the transactions were equitable, consequently gold and silver coins, what little there were, commanded a premium.

To avoid this difficulty Mr. Wm. H. Rector of Salem, Oregon, petitioned the provisional Legislature to establish a Mint, which was done by an Act approved February 16, 1849, which authorized the striking of $5.00 and $10.00 gold pieces, of which there were $30,000.00 coined into $5.00 pieces and $28,500.00 coined into $10.00 gold pieces.

These coins were ordered to be made out of pure gold, without any allow whatever, and they were practically all purchased by the San Francisoc Mint, as they were ten per cent more valuable than the U. S. legal standard coins.

This accounts for the fact that the entire issue of these coins disappeared only a very few specimens of each are in existence.

The dies for the $5.00 pieces were made by Hamilton Campbell and are preserved in the office of Secretary of State at Salem, Ore.

The dies for the $10.00 pieces were made by Mr. Wallace and were thrown into the Williamette river, just below the Falls at Oregon City, and were thus destroyed, so no fear need be entertained as regards the possibility of ever having restrikes made of the $10.00 Oregon Beaver Coin.

The Fugio Cent of 1787

Written for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

By H. O. GRANBERG.

These were the earliest coins issued by authority of the United States. They were modeled after the Continental dollar of 1776 and many varieties were made with differing inscriptions but the type most frequently found are the following:

The obverse has a device consisting of thirteen rings linked together each link bearing the name of a state, in the center United States, forming two semi-circles inside of which are the words, "We are one." The reverse has a sundial with the numerals from I to XII above which shines the radiant meridian sun. To the left is the word "Fugio," to the right the figures 1787, below are the words, "Mind your business."

How appropriate are these symbols and how brief, direct and expressive these mottoes: "We are one," and "Mind your business." This last motto I have selected as the most appropriate one found on any of our coins and one I believe we could use with great propriety at the present time, to represent the commercial medium of our nation.

The motto: "Mind your business," directs closer attention to our busi- [illegible] concentration of mind and purpose on our business brings success. It might also be taken indirectly as a warning not to meddle with other people's business. This motto is a good reminder when we receive wages, pay debts and trade. Many of the early pattern pieces bore splendid mottoes such as one with an effigy of the Goddess of Liberty with "Liberty and Virtue," others, Liberty and Security, Liberty and Commerce, "Liberty: Parent of Science and Industry." This latter was made in silver from George Washington's own tableware and it is a pity it was not adopted. Many other state coins, some of which I hope to illustrate and discuss later.

How purile and irrevelant sounds the motto of "In God we trust" on money in these grasping, money-getting times. When prompted by the greed of gain and after the most mercenary motives a call to "mind your business" would be proper, while in this connection our present motto, "In God we trust" is out of place, inapropriate and irrevelant. Take it off!

A CORRECTION.

We are usually pretty previous in Numismatic news, but by our overlooking the typographical error in Mr. Higgins' article in the October issue of the Numismatic Monthly (page 153, fourth line from bottom), in which reference is made to the medal-reducing lathe invented by James Watt as a "photograph," is a trifle too previous—at least a half century too soon. It should read, of course, "pantograph."

The Year at the British Mint

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

(London Daily Telegraph)

A Buff Book issued last evening contains the annual report on the year's work at the Mint. As usual, much interest attaches to the story which the Deputy Master and Comptroller of that institution has to tell of the issues and receipts, and to his observations as to the features of the twelve months' period. At the outset, abstracting it from one of the many tables, one may present this summary of the Imperial coinage of 1908:

Coin.	Number.	Nom. value.
Sovereigns	11,729,006	£11,729,006 0 0
Half-sovereigns	3,996,992	1,998,496 0 0
Half-crowns	1,758,889	£219,861 2 6
Florins	3,280,010	328,001 0 0
Shillings	3,806,969	190,348 9 0
Sixpences	6,739,491	168,487 5 6
Fourpences (Maundy)	9,929	165 9 8
Threepences	8,175,934	102,199 3 6
Twopences (Maundy)	14,815	123 9 2
Pence (Maundy)	18,150	75 12 6
Pence	£31,506,048	£131,275 4 0
Halfpence	16,620,800	34,626 13 4
Farthings	4,264,960	4,442 13 4

Thus, the total number of coins struck at the Royal Mint during the year was 91,921,993, and the nominal value of £14,907,108 2s 6d. In addition there were struck 34,561,049 Colonial coins of a nominal value of £713,131 11s 7d, making a grand total of 126,483,042 pieces of a nominal value of £15,620,239 4s 1d.

Decreased Silver Coinage.

These figures, say the report, show a considerable decline in the number of Imperial coins, the 92,000,000 (approximately) of such coins struck making a fall of over 36,000,000 from 1907, which, however, was exceptionally high. Compared with other recent years, the figure has been exceeded twice—viz: in 1900 and 1906. With regard to silver coins, the demand in England and the Colonies showed considerable decline, but Scotland and Ireland took a somewhat larger amount. The total issue, however, was less than half that of the

Cent Per Cent.

previous year, being 18,203,500 pieces against 37,255,570 in 1907.

A very handsome profit, however, was made on the silver coin of the year. The weight of silver bullion purchased for coinage (at a cost of £350,566 18s 8d) was 3,439,560.18oz. representing an issue value of £945,879 1s, and the gross profits obtained, therefore, was £595,312 4s 4d, equivalent to 169.83 per cent. The weight of worn coin received (nominal value £276,807 6s 6d) amounted to 924,695.94oz., equal, at the Mint coining rate of 5s 6d per ounce, to £254,291 7s 7d. The total expenditure for metal therefore was £627,374 3s 2d, from which coin was produced of the nominal value of £1,200,170 8s 7d, so that there was a profit on the purchase of bullion and worn coin together at the rate of 91.30 per cent.

As to the bronze, the issue of such coin amounted to £155,580, a falling off of £71,970. The number of pennies issued was 30,345,600, of halfpence 11,644,800, and of farthings 4,684,800.

In a memorandum reporting the results of the examination of samples of light gold coin reimported for recoinage, Dr. Rose, the chemist and assayor of the Mint, states that his investigations go to prove there is a decline in the mean life of a sovereign from 27.7 years to 24,393 years, while that of a half sovereign has fallen

from 16.24 to 15.353 years. A further fall is anticipated during the next few years in the mean age of sovereigns and a slight lengthening in that of half-sovereigns.

Age of Illegibility.

An interesting report is submitted by Dr. Ross on the life and wear of silver coinage of the country. From this it appears that all the silver coins sixpences have the shortest life, and return to the Mint in the worst condition. Sixpence and shillings also suffer the heaviest annual percentage of loss and the heaviest loss per unit of surface. The respective ages at which the various silver coins reach the stage of illegibility are presented in the following table:

	Years.
Half-crown	64.66
Florins	45.41
Shillings	41.61
Sixpence	28.27
Threepence	32.76

THE COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL OF THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

This is the only Official Medal or coin of the Exposition. On the obverse of the medal is the beautiful Seal of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and on the reverse, the Seal of the city of Seattle.

These medals are coined by the United States Mint in the Government building at the Exposition, in both Bronze and Silver, and are for sale by Jos. Mayer & Bros., Seattle, Wash.

RECORD-BREAKING ISSUE OF NEW LINCOLN CENTS.

So great has been the demand for the new Lincoln cents that the mint at Philadelphia is making nothing but cents now, and cents are the only things it has coined since the 10th of June. This is one of the longest runs on a single denomination in the history of the mint. The records may have been equaled once in the case of the silver dollar, but probably never excelled. During the month of June, too, the men worked over time, until 10 o'clock p. m. When it is considered that the full capacity of the establishment is about 100,000 cents per hour, an idea may be had of the pile of Lincolns that has been turned out at the Philadelphia mint alone.

The Lincoln cents now coined are without the artist's initials. The first issue, with initials, numbered about 27,000,000, but are not common, and those issued at the branch mint at San Francisco are now quite scarce.

Collectors who are interested in the coins and tokens of Canada should not fail to see a copy of the Auction catalogue of Mehl's sale for November 22nd. Besides a very fine general collection of United States coins, it contains an unusually interesting lot of coins and tokens of Canada, including many of the very rare pieces. Catalogues may be obtained free of charge from B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[Communications and contributions from those interested in Numismatics, or upon any A. N. A. topic, from members of the Association, will be gladly welcomed, but the publication of same cannot be held to be an endorsement by the editor of the views expressed.]

New York, October 20, 1909.

Editor Mehl's Numismatic Monthly:

Dear Sir: I beg to take advantage of your very liberal [illegible] sion by your readers of A. N. A. topics and make a few observations re Mr. Elmer S. Sears' plea for the retention of the old proxy system of voting for officers.

Mr. Sears speaks up for the member who cannot attend the Convention and should be kept "in a good humor" by an opportunity to vote nevertheless. In this he is quite just, for it cannot be expected that members will retain interest where interest in the most interesting feature of the Association, its Convention and annual election, is denied them. But this is no argument for the solicited proxy.

What we who desire a change instituted require, is that the scattered members of the A. N. A. may have an opportunity of voting fairly and squarely for candidates who are distinguished by actual numismatic achievement in such a way that they cannot be "electioneered" in advance or called to account afterward by interested individuals for having voted or not voted for this or that solicitor of suffrage. Only a sealed mail ballot, opened by a committee selected specially for the purpose at the Convention, will ensure perfect fairness and frankness of expression.

There is not a country, state or city in the world which has not had this fight to rescue the ballot from the politician and the "machine." There should be but one standard of right in all things, although a certain kind of American ingenuity has coined the expression, "Right—if you can get away with it." The latter can never be the sentiment of the man of finer feeling, which the true Numismatist must always be. Faithfully yours,

FRANK C. HIGGINS.

"Proxies are a very good thing when you have a bunch of them, but a d—n poor thing when you have only a few." C.

"A straight mail ballot in place of the present proxy ballot is best, but no nominations must be made on the floor of the convention."—S. S. Heal.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1909.

Dear Mr. Mehl:

* * * I note your editorial in reference to abolishing proxy representation at A. N. A. Conventions. There has never been any agitation regarding the use of proxies at A. N. A. meetings excepting following the Columbus and Montreal Conventions, and this by a very few who previously championed proxies and did their utmost to obtain them, but failed to command enough for their purposes, and then found satisfaction in attributing to the proxy system their defeat. If thought will be given to the subject, one can reason that if the A. N. A. does not give its members a voice in the deliberations of a convention they will cease to hold interest in the organization and feel they are simply subscribers to a publication. The right of a member to vote for officers is not sufficient representation for the member who cannot attend a meeting; he certainly should have a voice in the important actions of the convention,

otherwise a convention would be controlled by the vote of those present, so tying the hands of a board of officers as would be elected by mail ballot, that said officers could do little or nothing in conducting an administration to meet the will of a majority, which was expressed by their election. The member who cannot attend our meeting feels satisfied in being represented by some member that he may personally know or have confidence in, and he has this representation in delivering his proxy to the member of his choice who will attend.

I heartily congratulate you on your efforts in trying to present both obverse and reverse of the Convention. Yours very respectfully,

FARRAN ZERBE.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The 69th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, October 1st, with President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present Messrs. Mayer, J. T. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Leon, Michael, Vercouter, Baker, Smith and Krausz and Drs. Bert and Merrill.

A communication was received from Mr. Thos. L. Elder, enclosing two aluminum North Pole medals.

A committee on medallic production, consisting of Messrs. Verkler, Vercouter and Tuckerman, was appointed.

Messrs. S. B. Ryder and C. S. Lesher were elected to membership.

Mr. W. F. Dunham read a paper on Canadian Coins, Tokens and Medals, and exhibited his collection of 460 of Breton's numbers, many of which are of great rarity. Mr. Dunham also showed 100 silver dollar size coins of the world.

Mr. Brand showed an uncirculated aureus of Procopius, and one and five cent "holy" patterns in silver an done of the Dr. Hall 1793 clover leaf cents.

Mr. Krausz exhibited a number of medals.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Numismatische Correspondenz, Mehl's Numismatic Monthly, Spink's Circular and Philatelic West for September and the Numismatic Philistine for October. Auction catalogs were received from Elder, Green and Hess (2).

Mr. Adolph Rau was present as a visitor.

Adjourned to meet November 5th. BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

Mr. Edgar H. Adams' book, "Official Premium List of United States, Private and Territorial Gold Coins," has made its appearance, and we bespeak for it a most welcome reception by the numismatists whose tastes in numismatics are inclined to the series of which the new book so ably treats. It contains the history of the private coins and gives the auction records for the known varieties, as well as of the early U. S. gold coins. It is of seventy-two pages, with many illustrations, and retails at $2.00 and $2.50.

Boston Numismatic Society

A meeting of the above named Society was held in the rooms of the Bostonian Society, Old State House, Friday afternoon, October 15th. Dr. Green, the President, presided.

The Society exhibited a large silver medal of the Hudson-Fulton celebration issued by the American Numismatic Society, the gift of Daniel Parish, Jr. Other exhibits were as follows: Various sizes of the above medal, and the series of medals in various metals and sizes issued by Mr. Thos. L. Elder and designed by Mr. Frank C. Higgins, commemorating the same event. Two church tokens of Trebizond and eleven medals pertaining to the medical profession were also shown.

Several new members were elected.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal was present as an invited guest.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

From the tone of the communications we have received treating on the abolition of the present proxy system of the A. N. A., it now appears to us that our prediction that this change would be welcomed by a majority of the membership was a trifle immature. A change in the present system is undoubtedly to be made during the coming administration, and we have no doubt that the committee in whose hands this may be placed will do their utmost to serve the best interest of our Association.

We have received a few interesting communications on this topic, but for reasons best known to themselves, our correspondents, in nearly every instance, wished their suggestions to remain unpublished. We are pleased, however, to be able to publish in this issue a few interesting communications on this subject, from some of our prominent members. And we urgently invite every member of our Association to express his views on this or any other topic that may tend to increase the interests of the A. N. A.

We are a trifle tardy with this issue, due to the editor's attention to the catalogue of collection of coins to be sold at auction by Mehl on the 22nd of November. The sale comprises over eight hundred lots of interesting coins; the catalogue may be obtained free without any obligation. Those who have not received a catalogue may obtain one by dropping a postal to B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

From a clipping kindly sent us by Mr. S. S. Heal, we note that the Australian Parliament objected to the inscription "King and Emperor" on the new silver coinage to be issued this year, and caused the dies to be altered to "King of All the Britains" or "King of the Dominions Beyond the Seas."

Members of the abor Party argued that though Edward VII is Emperor of India, his relation to Australia is strictly constitutional.

New York Numismatic Club

A special meeting of the New York Numismatic Club convened on the evening of Monday, September 27th, at Keen's Chop House, in order to afford an opportunity for out-of-town collectors in New York for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration to meet with the Club members. This particular date had the misfortune to be visited by the most inclement weather of the entire month, in addition to which many members who desired to be present were compelled to remain at home entertaining their own companies. A very representative gathering, however, assembled, comprising Messrs. Bauman L. Belden, D. Macon Webster, Henri Weil, Gustave Jaegg, Albert R. Frey, M. Marcuson of Cleveland, Ohio; Edward J. Weeks, Thomas L. Elder, Wayte Raymond, Rudolf Kohler, Joseph Mitchelson, E. J. Deitsch, Dr. Galbraith, Frank C. Higgins and Daniel R. Kennedy. The meeting was specially honored by the presence of Dr. T. L. Comparette, Curator of the Philadelphia Mint Cabinet.

The exhibits of recent acquisitions by members were as usual varied and interesting.

Mr. Raymond showed a Sword Dollar of James VI of Scotland, in unusually fine preservation; a Bank of Montreal side view half penny of 1839, an extra fine Crown of Edward VI of England with the **tun** mint mark dated 1551, and a first bronze of the Empress Caesonia, wife of Caligula.

Mr. Webster showed two fine bronze medals of Abraham Lincoln, one of which was struck from the remainder of the bronze in which the Lincoln Park statue of that President at Washington, D. C., was cast, of an exquisite dark tone and in high relief.

Mr. Kohler exhibited two silver ingots of Japanese origin.

Mr. Frey exhibited a beautiful gold double ducat of Elector John George I of Saxony, dated 1636.

Mr. Deitsch showed wax casts from the still unfinished dies of the Arctic Club medal to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, showing on obverse Dr. Cook in his fur garments standing at the pole holding the American flag, with the inscription "April 2, 1908. F. A. Cook." The reverse a dedication by the Arctic Club, the whole design being by Count Santa Eulalia, member of the New York Numismatic Club.

Mr. Deitsch also exhibited a portrait plaque of Francis Kinloch, of the class of 1797, University of Pennsylvania, commemorating his daring attempt to rescue the Marquis de Lafayette from his prison in the fortress of Olmutz.

Mr. Elder exhibited the first medals struck for Curtiss the Aviator and Cook the Aretic Explorer and for Commander Peary, both from the sketches of President Higgins, whose initials they also bear. Copies in silver had, during the week, been presented to all three celebrities by Mr. Elder, who also

showed the large silver Hudson Dalder designed by President Higgins and modelled by J. E. Roine, which he had recently issued.

Mr. Higgins exhibited a photograph from the plaster cast of the model by John S. Gellert of his own design for a genealogical medal of the family of Evans, representing their common ancestor Elystan Glodridd, Prince of Herlix, Radnor and Builth, in the tenth century. He also announced that this medal was the first of a new series of medals commemorating the origin of the great American families, for which he has long been collecting material, to be called "United States Family Denarii."

The following resolutions were passed:

That the creation of the series of "United States Family Denarii" by President Frank C. Higgins be authorized as under the patronage and auspices of [illegible] York Numismatic Club.

[illegible] and [illegible] taste be appointed by the President, to be known as the Coin and Medal Committee of the New York Numismatic Club, and to examine and report upon all projects for numismatic productions offered for the endorsement of the Club.

President Higgins appointed Messrs. Albert R. Frey, F. Smith and E. H. Adams.

A motion by Mr. Elder that a letter be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury recommending the consideration of designs for other coins, notably a new nickel five-cent piece, and stating that the Club embodied members of the highest capability, who would be glad to compete, was referred to the foregoing committee.

Routine business finished. Dr. Comparette delivered a long and stirring address on the arrival of a medallic renaissance in the United States and the necessity of its being met and fostered by public as well as private patronage.

Mr. E. H. Weeks, Librarian of the American Numismatic Society, followed with a most eloquent development of the same topic.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to both speakers.

The eleventh monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday, October 8th, at Keen's Chop House, there being present Messrs. D. Macon Webster, Wm. R. Weeks, Stephen K. Nagy of Philadelphia, Edgar H. Adams, Daniel R. Kennedy, Alfred I. White, G. H. Blake, Thomas L. Elder, Elmer S. Sears, W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, Albert R. Frey, Rudolf Kohler, Jas. A. Clark, Henri Weil, Felix Weil, J. R. Roine and Frank C. Higgins.

The President in his opening address alluded to the fact that very few meetings of the Club had occurred without it being possible to announce one or another achievement or service rendered to numismatic science on the part of one of the members.

This time it was the extremely beautiful book, a manual of the "Coins of the World," prepared by Mr. Alfred J. White, editor of the Banking Law Journal, which presented country by country, in alphabetical order, a series of beautiful photogravures of the current coins of all nations, together with complete encyclopaedic information concerning the character, weight, fineness and volume of issue of each.

As a supplement to this is added several admirable plates of ancient coins described by Dr. Comparette of the Philadelphia Mint.

A resolution of congratulation to Mr. White was voted by the Club.

Mr. Higgins then commented at length upon the great and constantly augmenting success of the Club since its very inception and urged that members lend all their powers of persuasion to induce collectors in other cities and

towns of the United States to form similar organizations. He invited the Club to form a committee which would hold itself in readiness to take up the subject with collectors desirous of forming such bodies in any part of the country and aid them by every possible means to do so.

After general and appreciative discussion a committee was voted into existence, composed of Messrs. Elder, Nagy, Blake and Kohler, with the President as chairman.

Part of the discussion related to the fostering of the numismatic spirit by the formation and loaning of special educational collections, to be made up of the contributions of members for the purpose, or where such might perform good service, of giving "starting" collections outright to satisfactorily launched local clubs of young numismatists. The committee were instructed to report on the possibilities of forming organizations in several large cities near at hand which are entirely lacking in local numismatic organizations.

Mr. Wilson spoke of his recent successful efforts in forming new local numismatic bodies in Canadian cities.

Mr. Frey moved that an election of officers for the ensuing year take place at the next meeting of the Club. Resolved.

Messrs. Webster and Weeks, Committee on Incorporation, presented a plan, which was discussed at length, amended and ordered to be returned ready for adoption at the forthcoming election.

Mr. Higgins recounted the story of Saint Eligius the Goldsmith, who became Mint-master to King Dagobert of France, and after the death of the latter, a Bishop, eventually being canonized and adopted as the patron saint of all things pertaining to coins and coining.

By unanimous resolution St. Eligius was adopted as the tutelary genius of the New York Numismatic Club and an offer on the part of Messrs. Roine and Weil to perpetuate the fact through their own graceful art was gratefully accepted.

The following exhibits were made by members and discussed with usual enthusiasm:

By Mr. Adams: A very rare trial piece in tin of the Oregon ten dollar piece, said to be the sharpest and clearest impression known to exist of the dies of this rarest of the private issues, of which but three authentic specimens in gold are known.

By Mr. Kohler: Cent of 1839 struck over date 1836, in rarely met fine condition.

Also by Mr. Adams: One of the finest known specimens of the rarest variety of Mormon five dollar gold pieces dated 1850 with nine stars. In proof condition.

By Mr. Sears: A number of beautiful silver thalers of the electors of Saxony during the seventeenth century, also a Clark & Co. half eagle of 1860 in practically uncirculated condition, and a rare Chinese token of an erotic character commonly known as "Done and being Done."

Albert R. Frey showed an uncirculated English gold noble of Edward III and a Hamburg double ducat of 1674 in like condition.

Mr. Nagy exhibited the silver medal of the Grand Army of the Republic commemorating the Centenary of Abraham Lincoln, one of the largest of this President ever struck.

Mr. Higgins showed a set of phototype plates of the Hapsburg family medals in the Imperial Royal Museum of Vienna.

Mr. Elder displayed a photograph from the modellers cast of the Irish-American dollar token designed by President Higgins, which he will shortly

issue, showing a warlike facing bust of King Brian Boroo and a reverse grouping of Irish national symbols, both sides bearing inscriptions in ancient Celtic characters.

DANIEL R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Dealers—United States Mint

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, in the American Journal of Numismatics for October.

The following notice, which evidently emanated from an article in the New York Sun of June 6, 1909, recently went the rounds of the public press:

> **PAID $10,000 FOR $50.—Highest Price ever given for an American Coin.**—Two $50 gold pieces struck in the United States Mint at Philadelphia in 1877, were sold yesterday at the Numismatic Club to William Woodin, a wealthy collector, of New York, for $10,000 each, the highest price ever paid for an American coin. Both were perfect specimens. Fifty-dollar gold pieces were struck from octagonal private dies during the early mining days of California, but so far as is known to numismatists, the two pieces sold this afternoon are the only ones of this denomination ever minted by the Government.

The "U. S. Coin Values and List," compiled by C. H. Shinkle, says on page 14, under the head "Prices some of the U. S. Rarities brought in recent years," "Gold $50, 1877 Pattern Proof John W. Hazeltine and S. K. Nagy, June, 1909, $10,000."

Is it not strange that although these gold coins were struck in 1877, the fact that they are still in existence has but recently been made known? The questions naturally arise, What is the history of these pieces? Why has this matter been kept so quiet for so many years? How is it that an individual should be so favored, and that when only two(?) coins were struck from differing dies, one person obtained both? As a speculation it was no doubt tremendously profitable to the possessor, but was the transaction approved by the proper authorities? What price was paid to the United States Mint for coins of such excessive rarity? It cannot be possible that this was a speculative issue by some of our Mint officials. So far as the public are informed, it would seem that there was a leak; if otherwise, how could any person have secured them?

The Numismatist for June last says they were "probably from the Idler collection," that "one of the types in copper is to be found in the Mint cabinet," where it "was originally represented by a gold specimen, . . . which was sold to the bullion department and melted up," and that "the coins were designed by William Barber." This seems to show that these valuable pieces came from the Mint; an explanation as to how they escaped the melting-pot of the bullion department is in order.

Had the United States Mint retained one of these coins and sold the other at public auction with a view to devoting the proceeds for the increase of its own collection, it would hardly be in the province of anyone to criticise the action, and the authorities could certainly be congratulated on the price realized; but if all the profit has been made by a dealer, that is a very different matter.

Collectors will be interested to learn how and where these Pattern Proofs of 1877 were obtained, for their history should be known, if they are recognized as belonging to the American Series.

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All Bonds in Good Order; Coupons Signed and Numbered.
Offered at Very Low Prices.

$1000. Bust of President Jefferson Davis. 15 $40 compons....$1.00
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$500. Bust of Tyler. Seven $20 coupons ..... .75
$100. Three varieties in stock. Each ..... .50
$100. Bust of Washington. Six $4 coupons. Scarce 1.00
$50. Bond paper. Two females. No coupons. Rare 1.00
$50. 1862, twenty-four $2.00 coupons. Scarce variety ..... .75
$50. 1862. Diff. var. from last. Fifteen $2 coupons. Scarce... .75
$100. State of Louisiana, 1862. Six $8 coupons. Autograph signatures of state officials, including that of the governor. Scarce ..... .75

Set of Bonds, $1000, $500, $100 and $50. The set of four denominations and varieties, only **$2.50.**

Only two or three of each denomination in stock, so please send remittance with order. Postage free, but registration 10c extra.

Confederate Currency.. Complete set, from 50c to $500, price, **$1.50.**

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Of New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania. All in fine condition; some printed in two colors, and all signed by hand.

I have only a very limited number of these interesting and scarce notes. I will close them out at only 65c each, or two different for only $1.00.

Send me a list of what you want to buy or what you have for sale. I can serve you to your entire satisfaction.

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California Gold Pieces

Quarter and Half Dollar Size.

Indian Head; round and octagonal. Fine grade of Gold and of the finest workmanship.

Complete set of four pieces, two of each of the quarter and half-dollar size; round and octagonal.

$3.00 FOR THE SET.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.

Connecticut Cents

Dated 1785, 1787, 1788.

Fair to good. Each, **50c** (date of my selection). The set of 3 dates, only **$1.50.** The 1785 is scarce.

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1786, 1787, 1788.

Very Fair to Very Good. Horse Head and Plow. Rev. U. S. Shield.

Price **85c** each (date of my selection); two different dates, **$1.50.**

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A most interesting collection of twenty-five all different varieties, in extra fine to uncirculated condition.

Only $1.25 for the complete collection.

Some scarce pieces in the lot.

FOR SALE BY

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NOTICE!

On October 28th a catalogue of my auction sale was sent to every one on my mailing list. If for any reason you failed to receive one, please drop me a line and another copy will be cheerfully sent you by return mail.

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First Issue

WITH MINT MARK "S"

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The 1877 cent, of which more than 850,000 were issued, now sell at $1.00 to $2.00 in Uncirculated condition.

I offer, as long as my supply will last, these new scarce cents—Lincoln Head, WITH V. D. B., S. mint,

EACH 25 CENTS OR FIVE FOR $1.00

LINCOLN CENTS, S. MINT, WITHOUT V. D. B.
3 for 25c, or 15 for $1.00.

Orders for less than 25c respectfully declined.

GROUP OF LINCOLN CENTS

Comprising the four different varieties and mint marks.
Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints, with and without V. D. B.
The set of FOUR Coins, in Uncirculated Condition, 50 cents.

COIN ENVELOPES

Especially made to my order of heavy white stock, 2 inches square, plain and printed. The printed have space to keep complete record of each coin, such as "date, from whom, when purchased, price paid," etc. The most practical way yet devised to keep coins compactly and to protect them from scratching, etc.

PRICES

100 Plain	$ .45	100 Printed	$ .50
500 Plain	2.00	500 Printed	2.25
1000 Plain	3.50	1000 Printed	4.00

Samples cheerfully furnished upon request.

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Official Commemorative Medal

OF THE

Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition

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Have general line foreign postage stamps,—and if you are interested would be pleased to send an approval selection. Liberal discount on catalogue.

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The book is printed on 374 pages of fine light paper, strongly bound in olive green cloth with gold lettering. It is illustrated with 35 full-page halftone plates of 206 coins. The appendix contains a complete bibliography, a table of values, and convenient indices. Price, $1.50 net, postage 14c.

B. MAX MEHL, Fort Worth, Texas

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None very rare; but all very good and scarce. Breton Nos. 679, 692, 713, 714, 715 and three not identified, and Wellington—list of battles—B. No. 987., and an UNCIRCULATED 1815 Eagle half-penny, B. No. 994.

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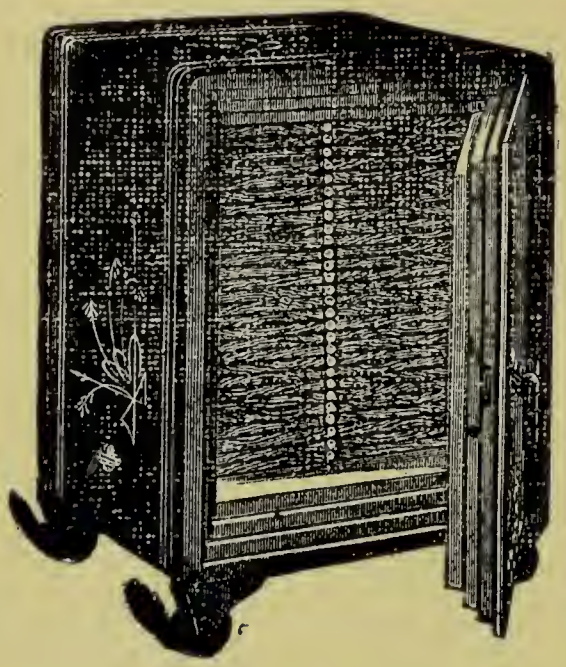

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MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

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Volume 2 Number 12

WHOLE NUMBER 24

DECEMBER, 1909

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL
NUMISMATIST
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

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"COINS OF THE WORLD"

A fine work covering just what its name implies—the coins of the world. It contains photographic reproductions of the current coins of the world, a catalogue giving their denomination and value in United States money, and a concise history of the coinage system of each country. A few pages are given to brief survey of historic coins—sufficient to convey a good general idea thereof. This is also accompanied by illustrations.

The work was under the editorial supervision of Mr. Maurice L. Muhleman, the well-known expert upon monetary subjects, and the coins were catalogued by Dr. T. Louis Comparette, curator of the Numismatic collection United States Mint, Philadelphia. The accuracy of its contents may be relied upon and will make it a standard reference work.

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Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

Vol. II. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, DECEMBER, 1909 No. 12

Newspaper and Magazine Clippings pertaining to Coins thankfully received. Contribution from those interested in the Science solicited and liberally paid for

OUR SECOND ANNIVERSARY

Prompted by a feeling of exceptional gratitude, we desire to express our appreciation and thanks for your generous support and patronage accorded us during this year—the second of the Numismatic Monthly.

This year has, of course, been the most successful one of the two pleasant years of existence of the Numismatic Monthly. While, of course, the pecuniary success is indeed a pleasing feature, yet what we most delight in is our success in having made so many new and valued friends; the coming in closer and more friendly contact with the "active" numismatists of the world; and being recognized as a permanent Numismatic Publication. These successes alone are indeed encouraging and will serve as a great stimulant in our efforts to retain the generous support accorded us and to endeavor to give a still greater measure of enjoyment in the future issues of the Numismatic Monthly.

While we believe in the maxim—"The editor never lived and never will live who can please everybody"—yet we have never ceased in our efforts to please each and every reader of the Numismatic Monthly. A magazine is not published for one class of readers—it has a variety to cater to, and, with this fact ever in mind, it is our aim to obtain the very best numismatic material treating on the various topics of our science that our experience and cash can command. The present large circulation of the Numismatic Monthly, and the many kind things said by our readers for it, is evidence that our endeavors have met with some measure of success.

While we have had some experience, yet "we don't know it all," and sincerely invite fair criticisms of every department of the Monthly. In fact, we are largely dependent upon such suggestions offered by our readers as may tend to increase the value of this magazine to its readers.

As for our programme for 1910, we have some good ideas which we hope to be able to materialize, and some good things already on hand which we will give our readers during 1910.

In short, we guarantee to spare neither energy nor cash in our efforts to make the Numismatic Monthly a still better magazine. And our great host of readers can rest assured that they will receive a double portion of enjoyment in the next twelve numbers of MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY.

We take this opportunity to extend to you our sincere good wishes for a Merry Christmas and a most Happy New Year.

B. MAX MEHL,
Editor.

Latin-American Coinage

U. S. GOVERNMENT DOES LARGE PART OF IT AT COST PRICE.

Hayti Prefers to Have Her Metal Money Manufactured in Waterbury, Conn. Balboas for Panama, and All Sorts of Queer Pieces Struck at the Philadelphia Mint.

The beginning of a new political [illegible] Hayti has already been [illegible] for a fresh consignment of metal money from Waterbury, Conn. The stuff will shortly be shipped thence to Port au Prince, passed in legal and the treasury of the Black Republic will again be flush of funds—for awhile, at all events.

For many years past, Hayti has got all of her coin [illegible] factory in Waterbury, which turns it out at an incredibly small cost, the pieces being dimes, quarters, and half-dollars, all made of nickel. The half-dollars are worth about 5 cents apiece, intrinsically, and the dimes and quarters proportionately less. Of course, this means a big profit for the government of Hayti, where the circulation of the money in question is compulsory. That is to say, if anybody refuses to accept it, he is liable to arrest and imprisonment, if not death.

About fifteen years ago a considerable quantity of "silver" dollars, consisting chiefly of nickel, was manufactured for the government of Hayti by the United States mint in Philadelphia. Since then, however, the Black Republic has found it more expedient to order its coins from Waterbury.

Other Latin-American countries continue to patronize Uncle Sam. In fact, a very large part of the coinage of our sister republics on this continent is struck in the mints of the United States. The reason why is simple enough—we do the work cheaper than the South and Central American governments can do it for themselves.

To start a mint and equip it with proper machinery, even on a small scale, costs at least $200,000. Operating such a plant continuously, enough coins could be made in three or four months to meet the requirements of a small republic for quite a number of years. Thus the money-stamping outfit would soon become idle, and remain so for a long period. How much easier in such a case to hand the job over to somebody else!

Small countries in various parts of the world have found it expedient, as a rule, to adopt such a policy, and the big nations are accustomed to bid in competition for their coin-making business. Uncle Sam is a competitor

with the others; but he gets nearly all of the contracts for South American republics, because he is the lowest bidder. He does such jobs at net cost.

It is the policy of the United States government to do everything possible to maintain friendly relations with the sister republics of the New World. One way to be of service to them is to attend to the business of their coinage. Very little trouble is involved. Suppose, for example, Panama wishes to make a new issue of silver pieces of half a dozen different denominations. She sends her Minister at Washington to see the Secretary of State on the subject, and the latter jots down a little memorandum, which he transmits to the Secretary of the Treasury.

With this memorandum goes a document certifying that the Minister is in fact the envoy extraordinary from Panama, and therefore entitled to order and receive the coins. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his turn, hands the matter over to the director of the mint, who does a little figuring on his own account, and, as a result, prepares an estimate of cost. This estimate, which includes only the cost of the bullion required, plus the bare expense for labor, goes back to the Secretary of the Treasury, who indorses it and orders the work to be done.

All of which seems like a great deal of red tape. In reality, however, it is necessary, because every precaution must be taken in such a case against the possibility of fraud. If, for the sake of illustration, an unauthorized person were able to order a great quantity of silver coins for the republic of San Domingo (which are worth only 20 cents on the dollar), and to possess himself of the issue, he might flood that country with the cheap money, and, while reaping a large profit for himself, demoralize its finances.

Now, to go back to the Minister from Panama, nobody is permitted to know how much he pays for the coins he orders. It is a diplomatic secret—one reason for such secrecy being that it is not desired that foreign governments shall know what Uncle Sam bids for business of this kind. The government of Panama is required to furnish the dies, because the laws of the United States forbids the Treasury to make them for any outsider. This is a small affair, however, the cost of a pair of dies, for striking both sides of a metal blank, being from $200 to $350.

All of this work was done in Philadelphia up to within the last few years, but of late the mints in other cities have had a share of it. Thus, quite recently, more than 15,000,000 pieces of 50 centavos and 20 centavos were struck for the Mexican government in Denver, San Francisco and New Orleans. Mexico, not long a o gave an order for $15,000,000 worth of ten-peso and five-peso gold pieces in one batch—the reason being, doubtless, that the cheapest way to get the job done was to employ the services of Uncle Sam.

Let us suppose that the order for Panama is filled at the mint in Philadelphia. When it is completed, the Treasury Department notifies the Minister through the Secretary of State, and he makes a trip to the Quaker City, where the entire batch of new coins is coined and weighed in his presence. Likewise in his presence they are poured into bags, packed in strong wooden boxes, and delivered to the agent of the express company which has been authorized to put them aboard a steamer bound for the Isthmus.

If the money were gold the bags containing it would be packed in herring casks very tightly, so as not to suffer abrasion by moving about while in transit. Each cask, weighing 180 pounds, would be carefully sealed at head and bottom and the entire consignment would be insured by one or

more companies. Such insurance policies rea very quaintly, in old-fashioned language, guaranteeing the safety of the coin against the "perils of the seas, men-of-war, fires, enemies, pirates, rovers, thieves, jettisons, reprisals, taking at sea, arrests, restrains, and detainments of all kings, princes, or people of what nation, condition, or quality soever," etc.

The republic of Costa Rica, since it adopted the gold basis for its currency, has ordered great quantities of gold coins from the United States. One consignment comprised $279,293 worth of ten-colone pieces—a colone being 46½ cents—and 40,000 twenty-colone pieces. Another batch was of 320,000 gold pieces—five colones, ten colones and twenty colones. Not long ago the United States government filled an order from Costa Rica for 100,000 ten-centavo pieces and an equal number of five-centavo coins—silver, of course. The last shipment to that country was 630,000 two-centavo pieces, of nickel.

Venezuela's last order was for 500,000 bolivars—worth 20 cents apiece. At San Francisco, in 1905, 400,000 pesos were coined for Salvador. San Domingo has had great quantities of dollars (pesos), as well as half-dollars, quarters, and dimes, minted at Philadelphia—all of them only 35 per cent silver, the balance being copper and nickel. One order from that republic was for 750,000 dimes. A reason why this coinage was made so base was that it might be kept in the country. It does not go out, because nobody else wants it.

Coins, of course, are stamped their designs that is to say on blank di ks of metal. The blanks for the San Domingo pieces were furnished by the representative of that country. But such arrangements vary. Costa Rica, for example, paid for her colones in full-weight gold coin of the United States, delivered in advance at the mint in Philadelphia—the mint using an equivalent amount of gold bullion in the manufacture of the pieces.

The little republic of Panama has had all of its coins made in the United States. They are called "balboas," and are split up into astonishingly small fractions. In 1905 the government of Panama ordered from Uncle Sam in one batch: Half balboas, 800,000; quarter balboas, 110,000; one-tenth balboas, 125,000; one-twentieth balboas, 289,866; one-fortieth balboas, 400,000.

These coins were all of silver—a balboa being equal to $2 in the United States currency.

In 1907 there were made at the Philadelphia mint, for Panama, 800,000 one-fortieth nickel balboas, and 1,000,000 one-two-hundredth balboas, likewise of nickel.

As far back as 1874 the Congress of the United States passed a bill providing for the minting of coins for foreign countries. The first job of the kind was done two years later, in response to an order from Venezuela, $100,000 worth of minor coins being turned out at the Philadelphia mint for that republic. They were of one-centavo and two-centavo denominations, and copper blanks for them were furnished through a Philadelphia concern. Since then, hardly a year has passed without bringing to Uncle Sam a request from one or more Latin-American countries for supplies of metal money in large quantities.

A STRANGE COIN.

Nephew (just returned from abroad)—"I franc piece, aunt, I got in Paris.

Aunt Hepsy—I wish, nephew, you'd fetched home one of them Latin quarters they talk so much about.

"The number containing report of the Montreal Convention just received and read with much interest. Your enterprise in furnishing so complete an account and so promptly, is highly commendable and ought to win you new friends."—B. H. Saxton.

Denford Numismatic Society

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON A TIMELY SUBJECT.

With Some Wise Suggestions on the Proxy System of the American Numismatic Association.

"It seems to me," said Jennings, "that as most of us are members of the A. N. A., we might exchange views and find out what the general opinion is concerning the proxy representation at the A. N. A. conventions."

"Suppose you make a start," said Hill, "and give us your own opinion on the subject."

"It's like this," was the reply, "there are two sides to every question, just as there were to the shields of the old Knight Templars; one side of their shield was black, while the other was white, and there are two sides to the proxy system of voting.

"For my own part I would not give two cents to belong to any society that denied me a vote in the election of officers, and unless we have representation by proxy, or a straight mail ballot, the large majority of our members are deprived of a vote—of a privilege; and we must either leave the A. N. A. or have a Boston tea party of our own.

"And yet there is a decided danger in the blanket proxy—I call it 'blanket proxy' because it covers every question that can possibly come before the convention. The member to whom we give it may use it in a way that we might not approve of; in fact, he cannot help doing so in some cases—because it is impossible for us all to be of the same opinion.

"On the other hand, if we do away with proxy representation, we hand the control of the convention over to the local members, and this is the greatest danger, as twenty-five to thirty local members would form a majority of any convention we have yet had.

"It must not be forgotten that there are two kinds of collectors in the A. N. A.—those who live in New York, and those who are fortunate enough to live outside—and the last form the great majority. Abolish proxy representation and we should find the convention a fixed yearly feature in the life of numismatic New York."

"Well," said Blake, "there are worse places than New York."

"I know there are," continued Jennings, "but I do not wish to live in such; Denford is good enough for me."

"The same here," said Howard. "Denford suits me all right, but I cannot see why you want to knock New York so hard; for my part I think a straight mail ballot—every ballot to be filled out by the member sending it; none to be sent in blank with signature only; and every one to be sent to the General Secretary—should determine the election of officers. For other questions that might arose, proxy representation should be allowed.

"Of course, all nominations must be made before the convention and published in the official organ—no nomination for any office can be allowed at the convention; the General Secretary should appoint the District Secretaries, as they are his assistants."

"The whole trouble," said Blake, "is this: At a convention, those commercially interested in coins outnumber the genuine collectors. This should not be so. Men commercially interested in coins have a perfect right to member-

ship in any numismatic society, but they should not for one moment be allowed to guide its destinies, or to frame its policy. At Montreal every other member I met had either a pocket full of coins that he wanted to sell me, or bothered me to death with requests for my list of wants."

"Are you not exaggerating somewhat?" asked Jennings.

"Perhaps I am," was the reply; "but there's too much of that kind of thing anyway. When I attend a numismatic convention, I do not go there simply to buy coins; I go there to meet collectors and to learn something. But it's not much one can learn at a convention. Instead of learning anything of interest, I had to waste two whole days while the political game was being played. Why, one man was so hot on it that he actually had detectives watching others. I can go to a ward meeting and join in a scrap any time, but a numismatic convention is not the place for such party fights.

"Each side have bright, smart men at the head—why cannot they sink their little differences and work hand in hand together—their only rivalry being, who can do the most to help the young collector and advance the interests of the A. N. A.?"

"What did you think of proxy representation as practiced there?" said Hill.

"It worked all right," replied Blake. "If it had not been for that, events would have turned out very differently from what they did."

"There's one thing," said Hill. "I do not think any one member should hold too large a number of proxies. The possible abuse of this power is one of the greatest dangers of the system. I would far rather see ten men each having twenty proxies, than one man with a bunch of two hundred—such a number gives a single member too much power; it is dangerous. It would be a good plan for those who intend to be present at the next convention to inform the membership of their intention through the Numismatist—or Monthly—the proxy vote could be divided up among them and thus lessen the danger of a one-man rule."

"It seems," said Howard, "that practically we are of one opinion—proxy representation should be continued, with certain safeguards; with regards to the election of officers a straight mail ballot must determine this—all ballots to be registered before the voting starts, and other questions that come before the convention must be left in the hands of those present—to be decided by their personal votes and the proxies they hold. No member should give his proxy to another unless he has every confidence in him. If you have, there is no such danger."

"And," said Jennings, "let us hope that every member will do his best during 1910 to advance the best interests of the A. N. A., and if ink must be used, there is a good way to use it; the A. N. A. must be educative—it is not a mere learned society composed of experts—the younger collectors should be considered, and papers written for their benefit. With the greater majority the numismatic fire needs fuel, and unless this is provided the fire will burn itself out, leaving nothing but dead ashes."

"Enclosed find 50 cents to renew my subscription to the Numismatic Monthly; would not be without it. But I wish some one would write something about paper money occasionally. Lots of people collect it and know very little if anything about it."—W. E. Beam.

"The Numismatic Monthly is decidedly on the improve all the time."

DR. T. LOUIS COMPARETTE.

Twentieth Century Chinese Cash

Perhaps the most interesting of modern foreign copper is the new series of coins for the Chinese Empire. For two thousand years the sole coinage of China has consisted of the common brash cash with a square hole in the center. These were roughly cast and of various sizes, the metal running from fine brass to various compositions of copper, spelter and iron. The inscription on these pieces is simple, the character on left standing for "current" and that on the right for "everywhere." The top and bottom characters gave emperor's name or more properly the name under which his reign was to be known, the coin illustrated being Shun-Chi, who ruled in 1644. In 1875 some improvement was made in the coinage, the pieces being of uniform size and struck instead of cast. About the year 1900 a great change was made in the coinage. Silver, which heretofore had only passed by weight, was now made in coins of five different denominations, and copper of one general design struck in all of the nineteen provinces into which the empire is divided. The following cut represents the general type of the coin, but the design is variously treated in each province, and the workmanship varies from fine to poor. The obverse bears the imperial emblem, a dragon protecting the empire and surrounding islands. This is usually enclosed in a beaded circle with the name of the province above and value below. The reverse is in Chinese, the top five characters reading from left to right "Coin of the government mint" and the name of the province. The lower six characters would read "To ten mon equal each piece." In the beaded circle the upper and lower characters give the name of the reign "Ko Cho." The two side words are "Current Coin." The two small characters in the center give the name of the province in Manchu.

In the following list we give name of the province and note where the coin differs from the general type.

An-Whei.

1 Ten Cash, three stars on each side. Rev. as cut. Varieties.

2 No English value. Rev. large rosette in center. Manchu characters at sides.

3 Similar. Rev. small rosette in center.

Che-Chiang.

4 Dragon, with boss in center, no name. Rev. rosette in center. Manchu at sides, two characters below. Brass.

5 Similar. Four characters below. Bras.

6 Same. Copper. Varieties.

7 Same, with boss in center of Rev.

Chin-Kiang.

7a No beaded circle or denomination.

7b Same. Rev. rosette in center.

Foo-Kien.

8 5 Cash.

9 10 Cash.

10 20 Cash.

Fung-Tien Province.

11 Ten Cash. "Fung Tien Province."

F. K. Custom House.

12 10 Cash. Rev. additional Chinese characters at sides. Varieties.

Ho-Nan.

13 Ten Cash. Four stars at each side, no circle. Rev. Korean emblem in center. Brass.

Hu-Peh Province.

14 Ten Cash. Many varieties of both obverse and reverse, the latter showing different ornaments in center.

Hu-Foo.

15 Ten Cash.

Hu-Nan.

16 Ten Cash. Brass, Varieties.
17 Ten Cash. Copper. Varieties.
18 Ten Cash. Rev. rosette in center.

Kwon Shu (Soo Chow).

19 Small brass 1 Cash. Obv. Dragon, no inscription. Rev. incused character in center with characters surrounding.

Kiang Nan.

20 Ten Cash. Many varieties.
21 Ten Cash. Manchu name on obv.

Kiang-See Province.

22 Ten Cash.

Kiang-Si.

23 Ten Cash. Rev. rosette in center. Varieties.

Kiang-Soo.

24 Five Cash.
25 Ten Cash. Rev. rosette in center. Varieties.
26 Ten Cash. Rev. rosette in center. Milled edge. Varieties.
27 Ten Cash. Rev. Manchu in center. Milled edge. Varieties.
28 Ten Cash. Rev. Manchu in center. Plain edge. Varieties.
29 Twenty Cash. Brass.
30 Twenty Cash. Copper.

Kwang-Tung.

31 Ten Cash.
32 One Cent. Rev. characters to correspond to denomination.

Pei-Yang.

33 Ten Cash.

Shang-Tung.

34 Ten Cash.

Tai-Ching Ti Kuo C. C.

35 "Copper Coin." Small. Varieties.
36 "Copper Coin." Regular size.
37 "Copper Coin." Character in center. Varieties.
38 "Copper Coin." Incused character on circle in center, apparently many different names.

Tsing-Kiang.

39 Ten Cash. Rev. plain center. Several Manchu characters above. Varieties.
40 Ten Cash. Rev. rosette in center. Characters as last. Varieties.

—J. W. Scott, in the Metropolitan Philatelist.

WHERE GO THE COPPER CENTS?

With the nearness of the holiday season, orders from the Treasury Department have started the coining machines in Uncle Sam's mints on an overtime rush, turning out copper pennies. A round million were coined last year, and they were soon lost sight of after they passed into general circulation.

The "wee folk" whose tastes and desires do not run into extravagant lines are able to get fully as much goodness and unadulterated pleasure out of a dozen or more bright shining brand new copper cents, which to them are just as attractive as gold coin, as they would from the higher denominations of money.

From the official way of calculating one thousand of the United States bronze cents weigh 7½ pounds avoirdupois. They contain about 90 per cent pure copper. Where they all eventually get to is a mystery, for they never come back to the mint to be recoined, though year after year the coining of the little coppers goes on. This question is a puzzling one and in keeping with the inquiry frequently made and still unsatisfactorily answered: "Where do all the pins go to?"

COMMUNICATIONS.

[Communications and contributions from those interested in Numismatics, or upon any A. N. A topic, from members of the Association, will be gladly welcomed, but the publication of same cannot be held to be an endorsement by the editor of the views expressed.]

New York, November 18, 1909.

Editor Mehl's Numismatic Monthly:

Who ever heard of an absentee member having a voice in an A. N. A. convention—that is, any kind of a voice except the numerical strength of his proxy added to the numerical strength of other proxies in the hands of the wholesale voter for "self and friends"?

Some members may be solicitous that the absentees have a "voice," the cold logic of which is that the majority of absentees marshalled by two or three individuals shall drown the combined will of all attendants at the convention.

Why, then, the convention at all?

This is "as it was, is now and ever shall be" in all A. N. A. conventions until the individual voter shall get the habit of studying both sides in your excellent unbiased medium and refusing to be blindly led.

The A. N. A. voter has done more thinking for himself since the last convention than ever before and will henceforth exact a rigorous "making good."

FRANK C. HIGGINS.

B. H. SAXTON'S—SECOND VICE PRESIDENT ELECT—VIEWS ON THE PROXY OF THE A. N. A.

Davenport, Iowa, October 30, 1909.

Mr. B. Max Mehl, Editor,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Mr. Mehl:

Knowing that an effort is being made in certain quarters to abolish the proxy system now in use by the American Numismatic Association, I would like to register a decided protest against any move which will deprive any member in good standing of the right to representation on the convention floor.

It is improbable that more than a very small proportion of the membership ever can or will attend the annual conventions, but it does not follow that the remaining members should have no voice in settling questions which directly concern the Association as a whole, merely because of their absence. Many of these members are deeply interested in its welfare, and are as much entitled to a share in deciding the policy of the society as though they were present in person. Without them the A. N. A. would be of little importance numerically and its possibilities proportionately lessened; their support, financial and otherwise, is absolutely essential to its progress, and they should have full recognition.

It may be urged by the opposition that those who are indifferent, and who show no willingness to make their membership count for something, are not qualified to judge fairly what should and should not be done. Granting this, it amounts to little: the fault is not with the proxy system, but with the individual. If he is not enough interested to vote, we will be no worse off than if he were prevented from voting, but those who are deeply concerned have under the present methods an opportunity to exercise their right to be represented. The proposed abolition of proxies would be destructive of the very thing we need—the sustained interest of the average member. The Association runs no

more risk from unintelligent voting on the one hand than from unscrupulous influence on the other.

Briefly, I would like to see the official ballot and the proxy separated; let the ballot be sent in to the convention sealed, and opened at the proper time and by the proper committee; let the proxies be sent to those who attend, instructed or otherwise, at the discretion of the members. This would, in my opinion, be nothing more than fair to all concerned, and nothing less than fairness should be tolerated.

What we really want is less adverse criticism and more co-operation; less politics and more numismatics; less indifference and more intelligent interest; fewer complaints of present conditions and more sincere efforts to better those now existing. Very truly yours,

B. H. SAXTON.

DR. HENDERSON'S VIEWS ON THE PROXY.

Columbus, Ohio, November 15, 1909.

Mr. B. Max Mehl,
Fort Worth, Texas.

My Dear Sir:

Upon reading the communication of Mr. Higgins relating to the proxy system, in use at the present time in the A. N. A., I was very much surprised at some of the insinuations contained therein, and I desire a few words in reply thereto. Some days ago I wrote you fully relative to my position regarding the proxy system now in use, but forbade you publishing it, as I did not then consider it the time or place for an expression from an officer-elect. Since then developments make it expedient that I now give publicity to my views. In the history of the A. N. A. there have been two contests for the various offices—the Zerbe-Frey contest in 1907 and the Higgins-Henderson campaign just closed. The former created great interest among the members, and the latter was a real "awakening," as was evidenced by the number of ballots sent in, viz., over 460; about twice as many as ever cast at any previous election. Evidently the members of the A. N. A. did not consider the "soliciting" of proxies and ballots a very bad proposition. I contend that an active campaign for ballots and proxies awakens new interest in the affairs of the Association, and can do no harm, except when personalities are indulged in. To my certain knowledge the ballot or proxy have never been abused in past conventions, the holders thereof regarding them as an honorable trust, and I challenge any one to produce evidence of their "unfair use" or manipulation.

Besides, the methods of using them have been prescribed by the Board of Governors, and verified by the Committee on Credentials, appointed at the conventions. As I am not a politician, I am not familiar with the workings of a "machine," but firmly believe that right—and the desire of the majority—will prevail. That I may be clearly understood, I will state now that I shall favor representation by proxy at future conventions. It is the only logical means of giving the absent member a chance to vote on propositions that may interest him, and of preventing a very small coterie of members from dominating the Association. If we abandon the right of representation by proxy, we may as well abolish conventions, and submit all business to a mail vote. The ballot and proxy should not be confused, as they are separate and distinct propositions. The ballot being the member's vote for officers. The proxy giving a member attending the convention the power to vote, on all other business, the number of votes equal to the number of proxies he may hold. To a limited extent they have been combined in the past. This should be remedied by the

adoption of amendments to the constitution. There was no expression favorable to the abolition of the proxy at the Montreal convention, notwithstanding the efforts of some to make it so appear.

The adoption of the resolution (submitted by Mr. McLachlan) providing for the submission of an amendment to the constitution, providing for sealed mail ballots, was by unanimous vote, and this amendment will soon be submitted to the members of the A. N. A. for their approval. To rescue the ballot from the "politician" let the members speedily approve this amendment, thus entirely separating the ballot from the proxy. When this is done, the General Secretary will provide ballots and proxy blanks on separate sheets, together with return envelopes, on which should be printed the word "Ballot." Upon receipt of these ballots the Secretary will carefully preserve them until the convention, and then turn them over to the Committee on Credentials, **unopened.** This plan will insure a secret ballot, and no candidate will know the result until the last day of the convention. The proxy blank could then be properly filled in and signed by the members wishing representation at conventions, and sent to either the Secretary or the member on whom this power was conferred, turned over to the Committee on Credentials for verification, and immediately returned to the designated member, to be voted (if desired) on all questions except election of officers. If a member does not wish representation at the conventions, he need not return the proxy to any one.

Changed conditions very frequently alter opinions. As to the sincerity of either opinion the reader will have to be the judge. From the March, 1908, issue of the "Numismatist" I quote from an article by Mr. Higgins: "In a widely scattered organization, the privilege of giving one's voting power to a proxy under considerations which although between the parties are entirely expressive of the will of the voter and effective in exercising it is very valuable. Where voting is done by mail, not one voter in ten knows who or what he is voting for, and in many cases does not vote at all, leaving it up to a small coterie to manufacture a majority consisting of themselves and their friends." With this we leave the subject.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. HENDERSON.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF

The Ohio Numismatic Society

The fourth annual convention of the Ohio State Numismatic Society, which was held in Columbus, Ohio, October 28, 29 and 30, proved to be the most successful convention held by that Society. The attendance, also the exhibitions were the largest of any previous convention.

The sessions, which were held in the Chamber of Commerce assembly rooms, were well attended.

From the spectacular point of view, [illegible] Professor J. G. Helepleus of Athens, Greece, on "[illegible]d Seals [illegible]ncient [illegible]re[illegible] [illegible]feature of the convention. Prof[illegible]us is a Grecian arc[illegible]ote, who divides his time [illegible] Athens and Toledo, a[illegible]ny years has conducted extens[illegible] excava[illegible] the dead cities of [illegible]s native land.

During the lecture, deliv[illegible] the afternoon of October 28, he exhibited some rare coins, cameos, glass tear vases and other antiques he had acquired during personal explorations of the ancient tombs of Greece. While speaking

he wore the court costume originally worn by King Otto, who reigned over Greece in 1834. Originally the suit cost $2400.

It consists of a red velvet blouse, almost solidly covered with gold embroidery and edged with gilt buttons, each of which is studded with a jewel. Over the blouse is worn a bolero, the sleeves long and opening wide at the hand, extending almost to the finger tips. Below the blouse is worn a linen skirt that extends to the knees; the skirt is 125 yards around the lower hem. The limbs are encased in red leather leggings heavily worked with gold thread.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of October 28, Dr. Louis T. Comparette, curator of the numismatic collection of the Philadelphia mint, and who is regarded as one of the world's foremost authorities on medallic art, delivered a lecture on "Coins of the World," illustrated by stereopticon.

During the morning session of October 28, the Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year. Trustees: Henry E. Buck., Delaware; Dr J. M. Henderson, Columbus; Robert T. King, Columbus; Arthur B. Coover, Chillicothe; Congressman William A. Ashbrook, Johnstown; George J. Schwarts, Wooster; M. L. Stopelet, Fredericksburg. The trustees organized by electing Mr. Schwarts president, Dr. Henderson vice president, Mr. Ashbrook secretary, Dr. King treasurer and Mr. Coover librarian and curator.

The afternoon was given over to examination of the splendid and most interesting exhibit of coins, which was the largest exhibition in the history of the Society, and included coins, medals and paper money from all ages and countries.

The morning session of October 29 was taken up with an auction sale of coins, when 745 lots of coins, medals and paper money was auctioned off at very fair prices. The collections sold at auction contained many rare and interesting pieces.

From the remarks of the members present the fourth convention of the Ohio State Numismatic Society was a great success, both socially and numismatically.

Boston Numismatic Society

A meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms in the Old State House on Friday afternoon, November 19. There was a discussion on the 1799 cent by several members, and Mr. Wood gave a short talk on Japanese numismatic literature and Japanese coin societies. Mr. Wood exhibited several Japanese publications and some boxes and bags that the choicer coins are kept in, as well as a number of ancient Chinese pieces of the knife, bridge and fork pattern. Several new faces were present and two men elected to membership.

HOWLAND WOOD, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club

The combined twelfth monthly and first annual meetings of the New York Numismatic Club were held at Keen's Chop House on Friday evening, November 12th.

The attendance included Messrs. Edgar H. Adams, Albert R. Frey, G. H. Blake, Bauman L. Belden, Thomas L. Elder, Elliott Smith, A. G. Heaton, Elmer S. Sears, Victor D. Brenner, J. A. Clarke, Jos. C. Mitchelson, D. Macon Webster, Wm. R. Weeks, W. H. Woodin, J. H. Clapp, Stefan K. Nagy, Charles L. Podhajski, Wayte Raymond, Daniel R. Kennedy, F. C. Higgins and Miller.

President Higgins announced the special object of the annual meeting to be the adoption of a formal constitution and by-laws under a charter from the State of New York and the election of officers for the ensuing year in conformity therewith.

After a brief address, in which he thanked the members of the Club for their interest, attendance and support during the year past, Mr. Higgins declared that the Chair would stand vacant at 8:30 o'clock, Mr. D. M. Webster being appointed Chairman pro tem. to conduct the election. Mr. Higgins also stated that he should inaugurate the precedent of the President retiring completely from the meeting until his administration had been freely discussed and his successor elected.

Mr. Webster then read the final drafts of the Constitution and By-Laws, which were unanimously adopted.

The President absented himself and was immediately re-elected; Messrs. Wm. R. Weeks and Victor D. Brenner being delegated to escort him to the chair.

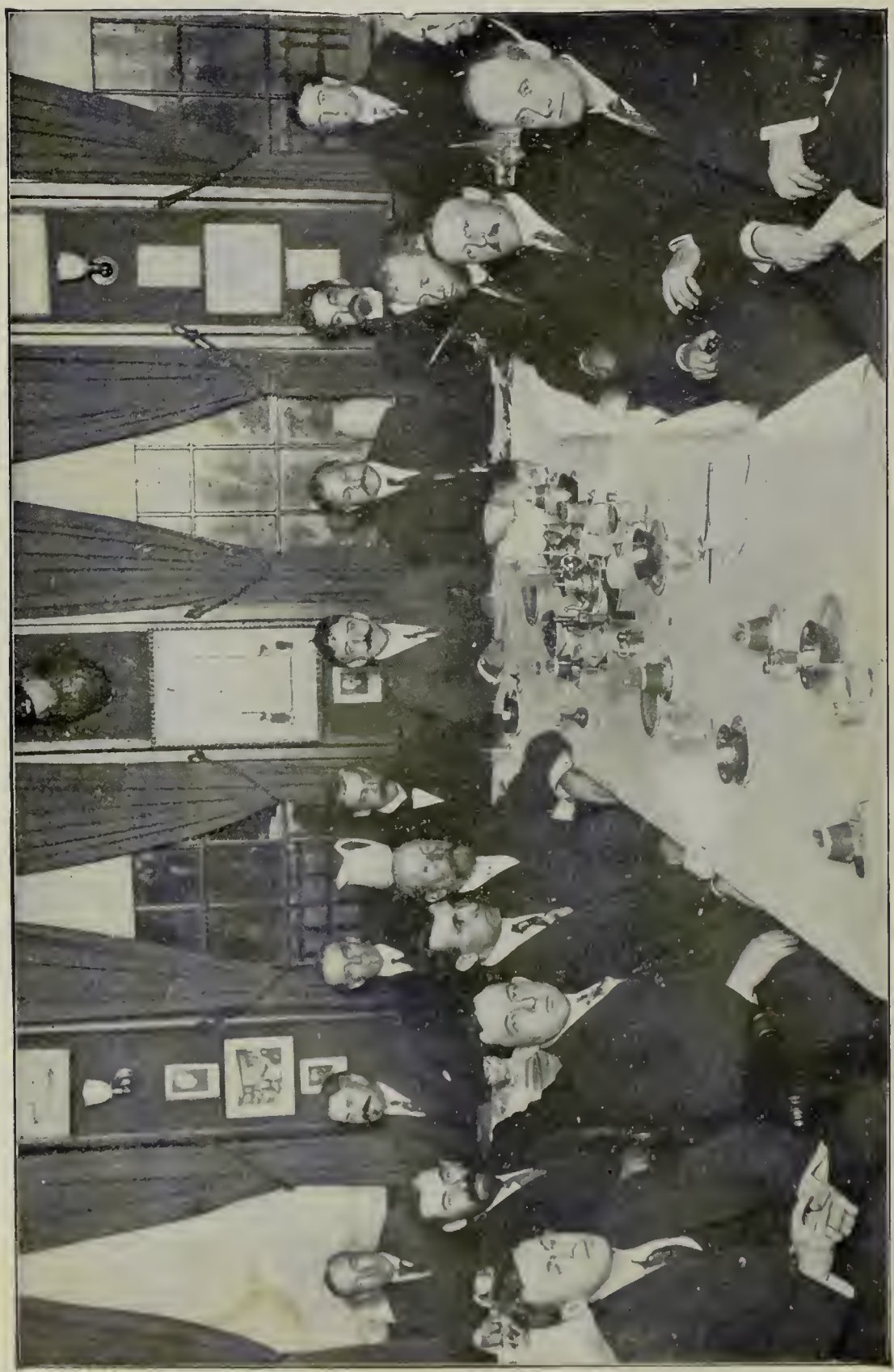
The new constitution providing for a Vice President, Albert R. Frey was elected to fill that office.

Edgar H. Adams and Daniel R. Kennedy were unanimously re-elected to the Treasurership and Secretaryship, respectively. An executive committee was elected, consisting of the three following directors: E. H. Adams, W. H. Woodin and D. R. Kennedy.

The circumstances of incorporation rendering it incumbent that all members not actually present to sign the By-Laws, be re-elected according to law, and that future applications for membership be dealt with under the new Constitution; the President appointed a membership committee, consisting of W. H. Woodin, E. H. Adams and D. R. Kennedy, and the secretary was instructed to lay before the next meeting of the Club lists of members and committees for re-instatement in legal form.

The executive committee was instructed to act as auditors of Club accounts.

President Higgins presented a communication inviting the participation of the New York Numismatic Club in the second International Numismatic Con-



ELECTION NIGHT AT THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB

gress, to be held in Brnssels, next year. Victor D. Brenner was unanimously chosen as the Club's delegate.

The Club seal, designed by Mr. Brenner, was, on motion of Mr. Weeks, formally adopted as the emblem of the new organization.

A cordial telegram of greeting was received from Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, regretting his inability to be present.

The following interesting exhibits were made:

By Mr. George A. Blake, specialist in paper money: A certificate for one hundred shares of stock in the old Bank of the United States, dated Philadelphia, Feb. 23rd, 1818; a peculiar feature of this document being that it is printed on silk paper.

By Mr. Joseph Mitchelson: The first life-saving medal ever awarded by the United States Government, being one of the first class, and awarded by act of Congress June 20th, 1874, to Philip C. Bleil for saving eighteen persons from drowning, at the peril of his own life, on six occasions. Size 52 mm. Weight about 3 oz.

By Mr. Wayte Raymond: Medal of the destruction of the Spanish Armada, 1588. Uncirculated Crown, Half-crown and Shilling of Oliver Cromwell.

By Mr. Charles Podhajski: A silver medal on the ascension of the Aeronaut Blanchard from the city of Breslau, Silesia, in 1789.

By Mr. W. H. Woodin: Among many interesting coins, one in particular which is totally a newly discovered variety of the Five-Dollar Bechtler gold piece. The coin is of the same obverse and reverse designs as the rare 150 grain "Bechtler," but under "20 carats" on the reverse the line "150 Grs." is omitted. The piece is in perfectly uncirculated condition and is said to be the best preserved of all the North Carolina coins. Mr. W. E. Hidden, the expert on the Bechtler issues, says that he had theorized that there should be such a coin, as the previously known "150 grain Bechtler" was out of proportion in its several designs. In his opinion the newly discovered variety should be regarded as the first Bechtler coin.

Mr. Woodin exhibited the first pattern struck at the U. S. Mint, a dollar of 1794 in copper, without stars. He likewise exhibited a dollar dated 1867, struck in brass from the regular dies of that year. This is said to be the only coin of this denomination ever struck in brass at the U. S. Mint. Mr. Woodin also showed a unique trade dollar, the first trade dollar said to have been made at the Philadelphia Mint. This, dated 1872, shows the design of an Indian princess on the obverse, the reverse being of the usual type.

DANIEL R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The 70th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Friday evening, November 5th, President Virgil M. Brand presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, Mayer, J. T. Kelly, Green, Verkler, Carey, W. F. Dunham, V. M. Brand, Jaeger, Simpson, Excell, Leon, Tuckerman, Holmes, Baker, Williams, Loer and Doctors Bert and Merrill.

A communication was read from Farran Zerbe, President of the American Numismatic Association, announcing the appointment of Mr. Virgil M. Brand, of our Society, as a representative of the American Numismatic Association to the International Numismatic Congress to be held in Brussels, Belgium, next year.

A communication, accompanied by the Look, was received from Mr. Edgar H. Adams, presenting the Society with a copy of his late work on "The Values and History of U. S. Private and Territorial Gold Coins." The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge same, with the thanks of the Society.

On motion Mr. Brand was requested to write to Mr. De Witt in regard to enrollment at the Brussels Congress.

The Committee on Medallic Production reported in favor of issuing a medal commemorating the arrival of the gunboat Nashville in these waters, submitting drawings and estimates for the striking of same. On motion the committee was authorized to proceed to have the medals made in bronze and silver.

A motion was carried, making the Committee on Medallic Production permanent, a committee of three to be appointed at each annual meeting.

Under exhibitions, Mr. W. F. Dunham showed a complete set of U. S. cents in practically uncirculated condition and every date of the gold dollars, quarter eagles, three dollars and half eagles.

Mr. V. M. Brand exhibited a Japanese oban, 2 Paduan medallions in silver and bronze, gold patterns of the English cartwheel series and a ten-dollar Templeton Reid gold piece.

Mr. Williams showed varieties of ducats of Louis Napoleon, struck for Holland; and Mr. Verkler several Greek silver pieces.

Magazines received since last meeting were Mehl's Numismatic Monthly, Spink's Circular, Numismatischer Verkehr and Philatelic West for October, and the Numismatist for September, October and November. Auction catalogs from Elder, Hirsch, Low, Mehl, St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., and of the Dr. Stroehlin Collection, Geneva, Switzerland, the latter by courtesy of Spink & Sons; and a priced catalog from Low.

Adjourned to meet December 3rd, 1909.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

MEHL'S NOVEMBER SALE.

The auction sale held by Mehl on November 22nd proved most successful, as is usual with all Mehl's sales. The usual large number of bids were received, of which 105 were successful. The following are some of the prices realized. A complete list, showing prices realized for each of the 809 lots may be had for only 25c.

Carolina $2.50 gold. 67G. 21C.	$77.50
Bryan Dollar, large	4.00
1904 Proof set	6.60
Utah $5.00 1850	30.00
Bechtler gold dollar. ONE	6.00
1799 $10.00 Gold	18.00
Confederate Half dollar, restrike	10.00
New York Cent, 1787. Immune Columbia	8.75
Mormon $5.00 Gold, 1849	37.50
Oregfion, $5.00 Gold	70.00
1904 Complete proof set	1.00

All the cheaper U. S. and foreign coins sold at fair prices. The collection of Canadian coins all sold well.

Those having rare coins or entire collection to sell, are invited to write for terms, etc. All communications promptly and cheerfully attended to.

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$100. Three varieties in stock. Each ..... .50
$100. Bust of Washinton. Six $4 coupons. Scarce..... 1.00
$50. Bond paper. Two females. No coupons. Rare..... 1.00
$50. 1862, twenty-four $2.00 coupons. Scarce variety ..... .75
$50. 1862. Diff. var. from last. Fifteen $2 coupons. Scarce... .75
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Set of Bonds, $1000, $500, $100 and $50. The set of four denominations and varieties, only **$2.50.**

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I have only a very limited number of these interestin and scarce notes. I will close them out at only 65c each, or two different for only $1.00.

Send me a list of what you want to buy or what you have for sale. I can serve you to your entire satisfaction.

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Dated 1785, 1787, 1788.

Fair to good. Each, **50c** (date of my selection). The set of 3 dates, only **$1.50.** The 1785 is scarce.

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1786, 1787, 1788.

Very Fair to Very Good. Horse Head and Plow. Rev. U. S. Shield.

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